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1984·ANNUAL·REPORT

THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF
EUREKA
CALIFORNIA

Report to the Governor
and the Legislature

JUDICIAL·COUNCIL OF·CALIFORNIA

FACT SHEET: 1984 JUDICIAL COUNCIL REPORT

The 1984 Judicial Council Report has been filed with the Governor and the Legislature. Part I contains the annual report of the Judicial Council, the chief administrative agency of the California court system. Part II contains the annual report of the Administrative Office of the Courts, the staff agency of the Judicial Council.

JUDICIAL COUNCIL REPORT -- PART I

Sentencing Practices Annual Report -- page 3

The Uniform Determinate Sentencing Act of 1976 requires the Judicial Council to "continually study and review the statutory sentences and the operation of existing criminal penalties" and report its findings to the Governor and the Legislature. This sixth annual report focuses on the operation of the law and new sentencing developments.

Report on Judicial Arbitration -- page 5

This report finds that judicial arbitration is an effective calendar management tool for the superior courts, and recommends that the program be retained indefinitely beyond its current expiration date of January 1, 1986. The report was submitted to the Governor and Legislature in accordance with Code of Civil Procedure section 1141.29.

Evaluation of Civil Form Pleadings -- page 25

This chapter reports on civil form pleadings, in effect since January 1, 1982 for optional use in personal injury, property damage, wrongful death, contract and unlawful detainer actions. Legislation is recommended that would provide for the continued optional use of the form pleadings until the Judicial Council determines that the effective administration of justice would be served by making one or more of the forms mandatory.

(over)

Use of Commissioners and Referees in Superior Court -- page 35

At the request of the Legislative Analyst, the Judicial Council reports on the use of commissioners and referees in the superior court. The report concludes that the council considers it inappropriate to use commissioners and referees in place of superior court judges as a means to effect cost savings. The regular use of commissioners and referees is considered appropriate only when (1) the court concludes that the assignment of subordinate judicial duties to a commissioner or referee will promote the efficient administration of justice, or (2) temporary shortages of judicial resources require that a commissioner or referee be used as a temporary judge.

Traffic Trial Commissioners -- page 45

In this report, the Judicial Council recommends legislation that would permit a municipal court to appoint a traffic trial commissioner, with the consent of the board of supervisors. The council also recommends legislation to standardize the salary structure of these commissioners.

Trial Court Costs and Revenue Estimates -- page 47

California trial court costs and revenues for fiscal year 1983-84 are estimated in this chapter, which includes a Court Financing Summary detailing the cost of state judicial operations.

Judicial Holidays and Computation of Time -- page 59

This report surveys holiday legislation affecting state courts and make various recommendations on the variety of laws governing this area.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE REPORT -- PART II

Director's Report -- page 69

The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) carries out the official actions and policies of the Judicial Council under the direction of the Administrative Director of the Courts. The AOC consists of various units that assist the council in surveying the work of the courts and improving the administration of justice. Each operating unit is described.

This chapter also reviews legislative action on various Judicial Council recommendations and other measures of interest to the courts. It summarizes amendments to the California Rules of Court and the 52 new and revised court forms adopted by the council during 1983.

Also included are reports on the following:

-- A total of 100 petitions for coordination of actions sharing common questions of law or fact were received during 1983. There were 329 separate actions involved in these petitions.

-- The AOC provided administrative assistance to the trial courts in 20 criminal cases in which a change of venue motion was granted in 1983.

-- Consolidation of municipal and justice court districts and requirements for justice court oral examinations are detailed in separate reports.

-- The Judicial Council approved circulation of a proposed permanent rule permitting television, radio and photographic coverage of court proceedings. The permanent rule was later adopted effective July 1, 1984.

Analysis of Judicial Statistics -- page 93

Chapter 2 of the AOC annual report analyzes the workload of the California courts during fiscal year 1982-83.

The Supreme Court set a new record by transacting a total of 9,464 matters. The court recorded 3,856 filings; issued 133 written opinions; and disposed of 3,266 petitions for hearing, 463 original proceedings, 65 executive clemency applications, and numerous motions, petitions for rehearing and other matters.

The Courts of Appeal set a new record in fiscal year 1982-83, with 15,735 filings of contested matters, a 13 percent increase over the previous fiscal year. The Courts of Appeal disposed of 7,705 contested matters on the merits by written opinion, leaving 9,873 appeals pending on June 30, 1983, an increase of 12 percent over the number pending a year earlier.

The 753,500 filings in the superior courts set a new record high during fiscal year 1982-83. These filings were almost 2 percent higher than the previous peak reached in 1978-79. The superior courts disposed of about 598,900 cases, an increase of 3 percent over the previous year.

Statistical data for the municipal and justice courts were summarized together since both courts have the same jurisdiction. There were 17.1 million filings for the 174 lower courts in fiscal 1982-83, a slight decline from the previous year. These filings included 8.7 million parking cases. The lower courts disposed of 15.9 million cases, 5 percent more than the year before.

During the fiscal year, 17,975 total days of assistance were given to the courts by active and retired judges serving under assignments made by the Chief Justice as Chairperson of the Judicial Council. Substantial assistance also was rendered by commissioners, referees, and temporary judges.

Appendix Tables -- page 185

The AOC annual report includes more than 90 pages of appendix tables with statistics on the work of California courts, including the Supreme Court, the Courts of Appeal, and the superior, municipal and justice courts.

1984 · ANNUAL · REPORT

PART I: 1984 Judicial Council Report to the Governor and the Legislature

PART II: Annual Report of the Administrative Office of the California Courts

JUDICIAL · COUNCIL OF · CALIFORNIA

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INTRODUCTION

The Judicial Council of California

The Judicial Council of California is required by the Constitution to survey the condition of business in state courts and to report and make appropriate recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature. (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 6.) This 1984 Judicial Council Report contains the council's report to the 1983–84 Regular Session of the Legislature.

The Annual Report of the Administrative Office of the Courts, the staff agency serving the council, is also included, continuing the practice that started in the Nineteenth Biennial Report. The Annual Report contains summaries of the continuing activities of the Judicial Council and its staff during 1983. It also includes detailed statistical data on the volume of business in all the courts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1983.

* * *

The 1984 Annual Report was produced under the general editorial supervision of Lynn Holton, Public Information Officer, Administrative Office of the Courts.

Constitutional and Statutory Provisions for the Judicial Council

The Judicial Council was originally provided for in section 1a of article VI of the State Constitution adopted November 2, 1926. This section was amended November 8, 1960. On November 8, 1966, a revised article VI was adopted and the provisions of former section 1a were amended and renumbered as section 6, and further revised November 5, 1974, to read:

> Sec. 6. The Judicial Council consists of the Chief Justice and one other judge of the Supreme Court, 3 judges of courts of appeal, 5 judges of superior courts, 3 judges of municipal courts, and 2 judges of justice courts, each appointed by the Chief Justice for a 2-year term; 4 members of the State Bar appointed by its governing body for 2-year terms; and one member of each house of the Legislature appointed as provided by the house.
>
> Council membership terminates if a member ceases to hold the position that qualified the member for appointment. A vacancy shall be filled by the appointing power for the remainder of the term.
>
> The council may appoint an Administrative Director of the Courts, who serves at its pleasure and performs functions delegated by the council or Chief Justice, other than adopting rules of court administration, practice and procedure.
>
> To improve the administration of justice the council shall survey judicial business and make recommendations to the courts, make recommendations annually to the Governor and Legislature, adopt rules for court administration, practice and procedure, not inconsistent with statute, and perform other functions prescribed by statute.
>
> The Chief Justice shall seek to expedite judicial business and to equalize the work of judges. The Chief Justice may provide for the assignment of any judge to another court but only with the judge's consent if the court is of lower jurisdiction. A retired judge who consents may be assigned to any court.
>
> Judges shall report to the Judicial Council as the Chief Justice directs concerning the condition of judicial business in their courts. They shall cooperate with the council and hold court as assigned.

Other constitutional provisions dealing with the Judicial Council or the Chief Justice are found in article VI, sections 15 and 18(f). There are also a number of statutory provisions referring to the Judicial Council. *

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* Statutory provisions are found in: Civ. Code §§ 70, 3259, 4001, 4359, 4363, 4363.1, 4363.2, 4450, 4503, 4530, 4551, 4552, 4556, 4701; Code Civ. Proc. §§ 75, 77, 116, 117.1, 117.8, 117.10, 170.6, 170.8, 201a, 204b, 204d, 394, 404, 404.3, 404.7, 404.8, 412.20, 415.20, 422.40, 425.12, 429.40, 431.40, 472a, 482.030, 489.230, 516.010, 516.020, 527.6; Evid. Code §§ 451; Gov. Code §§ 69752, 69796, 69801, 69894.3, 69899.5, 70045.2, 70046.3, 70048, 70114, 70128, 71042, 71180.4, 71601.3, 71610, 71700, 71702, 71703, 71704, 72194.5, 72274, 72450, 72602.14, 72604.1, 72624, 72631, 73105, 73106, 74748, 74903, 75002, 75003, 75028, 75036, 75060.6; Pen. Code §§ 853.9, 1029, 1038, 1050, 1053, 1170, 1170.1, 1170.3, 1170.4, 1170.5, 1170.6, 1213.5, 1235, 1238.5, 1239, 1241, 1246, 1247k, 1269b, 1269d, 1468, 1471, 1506, 1507, 3041, 13810, 13825, 13830, 13833, 14003, 14101; Prob. Code §§ 303, 1232, 1233, 1456, 1464, 1491; Veh. Code §§ 40513, 40600, 40653, 40610(d); Welf. & Inst. Code §§ 264–65.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To The Honorable George Deukmejian,
Governor of the State of California,
and Members of the Legislature

The 1984 Judicial Council Report is presented pursuant to the provisions of section 6 of article VI of the Constitution.

January 1, 1984

Hon. Rose Elizabeth Bird,
Chairperson

Hon. Allen E. Broussard
Hon. Gerald Brown
Hon. Sidney Feinberg
Hon. Elwood Lui
Hon. Florence Bernstein
Hon. Donald B. Constine
Hon. Mario G. Olmos
Hon. Harry V. Peetris
Hon. Gerald E. Ragan
Hon. Frances Munoz

Hon. Michael Anthony Tynan
Hon. Earl Warren, Jr.
Hon. Raymond E. Schaal
Hon. Mikio Uchiyama
Hon. Barry Keene
Hon. Elihu M. Harris
Mr. Joseph G. Hurley
Mr. W. Robert Morgan
Mr. Kevin W. Midlam
Mr. Robert D. Raven

Mr. Ralph J. Gampell, *Secretary*

The Judicial Council of the State of California [1]

Hon. Rose Elizabeth Bird
Chief Justice of California
Chairperson of the Judicial Council
State Building, San Francisco

Hon. Allen E. Broussard
Associate Justice, Supreme Court
State Building, San Francisco

Hon. Gerald Brown
Presiding Justice, Court of Appeal
Fourth Appellate District, Division One
San Diego

Hon. Sidney Feinberg
Associate Justice, Court of Appeal
First Appellate District, Division Three
San Francisco

Hon. Elwood Lui
Associate Justice, Court of Appeal
Second Appellate District, Division Three
Los Angeles

Hon. Florence Bernstein
Judge of the Superior Court
Los Angeles County, Los Angeles

Hon. Donald B. Constine
Judge of the Superior Court
San Francisco County, San Francisco

Hon. Mario G. Olmos
Judge of the Superior Court
Fresno County, Fresno

Hon. Harry V. Peetris
Judge of the Superior Court
Los Angeles County, Los Angeles

Hon. Gerald E. Ragan
Judge of the Superior Court
San Mateo County, Redwood City

Hon. Frances Munoz
Judge of the Municipal Court
Orange County Harbor Municipal
Court District, Newport Beach

Hon. Michael Anthony Tynan
Judge of the Municipal Court
Los Angeles Municipal Court District,
Los Angeles

Hon. Earl Warren, Jr.
Judge of the Municipal Court
Sacramento Municipal Court District,
Sacramento

Hon. Raymond E. Schaal
Judge of the Justice Court
Lakeport Justice Court District,
Lakeport

Hon. Mikio Uchiyama
Judge of the Justice Court
Fowler-Caruthers Justice Court District,
Fowler

Hon. Barry Keene [2]
Senator, 2nd District
Santa Barbara/Ventura

Hon. Elihu M. Harris [3]
Assemblyman, 13th District
Oakland

Mr. Joseph G. Hurley [4]
Attorney at Law
North Hollywood

Mr. W. Robert Morgan [4]
Attorney at Law
San Jose

Mr. Kevin W. Midlam [5]
Attorney at Law
San Diego

Mr. Robert D. Raven [5]
Attorney at Law
San Francisco

Mr. Ralph J. Gampell
Administrative Director of the Courts
and Secretary of the Judicial Council
San Francisco

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[1] Except as otherwise indicated, members were appointed by the Chief Justice on February 1, 1983 for two-year terms expiring January 31, 1985.

[2] Appointed by the Senate Rules Committee pursuant to article VI, section 6 of the Constitution and Senate Rule 13 of the 1983–84 Regular Session of the Legislature.

[3] Appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly pursuant to article VI, section 6 of the Constitution and subdivision (L) of Assembly Rule 26 of the 1983–84 Regular Session of the Legislature.

[4] Appointed by the State Bar Board of Governors for a two-year term expiring January 31, 1984.

[5] Appointed by the State Bar Board of Governors for a two-year term expiring January 31, 1985.

Judicial Council Committees

Executive Committee [1]

Hon. Rose Elizabeth Bird, Chairperson
Hon. Allen E. Broussard
Hon. Florence Bernstein
Hon. Donald B. Constine
Hon. Earl Warren, Jr.

Appellate Court Committee [1]

Hon. Allen E. Broussard, Chairperson
Hon. Florence Bernstein
Hon. Gerald Brown
Hon. Sidney Feinberg
Hon. Elwood Lui
Hon. Gerald E. Ragan
Hon. Elihu M. Harris
Mr. Robert D. Raven

Court Management Committee [1]

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Hon. Allen E. Broussard
Hon. Gerald Brown
Hon. Donald B. Constine
Hon. Sidney Feinberg
Hon. Gerald E. Ragan
Hon. Mario G. Olmos
Hon. Michael Anthony Tynan
Hon. Mikio Uchiyama
Hon. Elihu M. Harris
Mr. Joseph G. Hurley

Superior Court Committee [1]

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Hon. Harry V. Peetris
Hon. Frances Munoz
Hon. Earl Warren, Jr.
Hon. Raymond E. Schaal
Hon. Barry Keene
Mr. Kevin W. Midlam
Mr. W. Robert Morgan
Mr. Robert D. Raven

Municipal and Justice Court Committee [1]

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Hon. Frances Munoz
Hon. Michael Anthony Tynan
Hon. Raymond E. Schaal
Hon. Mikio Uchiyama
Hon. Barry Keene
Mr. Joseph G. Hurley
Mr. Kevin W. Midlam
Mr. W. Robert Morgan

Committee of Administrative Presiding Justices

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Hon. Vaino H. Spencer
Hon. Robert K. Puglia
Hon. Gerald Brown
Hon. George A. Brown

Sentencing Practices Advisory Committee

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Hon. J. Perry Langford
Hon. Frank S. Petersen
Hon. Clinton W. White
Hon. Leon S. Kaplan
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Mr. Philip H. Pennypacker
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Mrs. Betty Trotter

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Hon. Henry Ramsey, Jr.
Hon. Jack Tenner
Hon. Reginald M. Watt
Hon. Earl J. Cantos
Hon. Isabel R. Cohen
Mr. Richard Crow
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Mr. Arnold Peña
Mr. Mike Tamony

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Hon. Maxine F. Thomas
Mr. William Acker
Ms. Elizabeth Franco Bradley
Mr. Stanley M. Clark
Mr. Fredric G. Dunn
Mr. Robert T. Haden
Ms. V. Sue Hanson
Ms. Shari Otteman
Mr. Lee Palmer
Ms. Karen Goodson Pierce
Mr. Bernard W. Porter, Jr.
Mr. George H. Rhodes
Mr. William A. Robinson

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Hon. Peter Anello
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Hon. Vernon G. Foster
Hon. William L. Gordon
Hon. Michael I. Greer
Hon. Donald B. King
Hon. Leonard Irving Meyers
Hon. Richard E. Patton
Hon. Edward J. Wallin
Mr. Sidney L. Berlin
Mr. Rene C. Davidson
Mr. Laurence P. Gill
Mr. Clifford B. Mitchell
Mr. James E. Towery

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Hon. J. Perry Langford
Hon. Frank S. Petersen
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Hon. Rand S. Schrader
Hon. Roy L. Wonder
Mr. George C. Eskin
Mr. Dennis A. Fischer
Mr. Gerald Z. Marer
Mr. Carl M. Olsen
Mr. D. Kent Pedersen
Ms. Susan L. Wolk

Advisory Committee on Calendar and Caseflow Management

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Hon. Florence Bernstein
Hon. Carol S. Brosnahan
Hon. Donald B. Constine
Hon. Reginald M. Watt
Mr. Melvin M. Belli
Mr. William F. Brown
Mr. Sheldon Portman
Mr. James A. Pregerson
Ms. Roberta Ritter
Mr. Alan Slater
Mr. Charles S. Vogel

Governing Committee of the Center for Judicial Education and Research [3]

Hon. Reginald M. Watt, Chairperson [4]
Hon. Edward J. Garcia, Vice-Chairperson [5]
Hon. Robert A. Barclay [5]
Hon. Florence Bernstein [4]
Hon. Isabel R. Cohen [4]
Hon. Sidney Feinberg [4]
Hon. Robert Feinerman [5]
Hon. Thomas M. Jenkins [5]
Mr. B. E. Witkin [6]

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[1] All members of this committee are members of the Judicial Council.

[2] One-half of the members of this committee are nominated by the State Bar for appointment by the Chairperson of the Judicial Council.

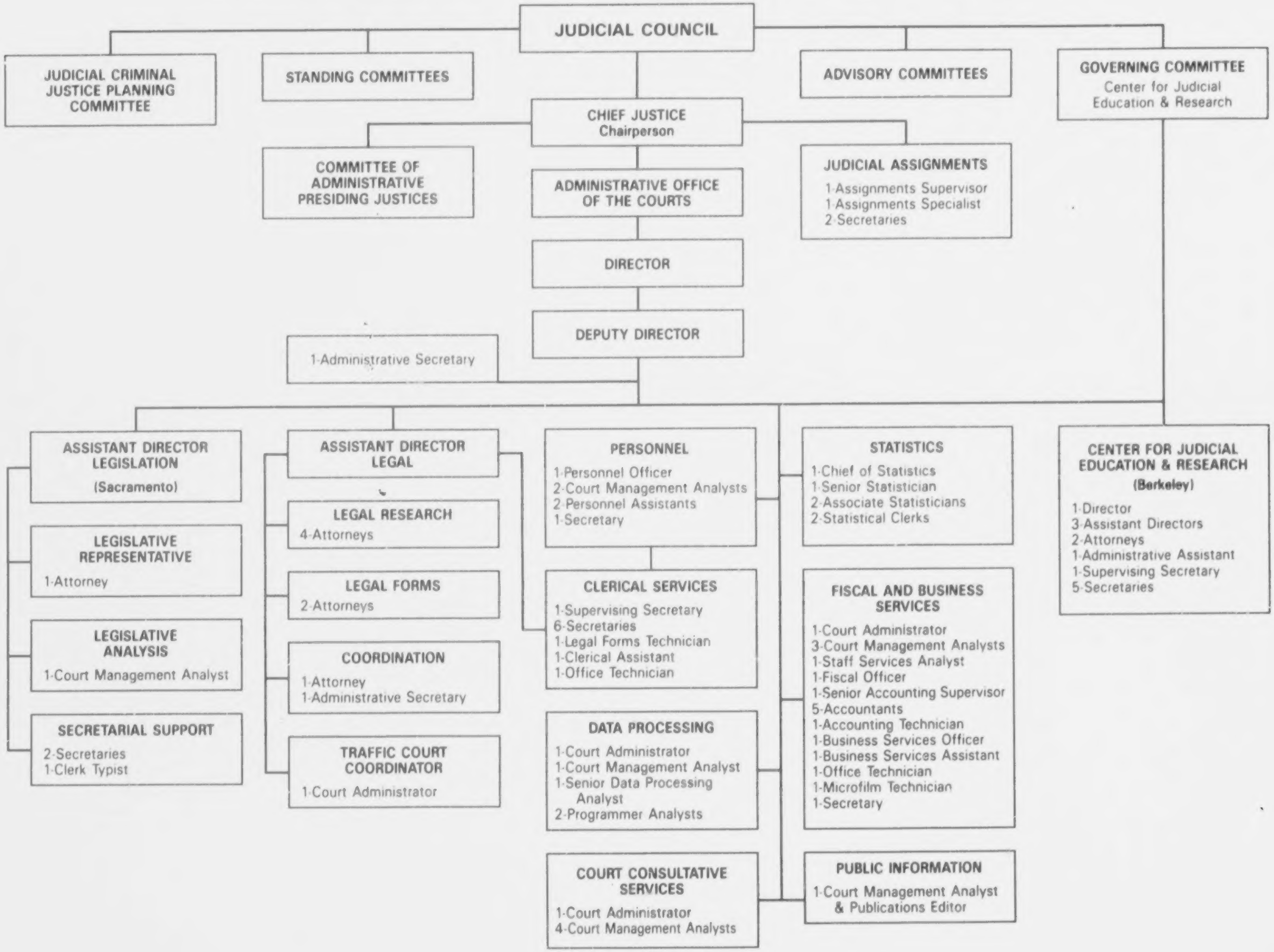
[3] An advisory committee appointed by the Chairperson of the Judicial Council with equal representation from the Judicial Council and the California Judges Association.

[4] Judicial Council representative.

[5] California Judges Association representative. Judge Jenkins was appointed in June 1983, vice Hon. Ralph M. Drummond.

[6] Advisory member, not member of the Judicial Council.

1983 CALIFORNIA JUDICIAL COUNCIL ORGANIZATION CHART


JUDICIAL COUNCIL
JUDICIAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING COMMITTEE
STANDING COMMITTEES
ADVISORY COMMITTEES
GOVERNING COMMITTEE Center for Judicial Education & Research
CHIEF JUSTICE Chairperson
COMMITTEE OF ADMINISTRATIVE PRESIDING JUSTICES
JUDICIAL ASSIGNMENTS
1-Assignments Supervisor
1-Assignments Specialist
2-Secretaries
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS
DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
1-Administrative Secretary
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR LEGISLATION (Sacramento)
LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE
1-Attorney
LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS
1-Court Management Analyst
SECRETARIAL SUPPORT
2-Secretaries
1-Clerk Typist
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR LEGAL
LEGAL RESEARCH
4-Attorneys
LEGAL FORMS
2-Attorneys
COORDINATION
1-Attorney
1-Administrative Secretary
TRAFFIC COURT COORDINATOR
1-Court Administrator
PERSONNEL
1-Personnel Officer
2-Court Management Analysts
2-Personnel Assistants
1-Secretary
CLERICAL SERVICES
1-Supervising Secretary
6-Secretaries
1-Legal Forms Technician
1-Clerical Assistant
1-Office Technician
DATA PROCESSING
1-Court Administrator
1-Court Management Analyst
1-Senior Data Processing Analyst
2-Programmer Analysts
COURT CONSULTATIVE SERVICES
1-Court Administrator
4-Court Management Analysts
STATISTICS
1-Chief of Statistics
1-Senior Statistician
2-Associate Statisticians
2-Statistical Clerks
FISCAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES
1-Court Administrator
3-Court Management Analysts
1-Staff Services Analyst
1-Fiscal Officer
1-Senior Accounting Supervisor
5-Accountants
1-Accounting Technician
1-Business Services Officer
1-Business Services Assistant
1-Office Technician
1-Microfilm Technician
1-Secretary
PUBLIC INFORMATION
1-Court Management Analyst & Publications Editor
CENTER FOR JUDICIAL EDUCATION & RESEARCH (Berkeley)
1-Director
3-Assistant Directors
2-Attorneys
1-Administrative Assistant
1-Supervising Secretary
5-Secretaries

Profile of the California Judicial System

The California Constitution vests the judicial power of the state in a Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, superior courts, municipal courts and justice courts (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 1). The superior, municipal, and justice courts are the state's trial courts; the Supreme Court and Courts of Appeal are appellate courts that primarily review trial court decisions.

The Constitution also provides for these agencies concerned with judicial administration: the Judicial Council, that works to improve and expedite the administration of justice (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 6); the Commission on Judicial Appointments, that must confirm all gubernatorial appointees to appellate court vacancies (Cal. Const., art. VI, §§ 7, 16); and the Commission on Judicial Performance, that deals with the admonishment, censure, removal or retirement of judges for misconduct or disability (Cal. Const., art. VI, §§ 8, 18).

The California judicial system consists of 239 courts and 1,337 authorized judgeships.[1] The names of judges of the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal and superior courts are listed in the *California Official Reports*. Eighteen million cases were filed during fiscal year 1982–83; parking violations accounted for nine million of these cases.

The annual cost of the judicial system, not including capital outlay for facilities, is $695 million, with $108 million supplied by the state and the remainder funded by local county governments. Court revenues from fines, forfeitures, penalties and court fees, $543 million annually, are distributed to the state, counties and cities.

SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court is California's highest court and its decisions are binding on all other state courts.

The Supreme Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and six Associate Justices, has original jurisdiction in proceedings involving special writs: mandamus, certiorari, prohibition and habeas corpus. Under its constitutional authority to transfer cases to itself for decision, the court also exercises reviewing power over appeals to the Courts of Appeal either before or after final decisions have been handed down by the Courts of Appeal (Cal. Const., art. VI, §§ 10 and 12).

This reviewing power enables the Supreme Court to pass on important legal questions and to maintain uniformity in the law. Any party may petition for a hearing before the Supreme Court after decision by a Court of Appeal; if the hearing is granted, the decision of the Court of Appeal becomes a nullity. Decisions of the Supreme Court are published in the *California Reports*.

Members of the Supreme Court are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Commission on Judicial Appointments. To be considered for appointment, a person must be an attorney admitted to practice law in California or have served as a judge of a court of record in this state for 10 years immediately preceding appointment (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 15).

Regular sessions are held in San Francisco, Los Angeles and Sacramento; the court may also hold special sessions elsewhere. Over 3,800 matters were filed in the Supreme Court during fiscal year 1982–83—3,200 were petitions for hearing in cases previously decided by the Courts of Appeal.

The Supreme Court also reviews the recommendations of the Commission on Judicial Performance and the State Bar of California concerning the disciplining of judges and attorneys, respectively.

COURTS OF APPEAL

The Courts of Appeal, established by a constitutional amendment in 1904, are California's intermediate courts of review. They have appellate jurisdiction when superior courts have original jurisdiction, and in certain other cases prescribed by statute. Like the Supreme Court, they have original jurisdiction in habeas corpus, mandamus, certiorari and prohibition proceedings (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 10). Over 16,000 appeals and original proceedings were filed during fiscal year 1982–83.

California has six appellate districts, five of which have operating Courts of Appeal, each with at least one division. Each division is headed by three or more justices, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Commission on Judicial Appointments. The same rules governing the selection of Supreme Court justices apply to those serving on the Courts of Appeal. The Legislature has constitutional authority to create new Court of Appeal districts and divisions (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 3).

The five operating appellate districts are composed of 17 divisions and 74 justices. District headquarters are: First District, San Francisco; Second District, Los Angeles; Third District, Sacramento; Fourth District, San Diego; Fifth District, Fresno; Sixth District, San Jose.[2]

Cases are decided by three-judge panels. Decisions of the panels, known as opinions, are published in the *California Appellate Reports* if those opinions meet certain criteria for publication. In general, the opinion is published if it establishes a new rule of law; involves a legal issue of continuing public interest; criticizes existing law or makes a significant contribution to legal literature (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 14; Cal.

Rules of Court, rule 976). During fiscal year 1982–83, 13 percent of Court of Appeal opinions were certified as meeting the criteria for publication.

SUPERIOR COURTS

The superior court is the trial court of general jurisdiction. It is sometimes called the trial court of residual jurisdiction, because it accepts all matters except those statutorily given to other trial courts (Code Civ. Proc., § 82). The superior court sits as a probate court, juvenile court and conciliation court (see Prob. Code, § 301 et seq.; Welf. & Inst. Code, § 300 et seq.; Code Civ. Proc., § 1730 et seq.).

In addition, the superior court has trial jurisdiction over all felony cases, and all civil matters above the jurisdiction of the municipal and justice courts (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 10; Code Civ. Proc., § 86; Pen. Code, § 1462). The superior court also handles cases asking for special relief, such as an injunction or a declaratory order.

There is a superior court in each of California's 58 counties; case workload determines the number of judges as fixed by the Legislature (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 4). The number in each court ranges from one in the sparsely-populated counties to more than 200 in Los Angeles County, reaching a total of 654 judges statewide. (See Gov. Code, § 69580 et seq.) More than 750,000 cases were filed during the 1982–83 fiscal year, including 540,000 civil filings, 100,000 juvenile filings and 72,000 criminal filings.

Superior court judges serve six-year terms and are elected on a nonpartisan ballot during a general county election (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 6(b) and (c); Elec. Code, § 41). Vacancies are also filled by appointment of the Governor. A superior court judge must be an attorney admitted to practice law in California or have served as a judge of a court of record in this state for at least 10 years immediately preceding election or appointment (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 15).

The superior court also hears appeals from decisions of municipal and justice courts (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 11). All appeals, other than those in small claims cases, are heard by a three-judge appellate department in each county and are governed by rules adopted by the Judicial Council (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 6; Code Civ. Proc., §§ 77, 117.10, 901; Pen. Code, § 1468). Appeals also may be transferred to the Courts of Appeal (Cal. Rules of Court, rules 61–69).

MUNICIPAL COURTS

The two types of trial courts below the superior court are municipal and justice courts. Since January 1, 1977, the civil and criminal jurisdiction of municipal and justice courts has been the same (Code Civ. Proc., § 86; Pen. Code, § 1462).

There are 85 municipal courts with a total of 510 judges. State legislation authorizes the county boards of supervisors to divide counties into judicial districts.

A municipal court is established when the judicial district's population exceeds 40,000 (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 5).

Municipal courts have original trial jurisdiction in criminal misdemeanor and infraction cases (Pen. Code, § 1462), and in civil cases arising within the municipal court district involving $15,000 or less (Code Civ. Proc., § 86). Municipal courts also exercise small claims jurisdiction in cases not exceeding $1,500 (Code Civ. Proc., § 116.2); these cases are heard under simplified procedures, without attorneys. In addition, judges act as magistrates, presiding over preliminary hearings in felony cases to determine whether there is reasonable and probable cause to hold a defendant for further proceedings in superior court.

More than 17 million cases were filed in both municipal and justice courts during the 1982–83 fiscal year, including almost nine million parking violations. About 7.8 million nonparking cases were filed in municipal courts. Almost 600,000 nonparking cases were filed in justice courts.

Municipal court judges are elected for six-year terms on a nonpartisan ballot by voters residing in the judicial districts in which their courts are located (Gov. Code, § 71145). Vacancies are also filled by the Governor (Gov. Code, § 71180). To be eligible, candidates must have been admitted to the practice of law in California for at least five years immediately preceding election or appointment (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 15)

JUSTICE COURTS

Constitutional provision is made for the establishment of a justice court in each judicial district having a population of 40,000 or less (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 5). There are 89 justice courts in the state.

Justice court judges are elected for six-year terms with vacancies filled by appointment of local county boards of supervisors, or by election. Boundaries and number of justice court districts are also set by the boards of supervisors. Before February 18, 1975, a justice court judge was required to be an attorney admitted to the California State Bar or to pass a qualifying examination given by the Judicial Council. [See Hennessy, Qualification of California Justice Court Judges: A Dual System, 3 Pacific L.J. 439 (1972).]

Under legislation (Stats. 1974, ch. 1493) effective after the decision in *Gordon* v. *Justice Court* (1974) 12 Cal.3d 323, justice court vacancies must be filled by attorneys (Gov. Code, § 71701).

Since most justice courts have part-time caseloads, judges may supplement their judicial compensation with a private law practice. They may not practice law, however, before justice courts within their own county. Under legislation adopted after the *Gordon* case, the Chief Justice has designated several incumbent judges to serve as full-time circuit justice court judges. These judges receive salaries fixed by statute and paid through a state appropriation.

Judges of the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, superior courts and municipal courts may not practice law and are ineligible for any other public employment or public office. A superior or municipal court judge may, however, become eligible for election to another public office by taking a leave of absence without pay before filing a declaration of candidacy for that office. Acceptance of the new office constitutes resignation as a judge (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 17).

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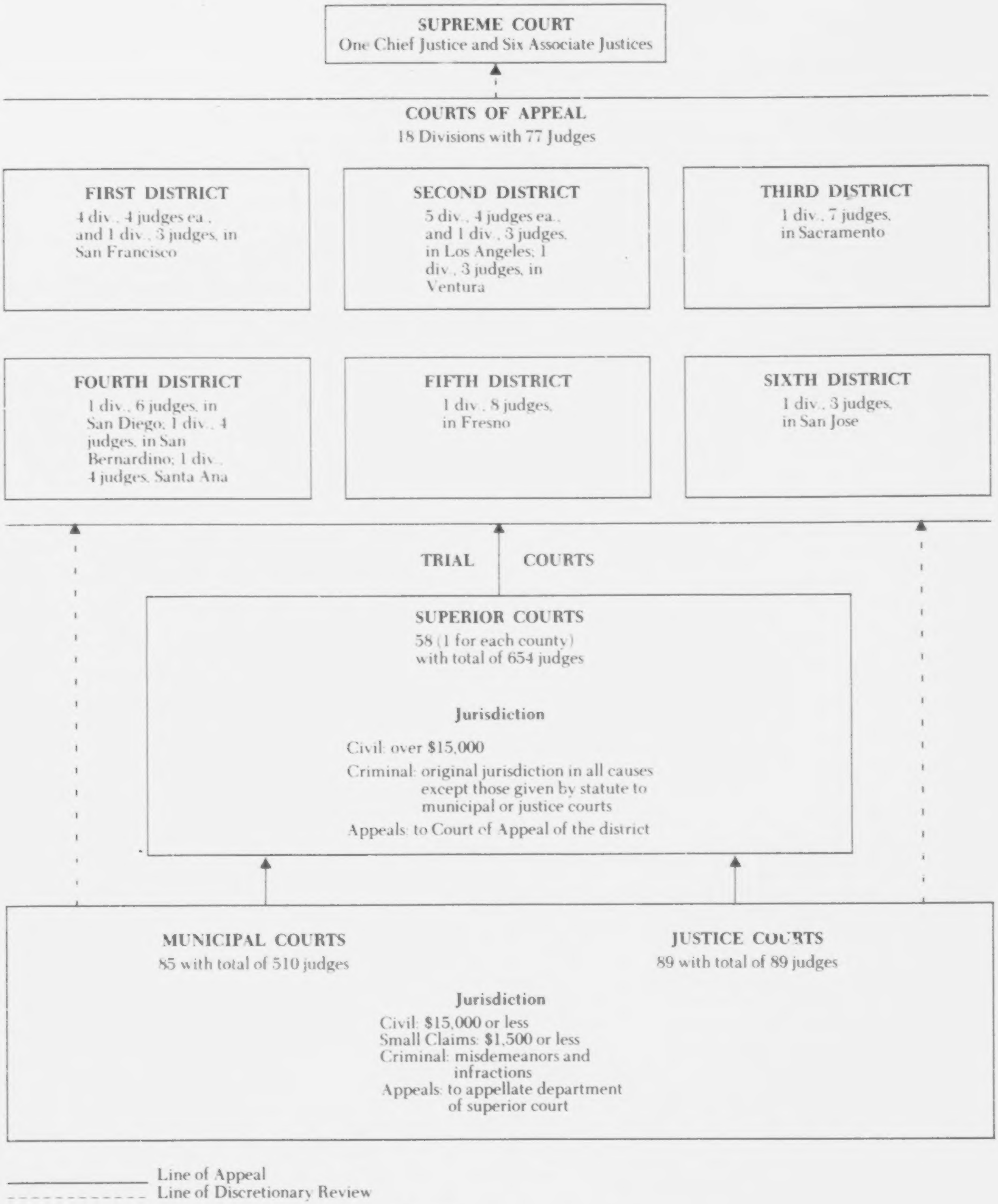
[1] As of July 1, 1983, there were 1,296 filled judgeships in California. The number of filled judgeships during the fiscal year ranged from 1,240 to 1,317. References to judgeships in this summary refer to authorized positions.

[2] The Sixth District has been created by statute, but will not be in operation until judges have been appointed and confirmed.

CALIFORNIA COURT SYSTEM *



SUPREME COURT
One Chief Justice and Six Associate Justices

COURTS OF APPEAL
18 Divisions with 77 Judges

FIRST DISTRICT
4 div., 4 judges ea., and 1 div., 3 judges, in San Francisco

SECOND DISTRICT
5 div., 4 judges ea., and 1 div., 3 judges, in Los Angeles; 1 div., 3 judges, in Ventura

THIRD DISTRICT
1 div., 7 judges, in Sacramento

FOURTH DISTRICT
1 div., 6 judges, in San Diego; 1 div., 4 judges, in San Bernardino; 1 div., 4 judges, Santa Ana

FIFTH DISTRICT
1 div., 8 judges, in Fresno

SIXTH DISTRICT
1 div., 3 judges, in San Jose

TRIAL COURTS

SUPERIOR COURTS
58 (1 for each county) with total of 654 judges

Jurisdiction

Civil: over $15,000
Criminal: original jurisdiction in all causes except those given by statute to municipal or justice courts
Appeals: to Court of Appeal of the district

MUNICIPAL COURTS
85 with total of 510 judges

JUSTICE COURTS
89 with total of 89 judges

Jurisdiction

Civil: $15,000 or less
Small Claims: $1,500 or less
Criminal: misdemeanors and infractions
Appeals: to appellate department of superior court

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* Total number of judges refers to authorized judicial positions as of July 1, 1983

PART I

JUDICIAL COUNCIL REPORT

Chapter 1

SENTENCING PRACTICES ANNUAL REPORT

California's determinate sentencing law, in Penal Code section 1170.6, requires the Judicial Council to "continually study and review the statutory sentences and the operation of existing criminal penalties" and report its findings to the Governor and Legislature. It also requires reports on proposed legislation affecting felony sentences.

Reports on bills affecting felony sentences are forwarded to the Governor and Legislature during each legislative session by the Administrative Director of the Courts under authority delegated by the Judicial Council.

I. BACKGROUND

Summaries of the determinate sentencing law (Stats. 1976, ch. 1139, as amended) and of the Judicial Council's responsibilities under it have appeared in previous annual reports. This year's report, as last year's, will focus on new developments relating to sentencing.

II. IMPACT OF THE LAW ON JUDICIAL SYSTEM AND SENTENCING PROCESS

In previous reports, it was noted that coincidentally with the July 1, 1977 operative date of the determinate sentencing law, dispositions by trial began to decrease and guilty pleas increased relative to total dispositions in superior courts, and it was suggested that the change might be related to the new law. Data for 1982–83 show that guilty pleas increased an additional 0.6 percent of total dispositions; but the reduction in trials was offset by a decrease in pretrial dismissals, so that trials were 11.6 percent of total dispositions, almost the same as the previous year's 11.7 percent dispositions by trial. Trials, therefore, remain about five percent lower than the 16.5 percent of total dispositions before determinate sentencing.

Had the previous pattern continued, the 67,261 dispositions in 1982–83 would have required about 11,100 trials instead of 7,800, and there would have been about 46,200 guilty pleas in 1982–83 instead of 52,933. Comments made in previous reports still appear to be applicable:

- The indicated shift of over 3,000 cases per year from dispositions by trial to dispositions by guilty plea is reducing overall time for criminal cases in superior courts, even after allowing for some increase in the time for sentencing proceedings under the determinate sentencing law.
- Superior court time savings are offset, to a significant degree, by increased appellate workload. Cases involving sentencing questions now appear in the published appellate decisions with some frequency. A recent study indicates that sentencing errors are the greatest single cause for reversals on appeal.

While the trend toward more dispositions by guilty plea is reviewed here in terms of decreased superior court workload (and increased appeals), this significant decrease in dispositions by trial has policy implications going to the nature of the criminal adjudication process.

CRIMINAL CASE DISPOSITIONS IN SUPERIOR COURTS

	1974–75	*1975–76*	*1976–77*	*1977–78*	*1978–79*	*1979–80*	*1980–81*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*
Total dispositions*	50,714 (100%)	50,107 (100%)	49,102 (100%)	[R] 49,003 (100%)	49,264 (100%)	51,281 (100%)	[R] 58,314 (100%)	60,998 (100%)	67,261 (100%)
Pretrial:									
Guilty pleas	34,858 (68.7%)	34,958 (69.8%)	35,089 (71.5%)	35,787 (73.0%)	36,586 (74.3%)	38,690 (75.4%)	45,082 (77.3%)	47,664 (78.1%)	52,933 (78.7%)
Other pretrial	7,446 (14.7%)	6,661 (13.3%)	5,918 (12.1%)	5,723 (11.7%)	5,913 (12.0%)	6,234 (12.2%)	6,744 (11.6%)	6,196 (10.2%)	6,528 (9.7%)
Total pretrial	42,304 (83.4%)	41,619 (83.1%)	41,007 (83.5%)	41,510 (84.7%)	42,499 (86.3%)	44,924 (87.6%)	51,826 (88.9%)	53,860 (88.3%)	59,461 (88.4%)
After trial:									
Uncontested trial**	924 (1.8%)	3,399 (6.8%)	1,962 (4.0%)	1,683 (3.4%)	1,565 (3.2%)	1,263 (2.5%)	[R] 1,247 (2.1%)	1,529 (2.5%)	1,904 (2.8%)
Contested trial	7,486 (14.8%)	5,089 (10.2%)	6,133 (12.5%)	[R] 5,810 (11.9%)	5,200 (10.6%)	5,094 (9.9%)	5,241 (9.0%)	5,609 (9.2%)	5,896 (8.8%)
Total trials	8,410 (16.6%)	8,488 (16.9%)	8,095 (16.5%)	[R] 7,493 (15.3%)	6,765 (13.7%)	6,357 (12.4%)	[R] 6,488 (11.1%)	7,138 (11.7%)	7,800 (11.6%)

* Includes cases resulting in acquittal or dismissal, or misdemeanor conviction.

** "Uncontested" is defined as a trial in which only one side offered evidence; the issue of guilt may still be contested in such a trial.

[R] Revised

III. SIGNIFICANT 1983 SENTENCING LEGISLATION

A. Restitution

Rewritten Penal Code section 1203.04 requires an order for restitution to the victim, or to the Restitution Fund if there was no victim, as a condition of probation. If the court gives "compelling and extraordinary reasons," it may order community service in lieu of restitution; and only if the court gives additional "compelling and extraordinary reasons" may it order neither restitution nor community service. Probation is not to be revoked for nonpayment, except for willful failure to pay restitution by one able to pay it (ch. 568).[1]

B. Manslaughter

Penal Code sections 192 and 193 have been amended to provide:

The penalty for voluntary manslaughter becomes three, six or eleven years (ch. 941), instead of two, four or six years.

Vehicular manslaughter, previously divided into two categories, is now divided into four categories to distinguish situations involving drugs or alcohol from those not involving them (ch. 937). Penalties are increased to:

a. Two, four or six years for vehicular manslaughter not involving alcohol or drugs, but with gross negligence.

b. County jail up to a year if no alcohol or drugs, nor gross negligence (unchanged).

c. Four, six or eight years if alcohol or drugs, and gross negligence.

d. Sixteen months, two or three years (or county jail up to a year) if alcohol or drugs but without gross negligence (ch. 937 and ch. 941).

C. New enhancements

1. *Drugs*

New Health and Safety Code section 11356.5 provides new enhancements for persons who induce another to violate sections 11351, 11352 or 11379.5:

a. If the retail value of the drugs exceeds $500,000, an additional year in prison.

b. If the retail value exceeds $2,000,000, an additional two years in prison.

c. If the retail value exceeds $5,000,000, an additional three years in prison (ch. 716).

2. *Kidnapping to commit sex crime*

New Penal Code section 667.8 adds an additional three-year term to the sentence of a person convicted of violating sections 261, 264.1, 286, 288, 288a or 289, and who kidnapped the victim for the purpose of committing the sex crime (ch. 950).

D. Fines, and threshold where theft crimes become felonies

Chapter 1092 amends numerous statutes by increasing the permissible fine, to allow for inflation. These provisions are scattered throughout the codes. For example, Penal Code section 19 provides that a misdemeanor is punishable by up to six months in jail or a fine of $1,000 (formerly $500), or both, unless a different punishment is prescribed. The new statutes should be consulted when any fine is contemplated.

Several statutes were apparently overlooked in 1982 when the general definition of grand theft (§ 487) was amended to cover property exceeding $400. This statute seeks to correct that apparent oversight, and the corresponding provisions in several other statutes are amended to impose a $400 limit before the crime is a felony. Sections 484g and 484h, dealing with credit card fraud, are examples of the amended provisions.

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[1] All chapter citations are to Statutes of 1983.

Chapter 2

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF JUDICIAL ARBITRATION

I. INTRODUCTION [*]

Effective July 1, 1979, the Legislature enacted a comprehensive program for mandatory judicial arbitration in superior courts having 10 or more judges and in all other courts which elected through local rule to make the program available (Stats. 1978, ch. 743). [1] Judicial arbitration was also provided in any case where the plaintiff elected or the parties stipulated to it. (Code Civ. Proc., § 1141.12(b) (i) (ii).) The act originally applied to cases which the court determined had an amount-in-controversy of $15,000 or less and which did not require equitable relief. The amount was raised to $25,000 for the counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, and Ventura (Stats. 1982, ch. 1522). The $25,000 limit also applies to any county where the board of supervisors agrees to the increased limit (Stats. 1983, ch. 978).

Since January 1, 1982, the law provides for the assignment of a case to the arbitration hearing list within 90 days after a party declares the case to be at issue.[2] (Code Civ. Proc., § 1141.16.) After a case is placed on the aribitration hearing list, either by court order, election of plaintiff, or stipulation of the parties, an arbitration hearing is generally held within 90 days. A neutral arbitrator—who is usually an attorney selected from a list maintained by the court, but sometimes a retired judge—hears the evidence and must make an award within 10 days after the conclusion of the hearing.[3] Any party wishing to reject the award must file a request for trial de novo within 20 days after the award is filed with the court. If the request is timely, the case is restored to the list of civil cases awaiting trial and processed in the same manner as conventional cases. A case which is eventually tried and results in a judgment that is not more favorable than the arbitration award may subject the requesting party to paying various costs and fees, such as the arbitrator's fee and the expert witness costs of the other party.[4]

The Legislature's declared purpose in creating judicial arbitration was to reduce the cost, complexity, and increasing delay of litigating modest civil claims. It sought to do this by creating simplified and economical procedures which provided the parties with maximum opportunity to participate directly in the resolution of their disputes through procedures that were as informal and private as possible. (Code Civ. Proc., § 1141.10.)

In attempting to determine whether the law achieved these goals, the Legislature required the Judicial Council to

> provide, on or before January 1, 1984, a report to the Governor and the Legislature which shall serve as a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of this chapter, and which shall include recommendations for further action.
>
> The Judicial Council, in consultation with the Department of Finance and the Auditor General, shall include in its study an estimate of the potential costs or savings, if any, should the program be continued beyond the life of the act. (Code Civ. Proc., § 1141.29.)

This report is submitted by the Mandatory Arbitration Rules Advisory Committee to assist in compliance with the section.[5] It offers conclusions and recommendations drawn from the committee's in-depth study of the judicial arbitration program and its effect on the court system and users of the program.

II. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The committee finds that judicial arbitration is a valuable dispute resolution mechanism which has favorably affected the cost, complexity, and time associated with litigating smaller civil cases. The users of the program—litigants and their attorneys—confirm that dispositions resulting from judicial arbitration generally tend to be more prompt, inexpensive, and predictable, and are frequently more satisfactory to all parties.

The program has emerged as an essential calendar management tool for the courts, permitting the disposition of civil active cases, including those not ordered to arbitration, to occur on the whole more quickly and economically, while providing litigants in smaller civil cases with a desirable alternative to conventional litigation.

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[*] The Judicial Council adopted this report on November 19, 1983.

Based on its study of the effects of the judicial arbitration program, the committee recommends that legislation be enacted indefinitely retaining judicial arbitration beyond its current repeal date of January 1, 1986.[6]

III. DATA SOURCES

Summarized below are the sources of information and data which the committee used in reaching its conclusions.

A. Docket Review

The superior courts of Alameda, Contra Costa, San Francisco, and Santa Clara Counties [hereafter study group] were chosen as study sites for an in-depth docket review of all long cause matters [7] which were calendared for trial setting conference, pretrial conference, or arbitration determination hearing between January 1, 1980, and March 31, 1980.[8]

It was assumed that the diversity of the Bay Area courts would provide an acceptable sampling of judicial arbitration activity and that conclusions drawn from these courts would be generally valid statewide.

A study period of January 1, 1980 to March 31, 1980, was selected to allow sufficient time for the start-up and stabilization of arbitration assignment procedures, which were developed when the program began on July 1, 1979. The time frame also assured that most of the cases reviewed in the summer of 1982, when the study data was collected, would by then be disposed of.

In order to follow the progress of all cases affected by judicial arbitration, the four Bay Area courts provided the monthly calendars for trial setting conferences, pretrial conferences, and arbitration determination hearings held during the first quarter of 1980 for all long cause civil cases ready for trial setting or placement on the arbitration hearing list. Of these cases, only long causes classified as "personal injury, death and property damage—motor vehicle" [hereafter PI-Motor Vehicle], "personal injury, death and property damage—other" [hereafter PI-Other], and "other civil complaints"—a total of 2,394 cases—were considered for the study.[9]

The cases were selected for examination in this manner because the courts generally determined a case's suitability for placement on the arbitration hearing list at these conferences or hearings. During the study period, two of the courts (Alameda and San Francisco) used trial setting conferences almost exclusively for this purpose. Santa Clara County Superior Court used both trial setting and pretrial conferences. Contra Costa County Superior Court employed an arbitration determination hearing. In all four courts, cases judged not appropriate for judicial arbitration were generally assigned trial dates at the time of the conference or hearing. Consequently, virtually all long cause matters that were to be either tried or arbitrated were placed on these calendars. 2,394 cases were examined to determine the general case type, elapsed time between various procedural events, and manner of disposition. Cases placed on the arbitration hearing list were examined more closely, primarily to determine the specific type of case, when and how disposition occurred, and the results of arbitration hearings and trials de novo.

B. Data from the Administrative Office of the Courts

The superior courts furnish monthly calendar reports to the Administrative Office of the Courts. This data was reviewed in evaluating judicial arbitration's effect on the calendars of the courts. Particularly helpful were data concerning:

(a) number of filings, dispositions, and contested trials by type of case;

(b) number and relative age of civil cases awaiting trial; and

(c) median elapsed time to trial after the filing of the at-issue memorandum.

Much of this monthly data is tabulated and presented in the Judicial Council's Annual Reports.

C. Monthly Report of Arbitration Proceedings

Since July 1979, the courts have been providing monthly reports detailing their arbitration activity. The reporting forms were revised in July 1982 to collect additional data concerning trials de novo. These have been tabulated for the 14 largest courts for the period of July 1982 through May 1983, and indicate the number of cases placed on the arbitration hearing list, the number of trials de novo, the length, result, and whether the trial was by jury or court.

D. Arbitration Workshops Organized by the Administrative Office of the Courts

The Administrative Office of the Courts has organized two workshops involving judicial arbitration, which were held in San Francisco in April 1980 and San Diego in April 1982. Attending were those judges, attorneys, representatives of the insurance industry, and court administrators who were most familiar with the operation of judicial arbitration in the various superior and municipal courts statewide. The purpose of the workshops was to provide a forum to exchange information about the effectiveness of the program and to suggest means of improving it. Subjects such as the time and cost of disposing of cases through judicial arbitration and the subjective impact of informal arbitration proceedings on the litigants were discussed.

IV. EFFECTIVENESS OF JUDICIAL ARBITRATION

The issue of "effectiveness" has been addressed from two perspectives. The first is the effect on court calendars. The second is the effect on the ultimate users, the attorney and litigant. The calendar effect was analyzed by observing changes in relative trial frequency[10] and in court calendar status, using such conventional indicators as the number and age of cases awaiting trial and the time from the filing of the at-issue memorandum to jury trial. The effect on the program users was observed inferentially by noting the specific types of cases undergoing judicial arbitration and the comparative speed and results of the process. Also considered were the reported impressions of counsel for plaintiffs, defendants, and representatives of the insurance industry about the effect of the program on the parties' interests.

A. Calendar Status

The data suggest that judicial arbitration is a beneficial calendar control device which accelerates case turnaround time—the time from at-issue memorandum filing to disposition. This development is reflected in most of the conventional measures of calendar status. It is caused by the removal from the civil active list of cases which are assigned to the arbitration hearing list. The civil active list contains all civil cases awaiting trial. Cases are placed on this list only after a party files a memorandum which states that the case is at-issue as to all parties and is ready for the setting of a trial date. A case is removed from the civil active list when it is placed on the arbitration hearing list.

A reduction of the number of cases on the civil active list means that with the same court resources the cases remaining on the civil active list are set for trial earlier. Turnaround time therefore decreases because most dispositions of cases set for trial occur at or close to the trial date. The sooner a case is exposed to trial, the sooner it is disposed of.[11]

Faster turnaround time results from the circumstance that, once diverted to the arbitration hearing list, some number of the cases never return to the civil active list. When coupled with Code of Civil Procedure section 1141.16, which provides for an arbitration determination conference within 90 days after filing the at-issue memorandum, judicial arbitration's effect on a court's calendar may be sizeable, depending on the number of cases permanently diverted and how early in the litigation process the diversion occurs.

For example, in 1981–82, 28,061 cases were placed on the arbitration hearing lists of the 14 largest superior courts. Sixty-three percent (17,764) of these were disposed of either by settlement before the arbitration award or by award, and therefore never returned to the civil active list. Of the cases that were arbitrated to award (11,383), 50 percent (5,678) resulted in the filing of a request for trial de novo. (Appendix A.) These, too, were disposed of largely before trial.

Further, the docket review of the four Bay Area courts shows that 57 percent of the 714 cases receiving an arbitration award were disposed of within six months of the award. The percentages range from 38 percent to 76 percent depending on the court. (See Appendix B.)

The calendar effect resulting from the removal of a large number of cases from the civil active list is striking. It is most noticeable in Los Angeles where the court reports:

> *From July 1, 1979 to October 31, 1982, 42,016 cases have been placed on the arbitration hearing list, while 25,446 have been removed, 55 percent by arbitration awards, 43 percent by prearbitration settlement and the balance, 2 percent, for administrative reasons. (Los Angeles Superior Court, Press Release, December 20, 1982, p. 3.)*

In that court the number of civil cases awaiting trial decreased almost by one-half between 1979 and 1982, a trend observable only slightly less dramatically statewide among courts having mandatory judicial arbitration, where the decrease was 35 percent. (Appendix C.) Similarly, the percentage of total civil jury cases awaiting trial for more than one year fell by approximately one-third in Los Angeles Superior Court between 1980 and 1982—a trend also reflected statewide where only eight of the 21 largest courts failed to improve in this respect during the same period. (Appendix D.)

The trend is further noted in the number of civil cases awaiting trial per authorized judge. Between 1979 and 1982, the number of cases on the civil active list per judge has declined 40 percent for all courts with six or more judges.[12] All but two of these courts have mandatory judicial arbitration programs. (Appendix E.)

Notwithstanding the calendaring improvements, the reported median time from at-issue filing to jury trial has yet to show similar improvement. (Appendix F.) This median value, however, appears to be an indicator of calendar status which historically lags behind other measurements in reflecting existing calendar conditions.

It should also be noted that courts with mandatory programs, impressed by the observable effects of judicial arbitration on calendar operation, have unanimously expressed the view that the program is an invaluable calendar management tool without which adequate caseflow control would be made significantly more difficult, if not impossible, in the face of long civil active lists, longer and more complex civil cases, and criminal calendars.[13]

B. Trial Frequency [14]

Trial frequency in the 14 largest superior courts having mandatory judicial arbitration has declined dramatically in the two-year period after the program went into effect compared to the two-year period before its implementation.[15] Between 1977–79 and 1980–82, trials as a percentage of contested dispositions decreased 34.2 percent for PI-Motor Vehicle cases, 12.4 percent for PI-Other cases, and 4.9 percent for Other Civil Complaints. (Appendices G, H, and I.)

It is tempting to infer a relationship between this decline and judicial arbitration, particularly in those courts where the decline has been startling. For example, the trial rate among PI-Motor Vehicle cases decreased 74 percent in Riverside Superior Court, 58 percent in the Kern and Ventura Superior Courts, 53 percent in San Mateo Superior Court, 40 percent in Sacramento Superior Court, and 36 percent in Los Angeles Superior Court in the two-year period 1980–82 compared to 1977–79. (Appendix G.)

On the other hand, during the last decade the percentage of total civil dispositions by contested trial has been declining almost continuously at a rate comparable to that in courts having judicial arbitration since July 1979. (Appendix J.) Further, decreasing trial frequencies are noted in rural courts with no significant judicial arbitration.[16]

The absence of a controlled study makes impossible conclusive statements about the relationship between decreasing trial frequency and judicial arbitration. A controlled study—which the statute does not permit (Code Civ. Proc., § 1141.11)—would have involved randomly excluding a share of all cases from the provisions of the judicial arbitration statutes. This would have made possible a meaningful comparison between the trial frequencies of the two groups by ruling out such independent variables as more vigorous pretrial settlement procedures, increasing costs of expert witnesses and trial preparation, and delay in reaching trial. The effect of these variables in causing relatively more cases to be disposed of without contested trial than in earlier years remains undetermined.

However, the sizeable decline in trial frequency, particularly among PI-Motor Vehicle cases, suggests an arbitration-related phenomenon. In the 14 largest superior courts, trial frequency for this case type declined 34 percent in 1980–82 compared to 1977–79. This appears significant when it is noted that within the Bay Area study group 70 percent (574) of all PI-Motor Vehicle cases calendared for trial setting conference, pretrial conference, or arbitration determination hearing were assigned to the arbitration hearing list. PI-Motor Vehicle cases also represented 41 percent (815) of all cases disposed of in the study group (1,975). (Appendix K.)

In comparison 45 percent (263) of PI-Other cases were placed on the arbitration hearing list. The PI-Other group represented 30 percent (584) of all cases disposed of. (Appendix K.) Twenty-eight percent (160) of Other Civil Complaints (generally contract matters) were assigned to the arbitration hearing list. Other Civil Complaints represented 29 percent (576) of the cases disposed of in the study group. (Appendix K.) It is worth noting that this last category, which was least frequently assigned to the arbitration hearing list compared to the other case types, also showed the smallest relative trial frequency decline statewide between 1977–79 and 1980–82 (4.9 percent). (Appendix I.)

Regardless of the relationship between judicial arbitration and changing trial disposition rates, it seems certain that cases placed on the arbitration hearing list produce relatively little trial activity compared to cases not placed on the list.

Study group data show that 1,975 long cause cases were considered for placement on the arbitration hearing list.[17] Of those, 997 were actually placed on the list either by court order, stipulation or election. Sixty-nine of the cases (6.9 percent) proceeded to trial de novo. Of the remaining 978 cases which were found not suitable for arbitration, 199 (20.3 percent) were disposed of by trial. (Appendix K.)

In the aggregate, cases placed on the arbitration hearing list tended to be tried only one-third as frequently as cases not placed on the list and litigated conventionally. No data exist clarifying whether this phenomenon is attributable to the effects of judicial arbitration, whether it reflects a qualitative difference in the cases assigned to arbitration, or whether it is a combination of both.

Monthly arbitration reports supplied by the courts show trial de novo frequency for July 1982 through May 1983 to be noticeably lower than the corresponding study group figure of 6.9 percent. The four Bay Area courts report a trial frequency of 2.3 percent overall during this ten-month period, a figure consistent with the 2.7 percent statewide frequency reported by the 13 largest superior courts, excluding Los Angeles. The statewide frequency is 1.4 percent with the Los Angeles Superior Court included. (Appendix L.) The reason for the dissimilarity between the study group findings and the monthly arbitration reports is not apparent.[18]

C. Study Group Case Effect

Study group data provide details about the comparative case effects of arbitration proceedings on litigants. This data is summarized below.

(i) Types of cases arbitrated and tried de novo

Within the study group, PI-Motor Vehicle cases accounted for 55.6 percent (586) of total arbitration activity. In contrast, this case type represented 44.8 percent (31) of all trials de nova. PI-Other cases accounted for 27.8 percent (292) of the cases placed on the arbitration hearing list and 26 percent (18) of the trials de novo. Breach of contract cases involving services, goods, or money loaned represented only 8 percent (85) of the cases assigned to arbitration but 17.4 percent (12) of all trials de novo. In general, trial tended to be relatively less attractive to litigants with personal injuries than to those with breach of contract actions. (Appendix M.)

(ii) Arbitration awards and trial de novo verdicts

Of the cases that were both arbitrated and tried de novo (69 cases), the total damages awarded in arbitration were approximately equal to the total damages awarded at trial ($411,020 compared to $403,792). Excluding defense awards, the mean arbitration award was $7,211 while the mean verdict was $8,778. The corresponding median award and verdict were $6,500 and $4,691. Almost twice as many defense awards were reported at trial compared to arbitration. (Appendix N.)

Statistically, plaintiffs more frequently received damages and in higher amounts in arbitration proceedings than at trial. At trial, however, plaintiffs had the higher probability of getting the extreme award —the "bell ringer." Additionally, only 40 percent (16) of all plaintiffs (40) who requested trial de novo improved their position after trial, while 70 percent (21) of all defendants (30) did so. (Appendix O.)

(iii) Disposition time

Judicial arbitration generally appears to reduce disposition time of cases (that is, the time measured from the filing of the at-issue memorandum to final disposition). The average reduction was 14 percent (74 days) in PI-Motor Vehicle cases and 13 percent (72 days) in PI-Other cases, although disposition time for arbitrated Other Civil Complaints was 18 percent (89 days) longer than for cases of the same type not placed on the arbitration hearing list. The combined weighted average for all three case types indicates that cases placed on the arbitration hearing list were disposed of 4.3 percent faster than cases not placed on the list. (Appendix P.)

Affecting this average disposition time were the assignment procedures used in early 1980 by the study group courts. Unless an election or stipulation to arbitrate was filed, assignment to the arbitration hearing list occurred at the equivalent of the trial setting conference. Litigants could encounter a substantial delay if a request for trial de novo were filed, since the case would then be restored to the civil active list, recalendared for trial setting conference, and thereafter set for trial.

In certain instances these procedures would produce longer disposition times for arbitrated cases compared to nonarbitrated cases, since matters not placed on the arbitration hearing list generally "fall out" at some point between trial setting conference and trial date without intermediate procedural delays.

These circumstances affected Other Civil Complaint cases in the study group disproportionately because a relatively larger share of this case type was tried de novo (12.5 percent) compared to PI-Motor Vehicle (5.4 percent) and PI-Other (6.8 percent), and also because of the high percent of Other Civil Complaint cases tried relative to the percent of this case type placed in arbitration.[19]

The potential effect of Code of Civil Procedure section 1141.16 is again noteworthy. Only in courts with no appreciable delay between at-issue memorandum filing and trial date will arbitrated cases potentially fail to benefit from this provision.

(iv) Acceptability of arbitration awards

In 1981–82, one-half of all awards were accepted. The remaining half were largely settled before trial. Within the study group, 6.9 percent of all cases placed on the arbitration hearing list were tried to finality. Monthly arbitration data from the courts suggest that the statewide frequency is 1.4 percent (2.7 percent if the Los Angeles Superior Court is excluded).

The statewide 50 percent request for trial de novo rate has little practical significance for predicting trial activity because of the high rate of dispositions before trial. The figures do, however, suggest that judicial arbitration assists in creating appropriate conditions for settlement.

V. COST EFFECT OF JUDICIAL ARBITRATION

A. User Cost Effect

At workshops held in April 1980 and 1982, counsel for plaintiffs and defendants and representatives of the insurance industry expressed the view that cases ordered to arbitration were being disposed of more quickly and inexpensively than through conventional litigation. Insurance industry representatives particularly stressed the cost savings caused by relatively fewer trials and earlier preparation and evaluation of cases. Plaintiffs' counsel emphasized both that trials were less frequent and that presentation of cases at the arbitration hearings was less expensive compared to trial, primarily because of the simplified procedure for presenting medical and other expert witness testimony. Also noted was the general satisfaction among parties of having obtained "a day in court." In cases where the arbitration award was not accepted, a neutral estimate of a case's value from an arbitrator frequently facilitated settlement—much in the manner of a rigorous settlement conference.

The reported economy of judicial arbitration has positive implications for the courts, litigants, and attorneys. The courts, with the same resources, can assist in resolving more disputes or disposing of the same number of disputes more quickly. The overall efficiency of the court system increases, thereby reducing the cost to the public.

For litigants, earlier resolution of cases means that the financial loss of delayed compensation for personal injuries and business damages is minimized. In this respect, all cases, regardless of whether they are ordered to arbitration, benefit from the program's effect of reducing the size of the civil active list, since the average turnaround time even of cases not placed on the arbitration hearing list necessarily decreases because of the sizeable diversion of cases to judicial arbitration—from which approximately one-half never return. The economic benefit of faster case dispositions potentially runs to every user of the court system.

The lower cost of litigation through judicial arbitration enables a litigant to retain a greater share of the final recovery, permitting an aggrieved party to be more fully compensated for a wrong. A collateral benefit is that individuals may now rationally pursue some legal claims through judicial arbitration which otherwise might be too small to justify court action—in effect expanding the types of claims for which legal services may be available to the public. Additionally, it may be expected that cost economies to institutional litigants, particularly insurance carriers, will be passed on to consumers. In sum, justice may be available to more people at less cost as a result of judicial arbitration.

B. County and State Fiscal Effect

Judicial arbitration program costs in 1981–82 were $3,382,436 for the 13 largest counties required under Code of Civil Procedure section 1141.11 to have a mandatory program.[20] (Appendix Q.) Based on an analysis of estimated superior court costs for 1982–83 by the Administrative Office of the Courts, this figure is the equivalent of the annual cost of 7.9 trial courts or 1.1 percent of the total cost of the 737 authorized superior court judicial positions in existence on January 1, 1982.[21]

The average cost of processing a case placed on the arbitration hearing list was $123.28. The average cost of a case actually arbitrated was $298.53.[22] These costs do not include court expenses associated with arbitration determination procedures under Code of Civil Procedure section 1141.16.

The fiscal effect of the program is theoretically determined by multiplying the number of cases which avoided trial and other proceedings because of judicial arbitration by the estimated cost of those trials and proceedings.[23]

The first question, which is not answered by the data, is how many cases have avoided trial and other proceedings because of judicial arbitration. An answer would be speculative in the absence of a controlled study to estimate what share of the observed statewide decrease in trial frequency is attributable to the program. As noted, a controlled study was impossible in light of the requirement of section 1141.11 of the Code of Civil Procedure that all cases be submitted to arbitration if found suitable under the statute. This methodological problem precludes the development of specific cost figures concerning the program's fiscal effect.

One available method of evaluating the fiscal effect of judicial arbitration on the courts is by means of the weighted caseload system, which will express changing judicial workload and staff needs of the courts, whether caused by judicial arbitration or other factors.[24] The last weighted caseload surveys were undertaken in 1976 and 1979. The Administrative Office of the Courts has begun preparation for new judicial weighted caseload studies in the superior courts. The studies are expected to be completed by July 1984.

The weighted caseload studies can be of assistance in the following way. If judicial arbitration has increased the rate of dispositions without trial or reduced the frequency of other proceedings, the courts will realize a demonstrable cost benefit in the number of judicial positions needed to handle their business. If the courts' other business has grown, the positive effect of judicial arbitration will nevertheless limit the rate of growth of demands on the courts' resources. In either event the cost benefit of the program will be felt within the weighted caseload system, with the state and counties sharing in appropriate measure from the reduction or decreased growth of judicial workload and staff needs in the courts.

For example, the 1977 judicial weighted caseload study may indicate that a particular court took an average of 80 minutes to process a personal injury case to completion. If judicial arbitration has caused this type of case to avoid trial or other proceedings, the 1984 survey may show a change in the average workload measure for personal injury cases. The magnitude of change will depend both on the impact of this work avoidance and on other variables affecting the extent of direct judicial involvement in these cases. If, hypothetically, the impact of judicial arbitration is substantial and all other things are equal, the average processing time may now be 60 minutes rather than 80. The 60-minute weight will then be included in calculating the projected number of judicial positions needed to handle the court's total workload.

Whether the new judicial need projection will show a need for fewer, more, or the same number of judicial positions will depend on other variables, such as the rate of filings, criminal trial activity, a change in the length and complexity of cases filed, or any other condition independent of judicial arbitration which affects the court's total workload. But the cost benefit to the state and counties will be felt because the projected judicial need in this hypothetical situation will be less than it would have been without judicial arbitration.

The net fiscal effect on the state will be the expense of avoided judgeships less the costs of funding the program. This may be substantial because the state provides 30 percent of the annual cost of each new judgeship, that is $128,189, based on estimated superior court trial court costs for 1982–83. The difference between this amount and the total estimated cost of each new superior court judgeship, which is $428,360, is borne by the county in the amount of $300,071.[25]

On the other hand, if the expense of operating the judicial arbitration program exceeds the cost avoidance of future judgeships, a net cost is produced which may nevertheless be justified by the salutary effect of the program on court calendars, litigants, and the public generally.

In sum, if the program reduces judgeship needs as reflected in overall judicial caseload weights, the effect will translate into cost benefits that the state and county will share. However, if there is no direct net cost avoidance to the courts (because the costs of judicial arbitration exceed the savings of avoided trials and other proceedings), the program may still remain desirable through its positive effect on court calendar congestion, case turnaround time, and litigation costs.

It should be emphasized that a pre- and post-judicial arbitration comparison of weighted caseload values for personal injury, property damages, and other civil complaint cases will not yield a specific cost benefit figure. This is so because such variables as more vigorous pretrial settlement procedures, increasing costs of trial, and delay in reaching trial may be working independently to reduce trial frequency, thereby changing court workloads.

VI. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Calendar Effect

Judicial arbitration has favorably affected court calendars. Courts having a mandatory program uniformly report that it is an essential tool in managing their civil calendars effectively. These courts accounted for roughly 90 percent of all personal injury and other civil complaint case dispositions in 1981–82. Judicial arbitration also appears to have reduced the average disposition time (that is, the time measured from the filing of the at-issue memorandum to final disposition) for all civil active cases, and particularly for cases placed on the arbitration hearing list compared to cases that were not. It is expected that Code of Civil Procedure section 1141.16 will further improve calendar conditions and shorten average disposition time. The section, effective January 1, 1982, provides for the assignment of a case to the arbitration hearing list within 90 days after the filing of the at-issue memorandum.

B. Trial Activity Effect

Most attorneys, judges, and insurance representatives who have direct familiarity with the operation of judicial arbitration observe that trial frequency has appreciably diminished among those cases subject to it. The statewide trial de novo rate for cases placed on the arbitration hearing list appears to be 1.4 percent (2.7 percent, excluding Los Angeles). Data confirm that since the beginning of the program, dispositions by trial as a percentage of total dispositions have declined dramatically for personal injury cases—the type most likely to be judicially arbitrated. However, no satisfactory means are available to rule out other independent causes which may be implicated in this trend. The phenomenon of decreasing trial frequency has been observed statewide for a substantial number of years before the program's implementation and in a variety of courts thereafter. Quantifying judicial arbitration's effect on trial activity does not therefore appear to be possible in light of present statutory procedures for assigning cases to the arbitration hearing list.

C. User Effect

Representatives of plaintiff and defense counsel and members of the insurance industry report that dispositions resulting from judicial arbitration generally tend to be more prompt, inexpensive, and predictable, and are frequently more satisfactory to all parties. In-depth docket studies of four Bay Area courts also indicate the following:

(i) Personal injury cases involving motor vehicles are the matters most commonly assigned to the arbitration hearing list and represent over one-half of the cases actually heard in arbitration. Other personal injury matters consume approximately 28 percent of the arbitration hearing activity, with another 17 percent involving contractual claims.

(ii) Total dollar amounts awarded in all cases both arbitrated and tried de novo are approximately the same, although the median and mean distributions of the awards vary.

(iii) Proportionally more defendants than plaintiffs who request trial de novo improve their position compared to the arbitration award.

D. Cost Effect

(a) A determination of the direct fiscal effect of the judicial arbitration program on the state and counties was not possible because of the unavailability of a controlled study to establish accurately the number of cases avoiding trial and other proceedings as a result of the program. However, as an alternative to a controlled study, the committee concludes that the program's fiscal effect is implicitly reflected by means of the weighted caseload analysis, which objectively expresses the changing workloads of courts having judicial arbitration. These changes have a direct fiscal impact on the state and counties in the form of potential costs of additional judgeships.

(b) Judicial arbitration's economic effect on the users of the program—litigants and their attorneys—is reported to be positive. Cases appear to be resolved more quickly and inexpensively than would be possible without the program, producing cost benefits to the public generally.

E. Recommendations

The committee recommends that the judicial arbitration program be retained indefinitely beyond its current expiration date of January 1, 1986.

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[1] Chapter 743 supplanted previous legislation which made voluntary arbitration available by election of plaintiff or stipulation of the parties in cases where the amount in controversy was $7,500 or less. (Stats. 1975, ch. 1006.)

[2] This may mean considerably earlier assignments than under previous procedures where the assignment of cases to the arbitration hearing list generally occurred during trial setting conferences, and occasionally at pretrial or mandatory settlement conferences. As a result, cases were usually diverted to judicial arbitration no earlier than the time they would have been set for trial.

[3] The rules of evidence apply to an arbitration hearing. However, reports and records of health care providers, documentary evidence of special damages, and police reports of an accident which is the subject of the lawsuit may be received in evidence if copies are provided to all opposing parties at least 20 days before the hearing. Any party may subpena the author of a report, bill, or estimate as a witness and examine the author as if under cross-examination. The written statement of any other witness, including a nonmedical expert witness, may also be received in evidence if it is delivered to all opposing parties at least 20 days before the hearing and no opposing party, at least 10 days before the hearing, demands that the witness be produced in person to testify at the hearing. Procedures also exist for placing in evidence the deposition of any witness, regardless of whether the witness is "unavailable" under Evidence Code section 240. (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 1613.)

[4] Code of Civil Procedure section 1141.21 provides that a party to a judicial arbitration proceeding who requested a trial de novo and failed to improve his or her position shall pay the following costs:

(1) compensation actually paid to the arbitrator (normally $150);
(2) the costs of the other party's expert witnesses reasonably incurred or necessary in preparation or trial of the case;
(3) costs otherwise obtainable under Code of Civil Procedure sections 1032.5, 1032a and 1032b; and
(4) compensation paid under Code of Civil Procedure section 1141.28 by the other parties to the arbitrator when the arbitration resulted solely from the stipulation of the parties.

These costs and fees may be avoided if the court finds in writing and upon motion that their imposition would "create such a substantial economic hardship as not to be in the interest of justice." (Code Civ. Proc., § 1141.21(a).)

[5] The advisory committee was originally appointed by the Chairperson of the Judicial Council to advise and assist in the development of rules for judicial arbitration. The committee's function was expanded to include assisting the council in preparing the report pursuant to section 1141.29. The committee is chaired by Judge John Flaherty (Santa Clara Superior Court) and consists of superior court judges Henry Ramsey, Jr. (Alameda), Reginald Watt (Butte), Richard Bancroft (Alameda), Martin Rothenberg (Contra Costa), Jack Tenner (Los Angeles); municipal court judges Earl Cantos (San Diego) and Isabel Cohen (Los Angeles); superior court arbitration administrators Michael Tamony (San Francisco) and Arnold Peña (Los Angeles); and attorneys Richard Crow (Sacramento) and Terence Mix (Los Angeles). Serving as consultants were Court of Appeal Justices Robert Rickles (Fourth District) and Donald King (First District), superior court executive officer Alan Slater (Orange), and attorney Ronald Whyte (San Jose).

[6] Code of Civil Procedure section 1141.32 provides:

This chapter shall remain in effect only until January 1, 1986, and as of such date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, which is chaptered before January 1, 1986, deletes or extends such date. (Stats. 1983, ch. 1253.)

[7] Long cause matters, in contrast to short causes, are actions which are estimated to require more than one day of trial. Short causes are not subject to judicial arbitration and therefore were not considered in the study.

[8] The larger superior courts in Southern California were contacted about participating in the study. None could identify and retrieve the necessary case files for the period in question.

[9] The Administrative Office of the Courts' monthly reporting system classifies the types of cases which may be subject to judicial arbitration by these categories. The categories are used in this study to facilitate comparisons.

[10] Changes in civil trial frequency necessarily affect calendar conditions, but frequently in ways which are not obvious because of the presence of such variables as criminal trial activity, available judicial resources, court productivity levels, and changing legal cultures. Consequently the effect of lower trial frequency, even where it can be proven, may be difficult to isolate.

[11] See Church, et al., *Justice Delayed: The Pace of Litigation in the Urban Trial Courts*, National Center for State Courts, 1978, p. 76; Sipes, et al., *Managing to Reduce Delay*, National Center for State Courts, 1980, pp. 12–14.

[12] The development is only partially explained by the increase to $15,000 from $5,000 in the jurisdictional amount required of cases filed in superior court after July 1979. Statewide, superior court filings in the categories of PI-Motor Vehicle, PI-Other, and Other Civil Complaints declined 11 percent in 1979–80 compared to 1978–79, the years before and after the change.

[13] Typical of this view is the statement issued by the Los Angeles Superior Court that "[M]andatory arbitration of smaller civil cases has been a major factor in reducing case backlog and time to trial for civil cases in Los Angeles Superior Court." (Los Angeles Superior Court, News Release, December 21, 1983.)

[14] Unless otherwise indicated, trial frequency is the ratio of contested trials to total dispositions during a specified period. Contested trials are trials that reach judgment in which both parties participate.

[15] The year 1979–80 was considered transitional and therefore not included in the calculation.

[16] The conditions and volume of litigation in these small rural courts make inappropriate and potentially misleading a trial frequency comparison with largely metropolitan courts having judicial arbitration, particularly since the 14 largest courts themselves accounted for 87 percent of all statewide dispositions of personal injury and other civil complaint cases in 1981–82. It may nevertheless be noted that in 15 selected small superior courts, which had no mandatory arbitration program or significant arbitration activity through election or stipulation, trial frequency in 1980–82 compared to 1977–79 decreased 32 percent for PI-Motor Vehicle cases, 30 percent for PI-Other cases, and 9 percent for Other Civil Complaints. The courts included in the calculation were Butte, Inyo, Kings, Lake, Lassen, Madera, Mendocino, Monterey, Nevada, Placer, San Luis Obispo, Solano, Tulare, Tuolomne, and Yuba.

[17] Another 319 cases reviewed in the study were either still pending or were disposed of before arbitration suitability was determined and therefore not considered for assignment. These cases have been excluded from the analysis.

[18] Possibly the study failed to capture all cases considered for arbitration or trial setting during the period in question, resulting in a smaller denominator and therefore a larger percentage, although this is unlikely as the study group files also reflect a disproportionately high number of contested trials.

[19] 16.5 percent of the study group cases assigned to the arbitration hearing list were Other Civil Complaints; yet, 28 percent of the trials de novo involved this case type. In comparison, 83.5 percent of the cases arbitrated were personal injury matters. These cases involved 71 percent of the trials de novo. (Appendix M.)

[20] Costs for the ten-judge Kern County Superior Court, which placed 81 cases on the arbitration hearing list in 1981–82 are unavailable. The costs presented in Appendix Q also include municipal court arbitration costs, involving somewhat less than 2,000 cases placed on hearing lists.

[21] Reliable estimated trial court costs for 1981–82 are not available. The following is a summary of total estimated trial court costs for 1982–83:

	Estimated Average Annual Cost Per Judicial Position	*Judicial Positions As of 1/1/82*	*Estimated Total Trial Court Costs*
Superior Courts			
Judicial Position ($63,267 + 11%)	$70,226		
Nonjudicial Personnel	128,791		
Services and Supplies	119,184		
Subtotal	$318,201		
Indirect Costs (13.5%)	42,957		
Total Costs Excluding Court Reporter and Baliff	$361,158		
Total Costs Including Court Reporter and Baliff	$428,360	737 jud. pos. (642 judges)	$314,800,000 [a] (1982–83)

[a] Total adjusted for "other judicial" salaries calculated at 15 percent less than salary of judge.

[22] The figures were obtained by dividing the claimed costs of administering the program ($3,382,436) by (1) the number of cases placed on the arbitration hearing list in 1981–82 in the 13 affected courts (27,980), and (2) the number of cases removed from the arbitration hearing list by the arbitrator's award (11,212).

[23] These other proceedings include mandatory settlement conferences and law and motion hearings. No data exist to establish the frequency by which these proceedings have been reduced.

[24] Judicial workload in the trial courts is measured using a "weighted caseload system." This system provides an objective basis for estimating the number of judicial positions (judges, commissioners, and referees) needed in a particular court. The system presupposes that different kinds of cases vary in terms of complexity and, therefore, the time required to process them will vary. The weights, or workload measures, are obtained by surveying different courts for about two months to determine the actual time needed to process cases in each general category. For example, a weight of 81 for personal injury and property damage matters means that, on the average, a personal injury and property damage case will take 81 minutes of judicial time to complete, excluding Los Angeles. In contrast, the average other civil complaint case is estimated to take 131 minutes, excluding Los Angeles, to decide.

A judge-year is subsequently determined by multiplying the number of days a judge is expected to work in a year (216) by the time the average judge actually spends on cases, as determined by periodic surveys. By dividing the judge-year factor into the number of weighted filings a given court receives, an estimate is obtained of the number of judicial positions needed to process the court's workload.

In 1976 and 1977, the Administrative Office of the Courts conducted surveys in 32 superior courts and 56 municipal courts, respectively. These surveys were subsequently approved by the Judicial Council for use in performing judgeship needs studies. Based on these studies, the average superior court judge in a metropolitan court is assumed to handle 74,000 weighted caseload units annually (approximately 216 5½ hour days). In smaller courts, the standards are set at a lower level because it is assumed that judges will be required to spend more time on non case-related activities and larger courts are able to achieve certain economies of scale.

An analogous weighted caseload system exists for nonjudicial staff needs. It is purely advisory for the courts and has no fiscal implications for the state.

[25] The Administrative Office of the Courts' calculation of state assistance for each *new* superior court *judgeship* is as follows:

(1) Eight percent of salary to Judges' Retirement Fund ($63,267 @ 8% = $5,061) plus a pro rata share of the budget act appropriation made each year to meet liabilities of the fund ($5,775), for a total of $10,836.

(2) State pays salary except for fixed county share of $9,500 for counties over 250,000 population, $7,500 for counties between 40,001–249,999 population, and $5,500 for counties 40,000 population or under. The calculation here is based on the larger sized county. Thus, the current annual salary of $63,267 less $9,500 = $53,767 as the state share.

(3) Annual block grant of $60,000 for support costs.

(4) Pro rata share of legislative mandates @ $3,586.

In summary, total assistance per *new* superior court *judgeship* as calculated here includes $10,836 retirement, plus $53,767 salary, plus $60,000 annual block grant, plus $3,586 legislative mandates for a total of $128,189 per judgeship.

Appendix A

ARBITRATION STATISTICS
FISCAL 1981–82
SUPERIOR COURTS WITH TEN OR MORE JUDGES

	Alameda	*Contra Costa*	*Fresno*	*Kern*	*Los Angeles*	*Orange*	*Riverside*	*Sacramento*	*San Bernardino*	*San Diego*	*San Francisco*	*San Mateo*	*Santa Clara*	*Ventura*	*Total*
CASES PLACED ON ARBITRATION HEARING LIST															
1. By stipulation	36	79	25	10	774	92	6	79	35	19	8	70	481	8	1,722
2. By election	252	110	29	27	8,873	495	23	91	145	74	146	28	142	38	10,473
3. By court order	530	252	182	44	7,867	2,555	79	880	409	963	975	336	546	248	15,866
TOTAL	818	441	236	81	17,514	3,142	108	1,050	589	1,056	1,129	434	1,169	294	28,061
ARBITRATORS ASSIGNED															
4. By stipulation	4	5	20	1	1,073	974	11	7	14	878	2	46	25	3	3,063
5. By selection from regular panel	803	360	237	83	17,363	1,871	87	1,281	462	220	1,019	378	1,103	280	25,547
TOTAL	807	365	257	84	18,436	2,845	98	1,288	476	1,098	1,021	424	1,128	283	28,610
CASES REMOVED FROM THE ARBITRATION HEARING LIST															
6. By settlement before arbitrator's award	264	145	98	18	2,741	924	27	410	129	438	503	166	478	40	6,381
7. By arbitrator's award	517	262	171	53	5,558	1,419	58	722	231	364	573	260	1,045	150	11,383
8. For administrative reasons	16	3	7	3	129	150	3	65	24	109	120	14	54	12	709
TOTAL	797	410	276	74	8,428	2,493	88	1,197	384	911	1,196	440	1,577	202	18,473
REQUESTS FOR TRIAL DE NOVO FILED															
9. By plaintiff	111	85	44	6	1,368	339	5	225	52	206	168	90	348	53	3,100
10. By defendant	102	71	17	5	1,172	282	3	139	58	176	132	53	333	33	2,576
TOTAL	213	156	61	11	2,540	621	8	364	110	382	300	145	681	86	5,678

Appendix B

PERCENT OF CASES DISPOSED OF AFTER ARBITRATION AWARD—BAY AREA STUDY GROUP

	Days After Arbitration Award						
Court	*0–45*	*46–90*	*91–181*	*181–270*	*271–365*	*365 or More*	*Total*
Alameda	50.6	7.0	18.6	12.2	4.1	7.6	100
Contra Costa	46.3	5.0	13.2	17.4	5.0	13.2	100
San Francisco	32.7	7.4	22.8	13.6	11.7	11.7	100
Santa Clara	18.2	5.8	14.3	30.1	20.1	11.6	100
Average (Total)	34.0	6.3	17.1	19.9	11.8	10.9	100

Appendix C

CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES [a]—NUMBER OF CIVIL CASES AWAITING TRIAL AS OF JUNE 30, 1973 THROUGH 1982

Court	*Number of civil cases awaiting trial as of June 30*									
	1973	*1974*	*1975*	*1976*	*1977*	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*
Alameda	4,054	4,351	4,415	5,677	5,970	5,482	3,939	3,920	3,940	3,236
Contra Costa	2,110	2,157	2,349	2,291	2,376	2,626	2,926	2,697	2,435	2,694
Fresno	915 [b]	879	921	1,232	1,287	1,745	1,849	1,688	1,346	1,154
Kern	643	497	488	878	914	1,124	1,218	1,046	958	1,020
Los Angeles	38,873	37,222	39,131	44,199	55,150	63,433	71,179	72,072	67,715	36,678
Marin	842	593	735	913	1,101	1,087	1,205	764	456	636
*Monterey	258	391	406	596	513	360	289	290	339	345
Orange	2,826	3,638	5.309	7,390	8,151	10,942	12,940	10,649	10,483	10,450
Riverside	1,194	1,384	1,603	1,788	1,952	2,457	2,422	1,993	2,068	1,888
Sacramento	2,050	2,335	3,072	3,420	3,173	2,822	2,949	2,683	2,017	1,531
San Bernardino	1,301	1,398	1,592	2,323	2,667	2,771	3,030	4,419	3,247	2,440
San Diego	3,433	4,065	5,252	6,472	7,105	7 121	7,694	7,747	8,090	7,159
San Francisco	6,246	5,823	5,599	5,435	4,968	4,654	4,130	6,093 [c]	4,661	4,287
San Joaquin	1,059	1,042	1,106	1,064	1,303	1,345	1,510	1,797	2,188	2043
San Mateo	1,331	1,356	1,788	2,001	1,470	1,310	1,068	915	874	750
Santa Barbara	361	426	329	507	746	984	719	774	806	593
Santa Clara	1,594	1,346	1,520	2,164	2,776	3,750	2,727	3,610	2,082	2,701
Sonoma	647	925	875	1,366	1,480	1,572	1,387	636	526	544
Stanislaus	316	318	632	644	411	594	1,109	1,115	1,265	1,060
*Tulare	215	174	285	438	602	356	354	267	305	241
Ventura	553	779	1,174	1,618	1,258	1,356	1,748	1,719	1,692	1,020
Total	[R]70,821	[R]71,099	[R]78,581	[R]92,416	[R]105,373	[R]117,891	[R]126,392	126,894	117,493	82,470
Total excluding Los Angeles	[R]31,948	[R]33,877	[R]39,450	[R]48,217	[R]50,223	[R]54,458	[R]55,213	54,822	49,778	45,792
Total civil jury cases awaiting trial	[R]43,550	[R]42,780	[R]46,246	[R]54,697	[R]62,245	[R]70,163	[R]75,622	77,031	70,993	49,461

[a] As of June 30, 1982.

[b] July 31, 1973.

[c] Prior to 1980 the San Francisco court did not count at-issue memoranda until a certificate of readiness was filed at the invitation of the court.

[R] Revised.

[*] Court has no mandatory arbitration program.

Appendix D

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CIVIL JURY CASES AWAITING TRIAL FOR MORE THAN ONE YEAR (AS OF JUNE 30)

County	*1974*	*1975*	*1976*	*1977*	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*
Alameda	3.7	11.5	32.4	32.5	40.5	15.4	19.8	14.2	15.9
Contra Costa	33.3	20.4	28.8	29.1	33.4	45.2	74.0	56.5	43.3
Fresno	1.1	1.5	4.7	12.0	18.9	34.0	14.4	16.2	10.6
Kern	6.6	6.5	11.9	9.1	10.2	20.2	31.1	17.0	9.7
Los Angeles	26.6	19.1	23.1	35.3	41.9	70.1	78.0	75.6	51.4
Marin	19.1	2.3	13.9	33.0	40.2	46.7	27.6	1.3	0.4
Monterey	3.8	9.8	10.1	8.8	0.7	0	0	0	0
Orange	12.0	11.0	26.4	32.0	31.7	23.1	13.7	17.2	17.2
Riverside	15.8	21.1	20.2	28.2	35.9	41.2	46.3	39.6	61.0
Sacramento	–	13.7	6.8	7.1	4.3	0.3	0	2.3	10.0
San Bernardino	34.1	42.8	45.2	35.2	36.3	44.3	48.6	45.6	45.4
San Diego	17.9	22.8	30.9	37.3	38.9	57.4	57.5	60.4	58.8
San Francisco	27.4	45.1	54.6	60.4	71.9	93.7	36.9	18.0	8.6
San Joaquin	–	40.1	25.9	31.9	18.2	43.5	59.2	86.8	95.3
San Mateo	0.4	0.1	4.6	1.0	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Barbara	–	–	–	0	18.2	0.4	5.3	13.7	6.7
Santa Clara	0.7	–	–	0	2.1	4.4	0	0.1	1.1
Stanislaus	–	–	–	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ventura	1.2	10.4	28.3	33.7	19.8	21.2	30.8	41.2	33.2
Sonoma	–	–	9.1	24.6	29.8	42.7	34.4	7.2	7.1
Tulare	–	–	–	–	–	0	0	0	0

Appendix E

CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES[a]—NUMBER OF CIVIL CASES AWAITING TRIAL PER AUTHORIZED JUDGE[b] AS OF JUNE 30, 1973 THROUGH 1982

	Number of civil cases awaiting trial per authorized judge as of June 30									
Court	*1973*	*1974*	*1975*	*1976*	*1977*	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*
Alameda	162	174	177	203	206	183	131	126	127	104
Contra Costa	192	196	214	208	198	219	244	193	174	192
Fresno	114[c]	110	115	154	129	145	142	130	104	89
Kern	107	83	81	110	114	141	152	131	96	102
Los Angeles	241	231	229	258	323	371	416	368	329	178
Marin	168	119	147	183	184	181	201	127	76	106
*Monterey	52	78	81	119	73	51	41	41	48	49
Orange	91	117	171	224	220	274	324	254	228	227
Riverside	100	115	134	138	150	189	151	117	122	111
Sacramento	137	156	171	171	159	128	134	117	75	57
San Bernardino	93	100	106	129	148	154	168	221	155	116
San Diego	118	140	159	196	203	203	192	189	197	175
San Francisco	240	224	215	209	191	179	159	226	173	159
San Joaquin	151	149	158	152	186	192	216	225	274	255
San Mateo	102	104	138	143	105	94	76	65	62	54
Santa Barbara	52	61	47	72	107	141	103	111	115	85
Santa Clara	66	56	58	83	96	129	94	109	63	82
Sonoma	162	231	219	273	247	262	231	106	88	91
Stanislaus	63	64	105	107	69	99	185	186	211	177
*Tulare	54	44	71	110	150	71	71	44	51	40
Ventura	79	111	168	231	140	151	194	156	154	93
Average cases awaiting trial per authorized judge:										
Total for the above courts	[R]169	[R]170	[R]179	[R]203	[R]222	[R]244	[R]257	237	211	148
Total excluding Los Angeles	[R]124	[R]131	[R]147	[R]170	[R]166	[R]175	[R]172	161	142	130

[a] As of June 30, 1982.

[b] Note that comparisons relate to the total number of judges authorized as of June 30 of each fiscal year and are not adjusted to reflect the number actually available to dispose of civil backlog.

[c] July 31, 1973.

[R] Revised.

* Court has no mandatory arbitration program.

Appendix F

CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES [a]— MEDIAN INTERVAL TO TRIAL FROM AT-ISSUE MEMO FOR CIVIL JURY CASES TRIED IN JUNE, 1973 THROUGH 1982

	Median interval in months from at-issue memo to trial									
Court	*June 73*	*June 74*	*June 75*	*June 76*	*June 77*	*June 78*	*June 79*	*June 80*	*June 81*	*June 82*
Alameda	13	11	13	22	24.5	24	18	13	21	12
Contra Costa	22	23	19	19	22	20	22	32	30	30
Fresno	[b] 10.5	10.5	10.5	9	13.5	15	15	19	16.5	14
Kern	9	16	9.5	15	–	14	16	18	10	16
Los Angeles	25	24	20	21	24	31	32.5	35.5	40.5	41.5
Marin	24	11	17	16	20	26.5	15	15	4	6
Monterey	6	9	10	13	11	3.5	3.5	5	3.5	4
Orange	11	12	13	18	20	22	30	25	33	27
Riverside	14	10	16	18	21	27	23	23	29	35
Sacramento	10	11	13	17	15	12	11.5	11	11	10
San Bernardino	18	23	35	16	32	35	15	16	29	19
San Diego	15	16	17	21	21	31	24	30	40	26
San Francisco	32	25	20	20	20	23	22	22	18	20
San Joaquin	42	31	27	18	22	25	36	25.5	14.5	45.5
San Mateo	9	7	11	15	9	7	5	5	5.5	5.5
Santa Barbara	7	5	6	6	9	18	21	14	21	9
Santa Clara	5	4	4	6	6	6.5	7	11	4.5	8
Sonoma	14	18	18	–	23	27	42	27	16	15
Stanislaus	5	5	7	5	5	7	16	9	8	10
[c]Tulare	21	21	–	15	16	12	8	7	10	9
Ventura	7	11	15.5	–	21	17	18	36.5	25	22

[a] As of June 30, 1982.

[b] For month of July 1973.

[c] Court has no mandatory arbitration program.

Appendix G

Trial Frequency— Personal Injury—Motor Vehicle

	Trial Frequency (%)		*Relative Change*
Court	*1977-79*	*1980-82*	*(± %)*
Alameda	2.4	1.8	−25
Contra Costa	3.5	1.7	−51
Fresno	4.4	3.3	−25
Kern	4.5	1.9	−58
Los Angeles	1.4	0.9	−36
Orange	1.7	1.4	−18
Riverside	3.5	1.1	−74
Sacramento	4.7	2.8	−40
San Bernardino	7.0	4.5	−36
San Diego	3.5	3.8	0
San Francisco	3.6	3.0	−17
San Mateo	3.4	1.6	−53
Santa Clara	2.7	2.5	− 7
Ventura	2.4	1.0	−58
TOTAL	2.25	1.52	−34.2

Appendix H

Trial Frequency—Personal Injury—Other

Court	*Trial Frequency (%)*		*Relative Change (± %)*
	1977–79	*1980–82*	
Alameda	3.5	3.9	+11
Contra Costa	4.9	2.3	−53
Fresno	5.8	3.5	−40
Kern	12.1	8.1	−33
Los Angeles	3.9	3.7	−5
Orange	4.6	3.0	−9
Riverside	5.8	2.9	−50
Sacramento	7.0	3.6	−49
San Bernardino	8.6	8.7	+1
San Diego	5.7	8.4	+47
San Francisco	7.5	5.4	−28
San Mateo	7.1	8.5	+20
Santa Clara	3.4	4.2	+24
Ventura	3.7	1.0	−73
TOTAL	4.85	4.25	−12.4

Appendix I

Trial Frequency—Other Civil Complaint

Court	*Trial Frequency (%)*		*Relative Change (± %)*
	1977–79	*1980–82*	
Alameda	10.2	11.4	+12
Contra Costa	11.2	9.2	−18
Fresno	8.2	7.7	−6
Kern	11.4	7.3	−34
Los Angeles	6.4	6.3	−2
Orange	6.5	3.9	−40
Riverside	7.3	3.9	−47
Sacramento	12.3	9.7	−21
San Bernardino	18.0	16.5	−8
San Diego	12.2	13.0	+7
San Francisco	12.7	15.8	+23
San Mateo	15.8	10.7	−32
Santa Clara	10.9	15.5	+43
Ventura	14.6	4.9	−66
TOTAL	8.48	8.92	−4.9

Appendix J
CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS CONTESTED DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Years 1972–73 through 1981–82

	Total		*Personal injury*		*Other civil complaints*		*Criminal*[b]		*Juvenile*[c]	
Fiscal Year	*Number*	*Percent of total dispositions*[a]	*Number*	*Percent of total dispositions*[a]	*Number*	*Percent of total dispositions*[a]	*Number*	*Percent of total dispositions*	*Number*	*Percent of total dispositions*
1972–73	42,560	9.5	3,516	6.5	5,152	12.1	7,881	14.4	7,482	12.1
1973–74	48,811	10.6	3,141	6.1	5,166	12.6	7,802	15.7	8,597	12.0
1974–75	47,621	9.8	2,843	5.3	4,921	11.0	7,486	14.8	8,457	11.4
1975–76	54,948	10.0	2,677	4.6	4,889	10.5	[b] 5,089	10.2	[c] 13,747	13.3
1976–77	58,906	10.1	2,631	4.4	5,043	10.2	6,133	12.5	14,979	15.0
1977–78	62,359	10.6	2,377	3.8	5,085	10.4	5,810	11.9	14,365	14.5
1978–79	[R] 64,065	10.9	2,220	3.5	[R] 5,293	10.2	[R] 5,200	10.6	14,274	14.8
1979–80	[R] 63,388	[R] 11.2	[R] 2,048	3.3	[R] 4,965	9.2	[R] 5,094	9.9	[R] 14,913	15.7
1980–81	[R] 64,971	11.1	1,911	2.8	[R] 5,533	9.8	5,241	9.0	14,539	15.6
1981–82	65,440	11.3	2,008	2.9	5,407	9.3	5,609	9.2	14,378	15.2

[a] Exclusive of dismissals for lack of prosecution.

[b] On July 1, 1975, due to changes in reporting instructions, some criminal dispositions which were previously classified as contested matters were reclassified as uncontested matters.

[c] Beginning on July 1, 1975, juvenile dispositions have included subsequent petitions disposed of. In prior periods, dispositions of only initial petitions were counted.

[R] Revised.

Appendix K
BAY AREA STUDY GROUP SUMMARY

Case Type	*Number of Cases*[1] *Considered for Arbitration*	*Percent of Total Dispositions*	*Number Referred To List*	*Percent Referred To List*
PI—Motor Vehicle	815	41	574	70
PI—Other	584	30	263	45
Other Civil Complaint	576	29	160	28
TOTAL	1,975	100	997	50

BAY AREA STUDY GROUP TRIAL FREQUENCY

	Referred to Arbitration Hearing List[1]			*Not Referred to Arbitration Hearing List*[1]		
Case Type	*Number of Cases*	*Trials de novo*	*Percent*	*Number of Cases*	*Trials*	*Percent*
PI—Motor Vehicle	574	31	5.4	241	24	10.0
PI—Other	263	18	6.8	321	49	15.3
Other Civil Complaint	160	20	12.5	416	126	30.2
TOTAL	997	69	6.9	978	199	20.3

[1] Includes only cases with final dispositions.

Appendix L

MONTHLY ARBITRATION REPORTS— TRIAL DE NOVO FREQUENCY (July 1982—May 1983)

Court	*Referred to Arbitration Hearing List*	*Number of Trials*	*Frequency (%)*
Alameda	958	17	1.8
Contra Costa	634	12	1.9
Fresno [1]	44	1	2.3
Kern	104	0	0
Los Angeles [2]	12,529	55	0.4
Orange [3]	2,637	55	2.1
Riverside	424	7	1.7
Sacramento [4]	494	28	5.7
San Bernardino	685	31	4.8
San Diego	898	34	3.8
San Francisco	762	22	2.9
San Mateo [5]	360	17	4.7
Santa Clara [6]	1,449	36	2.5
Ventura [7]	277	9	3.2
TOTAL	22,255	318	1.4
TOTAL (excluding Los Angeles)	9,726	263	2.7

[1] July–September only.
[2] Not including May 1983.
[3] Not including May 1983.
[4] Not including July, August, November 1982, and April, May 1983.
[5] Not including March 1983.
[6] Not including April 1983.
[7] Not including May 1983.

Appendix M

TYPES OF CASES PLACED ON ARBITRATION HEARING LIST AND TRIED DE NOVO BAY AREA STUDY GROUP

Type of Case	*Arbitration Referrals*		*Trials de novo*	
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*
Torts				
1. Motor vehicle—bodily injury	579	55.0	30	43.4
2. Motor vehicle (property damage only)	7	.6	1	1.4
3. Premises liability	131	12.5	7	10.1
4. Professional negligence	23	2.2	0	0
5. Contractor's negligence	9	.9	2	2.9
6. General negligence (miscellaneous injury to persons or damage to property)	33	3.1	2	2.9
7. Assault, battery, false imprisonment and arrest	42	4.0	2	2.9
8. Animal attack (e.g., dog bite)	3	.3	0	0
9. Products liability	25	2.4	2	2.9
10. Other (e.g., fraud, defamation, conversion)	26	2.5	3	4.3
Contract				
11. Services or goods, or money loaned	85	8.0	12	17.4
12. Real property	43	4.0	5	7.2
13. Landlord-Tenant	5	.5	0	0
14. Employment	8	.8	1	1.4
15. Contractors	9	.9	0	0
16. Insurance	16	1.5	1	1.4
17. Other	8	.8	1	1.4
TOTAL	1,052	100	69	100

Appendix N

ARBITRATION AWARDS AND TRIAL DE NOVO VERDICTS—BAY AREA STUDY GROUP [1]

	Number [2]	*Mean* [3]	*Median* [3]	*Defense Awards ("0" Damages)*	*Total Damages*
Arbitration Awards	93	$7,211	$6,500	36	$411,020
Verdicts	108	$8,778	$4,691	62	$403,792

[1] Includes only cases that were both arbitrated and tried de novo. Cross-complaint awards and verdicts are not included.

[2] Includes multiple party arbitration awards and trial verdicts.

[3] Excludes defense awards or verdicts ("0" damages).

Appendix O

TRIAL RESULT BY PARTY REQUESTING TRIAL—BAY AREA STUDY GROUP [1]

	AMOUNT OF CHANGE								
Result	*0–$1,000 Number*	*$1–3,000 Number*	*$3–6,000 Number*	*$6–9,000 Number*	*$9–12,000 Number*	*$12–15,000 Number*	*Over $15,000 Number*	*Total*	*Percent*
Plaintiff request—improved by	4	3	4	2	0	0	3	16	40
Plaintiff request—not improved or worsened by	15	4	4	1	0	0	0	24	60
Defendant request—improved by	5	2	4	3	3	2	2	21	70
Defendant request—not improved or worsened by	4	2	0	0	2	1	0	9	30
TOTAL	28	11	12	6	5	3	5	70	

[1] Includes verdict on both complaint and cross-complaint.

Appendix P

AVERAGE DISPOSITION TIME AFTER AT-ISSUE MEMORANDUM FILING—BAY AREA STUDY GROUP

	AVERAGE DISPOSITION TIME IN DAYS FOR CASES								
	Placed On The Arbitration Hearing List			*Not Placed On The Arbitration Hearing List*			*Percent Difference*		
Court	*PI-Motor Vehicle*	*PI—Other*	*Other Civil Complaint*	*PI-Motor Vehicle*	*PI—Other*	*Other Civil Complaint*	*Average PI-Motor Vehicle*	*PI—Other*	*Other Civil Complaint*
Alameda	422	409	526	479	488	442	12	16	−19
Contra Costa	645	688	827	740	610	521	13	−13	−59
San Francisco	569	603	658	668	701	603	15	14	−9
Santa Clara	244	269	278	306	311	315	20	14	12
TOTAL (Weighted Average)	445	473	573	519	545	484	14	13	−18

COMBINED AVERAGE (WEIGHTED) = +4.3%

Appendix Q
Chapter 743, Statutes of 1978
Judicial Arbitration
Program Costs

County	*1978–79 Fiscal Year*	*1979–80 Fiscal Year*	*1980–81 Fiscal Year*	*1981–82 Fiscal Year* [*]	*1982–83 Fiscal year* [*]	*Total*
Alameda	$5,889	$142,247	$138,848	$134,929	$143,000	$564,913
Contra Costa	9,585	64,285	82,924	83,460	93,500	333,754
Fresno		146,313	129	47,309	19,688	213,439
Los Angeles	14,428	582,845	873,915	1,553,711	2,331,987	5,356,886
Orange	27,445	293,039	322,971	342,987	407,120	1,393,562
Riverside	1,409	35,910	40,999	32,543	35,000	145,861
Sacramento	2,606	91,307	117,682	78,964	104,325	394,884
San Bernardino	11,457	58,895	67,518	116,634	118,750	373,254
San Diego		97,003	118,124	289,859	283,500	788,486
San Francisco		179,477	214,201	244,039	256,755	894,472
San Mateo	10,257	121,902	99,201	109,616	73,866	414,842
Santa Clara	9,325	157,869	197,967	241,691	125,000	731,852
Sonoma		14,346	64,092	8,073	24,000	110,511
Ventura		50,053		106,694	55,000	211,747
Totals	$92,401	$2,035,491	$2,338,571	$3,390,509 ($3,382,436)[1]	$4,071,491	$11,928,463

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[*] Amounts are as claimed. No prepayment audit has been made as of 2/18/83.

[1] Without Sonoma County.

Chapter 3

EVALUATION OF CIVIL FORM PLEADINGS

Statutes of 1979, chapter 843 (Assem. Bill No. 678—Waters) added section 425.12 to the Code of Civil Procedure to require the Judicial Council to approve official forms for complaints, answers, and cross-complaints for use in personal injury, property damage, wrongful death, unlawful detainer, breach of contract, and fraud actions. Use of the forms was to be optional from July 1, 1981, through December 31, 1982 and mandatory thereafter. A variety of advisors were to be consulted in drafting the forms which were to use "nontechnical language."

At its November 14, 1981 meeting the council adopted rule 982.1 of the California Rules of Court, effective January 1, 1982, and approved form pleadings for complaints, cross-complaints, and answers for personal injury, property damage, wrongful death, contract, and unlawful detainer actions.

In 1982, the Legislature amended section 425.12 to extend the period for optional use of the forms until January 1, 1985. The legislation was enacted with the Judicial Council's support.

The form pleadings project is unique in that it is not based on a new statutory scheme but on the Code of Civil Procedure as it has evolved during the past century and been interpreted by the courts.

The Legislature did not amend any existing statute for the form pleadings. While some proponents urged that the forms should merely provide notice of a claim, Code of Civil Procedure section 425.10 continues to require the pleading of "facts constituting the cause of action, in ordinary and concise language." Code of Civil Procedure section 430.10 continues to provide for objection by demurrer or answer to the complaint on one or more of eight specified grounds, including that "the pleading does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action."

I. DEVELOPMENT OF THE FORMS

Under Code of Civil Procedure section 425.12 the form pleadings are required to be (a) simple, so they can be utilized by nonattorneys; (b) demurrer-proof so they can contribute to the "economy" of litigation; and (c) consistent with existing statutes and case law.

The Judicial Council Advisory Committee on Legal Forms[1] began its task by drafting proposed pleading forms. A news release inviting comments and suggestions from persons interested in the form pleading project led to the compilation of a lengthy mailing list of persons to whom the draft forms were sent for comment. Subcommittees of the advisory committee considered each comment and suggestion received, and revised the initial drafts. Legal publishers' staffs, especially those of Matthew Bender and Continuing Education of the Bar, provided detailed and provocative comments. Attorneys with specialized expertise were invited to assist the subcommittees in revising the forms by attending subcommittee meetings or submitting written comments on the evolving forms.

The advisory committee was conscious of the potentially competing demands of the statute that the forms ". . . be drafted in nontechnical language . . ." and that they became mandatory beginning January 1, 1983.[2] It, therefore, used simplified language whenever it could safely do so without impairing the intended legal effect, yet it retained a sufficient amount of legal terminology to reassure attorneys that they would be on familiar ground, e.g., "allegations," "cause of action," "prayers."

The full advisory committee met for two days in April 1981 to consider and approve the proposed personal injury and unlawful detainer forms. At a second meeting in September 1981, the committee completed work on the personal injury forms and approved the proposed contract forms. The forms were then considered and adopted by the council in November 1981.

Personal injury forms

The forms for personal injury, property damage, and wrongful death (hereinafter personal injury) are a basic three-page complaint to which one or more cause of action pages must be attached. The cause of action page contains the charging allegations relevant to the particular case.

Page one of the complaint contains the captions and allegations for any plaintiffs who are not "competent adults." Page two provides for allegations about any defendants who are not natural persons, "Doe" allegations, claims allegations, venue allegations, and reference to paragraphs which may be alleged on information and belief. The third page lists damages, and contains a jurisdictional statement and a prayer for damages. Finally, there is a list of the form causes of action and "other" causes of action, which must be on an attached sheet. Check boxes are provided for indicating which causes of action are attached. Attorney-prepared causes of action may also be used.

Forms were developed for a number of the causes of action commonly encountered, either alone or in combination with others: motor vehicle, product liability, premises liability, intentional tort, and general negligence. In addition, causes of action drafted on pleading paper may be attached to the basic complaint, either in combination with appropriate form causes of action or alone.

The cause of action forms are to be numbered and may be used as attachments to complaints or cross-complaints. The number of each paragraph of each cause of action is preceded by one or more alphabetical characters to facilitate reference in the answer and to provide a distinctive label for any continuation for which space on the form itself may prove inadequate.

An exemplary damages attachment is also provided.

The cross-complaint is constructed much like the complaint, and, in addition, contains causes of action pertinent to application of the comparative negligence doctrine, such as requests for indemnification or apportionment of fault and a cause of action for declaratory relief.

The answer contains, in addition to a general denial, paragraphs in which various allegations of the complaint or cross-complaint can be admitted or denied. Space to allege affirmative defenses is provided.

Contract and fraud forms

The contract forms are organized the same as the personal injury forms. The two-page complaint (which can also be a cross-complaint), serves as a cover sheet for the causes of action attached. These pages provide information similar to the personal injury complaint and, in addition, note any special consumer statutes applicable to the case.

Two contract form causes of action have been developed—breach of contract and common counts. The causes of action contain the charging allegations necessary to the particular case including alternative theories of recovery in the common counts form. Plaintiffs may prepare other causes of action and attach them to the complaint.

The contract answer form may be used to reply to the complaint or cross-complaint. It can be used as a general denial or for specific denials. Defendant may also plead affirmative defenses.

The fraud cause of action form may be attached to any complaint. Facts stating the elements of an action for fraud are called for in the form.

Unlawful detainer forms

The unlawful detainer complaint is complete by itself. No form exists for a cross-complaint because cross-complaints are generally not allowed in unlawful detainer actions.

The unlawful detainer answer uses the simplified language of the other answers in making admissions and denials. Affirmative defenses, however, are set forth in some detail to assist defendants and attorneys in identifying defenses to eviction. California's numerous local rent control ordinances have created a great number of special defenses to eviction. A form for statewide use cannot attempt to list these defenses, but the complaint does alert defendants to the possible existence of a local ordinance. The answer provides an opportunity to show how the demand for possession violates the ordinance.

The verification required by Code of Civil Procedure section 1166 appears on both the complaint and answer.

II. FORMAT OF EVALUATION

This evaluation study sought information concerning the following questions:

1. How much is each of the forms being used?
2. What type of firm or attorney uses the form pleadings? This includes consideration of firm size, type of case, specialization of attorney or firm, use of word processing equipment, and experience using the form.
3. How useful are the form pleadings?
4. Do form pleadings comply with the requirement that the language be "nontechnical?"
5. Should any of the form pleadings be changed?
6. Should use of the form pleadings be mandatory?
7. Should the statutory rules of pleading be changed to facilitate the use of form pleadings?

III. METHOD OF EVALUATION

Civil files for the first two weeks of January 1983 were reviewed for ten superior courts[3] and six municipal courts.[4] Courts were selected to include a cross section of large, medium and small sized courts; urban, suburban and rural settings; and northern and southern locations. Data was collected for each general injury or damage, contract, and unlawful detainer case.

Use of the form pleadings varies widely. Our sample indicates the personal injury complaint is used in

30.6 percent of personal injury actions, the personal injury cross-complaint in 18 percent of personal injury cross-complaint actions, the contract complaint in 10.6 percent of contract actions, and the unlawful detainer complaint in 30.3 percent of unlawful detainer actions. Form answers are used in 18.6 percent of personal injury actions, 9.1 percent of contract answers, and 52.6 percent of unlawful detainer actions.

The use of the various cause of action attachments fluctuates:

Cause of action	*Percentage of cases in which form used*
Motor vehicle	37.9
General negligence	29.2
Intentional tort	18.8
Premises liability	35.5
Products liability	24.1
Exemplary damages	18.8
Breach of contract	9.0
Common counts	13.7
Fraud	5.8

Different types of courts reported different percentages of utilization of the forms:

Type of Court	*Personal Injury Complaint*	*Exemplary Damages Allegation*	*Contract Complaint*	*Contract Answer*	*Unlawful Detainer Answer*
Superior	29.7%	15.6%	6.1%	3.5%	39.3%
Municipal	38.4	56.2	14.9	21.2	55.5
Northern	34.9	34.4	11.9	12.4	45.0
Southern	29.1	12.1	9.8	6.4	60.5
Urban	32.1	21.6	12.9	6.2	53.2
Suburban	29.8	13.1	6.3	9.8	53.7
Rural	14.0	0.0	6.1	15.0	33.3

A questionnaire was prepared and sent to each presiding judge of the superior and municipal courts. The presiding judge was asked to have a copy of the questionnaire answered by each member of that court who handled civil law and motion matters.

The data collected on case filings also included the names of the attorneys involved in each case. A cross section of these cases was made selecting cases in all three types of actions and involving form pleadings in whole, in part, or not at all. Questionnaires were sent to the 636 attorneys of record in these cases.

IV. RESULTS OF JUDGES' QUESTIONNAIRE

Sixty-six judges responded to the survey, 27.8 percent from superior courts and 62.1 percent from municipal courts. Judges reported the following estimated percentages of cases in their courts involving form pleadings:

Type of Court	*All Courts*	*Superior Courts*	*Municipal Courts*
Personal injury	16.3%	9.4%	20.6%
Contract	20.1	7.0	28.1
Unlawful detainer	39.3	10.1	57.2

Most judges reported motions attacking the pleadings were made with the same frequency in cases involving form pleadings as cases not involving form pleadings (56.1 percent). However, over three times as many judges said these motions were brought less often with form pleadings (34.8 percent) as said more often (9.1 percent). The difference between superior and municipal court judges was notable; 20 percent of the superior court judges said motions were brought more often in form pleading cases while only 2.4 percent of the municipal court judges said so.

A plurality of the judges responding to the survey stated form pleadings make it harder to process motions attacking pleadings.[5] A majority of the judges said that form pleadings make little or no difference in processing other types of motions. Of those judges who said form pleadings make a difference, two out of three said processing is made harder.[6] The reasons given in response to both questions were similar.

Reasons given for the processing being harder include:

1. The judges are unfamiliar with the forms.
2. It is necessary to refer to different check boxes

and attachments in order to determine what the case is about.

3. Litigants proceeding in propria persona make improper use of the forms.

4. Litigants fail to fully, properly, or coherently plead facts.

5. Many modifications and additions to the forms are made.

6. Attorneys using the forms are either inexperienced or not paying sufficient professional attention to completion of the forms.

Reasons given for the processing being easier include:

1. The issues and deficiencies stand out more clearly.

2. The forms are shorter and take less time to review.

3. Fewer motions attacking pleadings are brought in cases using form pleadings.

4. Form pleadings are less likely to be uncertain or fail to state a cause of action.

Nearly one-half of the judges responding (45.2 percent; 52 percent of the superior court judges and 36.6 percent of the municipal court judges) have ruled that a form pleading was defectively completed. Reasons include:

1. Using the wrong form.
2. Checking the wrong box.
3. Failing to check a necessary box.
4. Including large amounts of irrelevant material.
5. Not completing allegations or attachments.
6. Failing to supply relevant data such as the date of the accident.
7. Not making the boxes checked consistent with the text of attachments.
8. Not including sufficient facts regarding malice, fraud, or punitive damages.
9. Alleging affirmative defenses in an unlawful detainer proceeding without checking the denial box.
10. Failing in unlawful detainer cases to comply with pleading requirements set by local rent control ordinances.

By contrast only one-sixth of the judges responding (16.1 percent) have ruled that a form pleading was improperly used. Reasons include:

1. Unrelated causes of action are "tacked on" in separate counts.

2. A general denial is used in an unlawful detainer proceeding.

3. Litigants proceeding in propria persona seek contract damages using the tort form and vice versa.

An even smaller number of judges (6.5 percent) have ruled that a form pleading was legally defective although 22.5 percent said there are legal defects in the forms.[7] Eight potential legal defects were noted and will be referred to the advisory committee for study and recommendation.

Almost 18 percent of the judges believe the forms do not comply with the statutory requirement that the forms be in "nontechnical language."[8] Comments on this question showed that some judges were criticizing the language of the form allegations as conclusionary. Others saw no problem with technical language noting that technical language has clear meaning. One judge stated that the term nontechnical is "vague and purely subjective," while another noted that language an attorney would consider nontechnical may not be understood by a litigant proceeding in propria persona. A few responses observed that technical language[9] is necessary and not objectionable.

Nearly two-thirds of the judges responding (64.1 percent) stated the forms should be changed.[10] The suggested changes will be submitted to the Judicial Council Advisory Committee on Legal Forms for study and recommendation.

A majority of judges responding (57.1 percent) felt the form pleadings are useful.[11] However, only 23.8 percent of the superior court judges, as compared to 77.1 percent of the municipal court judges, thought the forms are useful. Reasons that the form pleadings are useful include:

1. The issues are simplified, and the pleadings are more concise and uniform.

2. Litigants proceeding in propria persona have fewer pleading problems when form pleadings are used.

3. Unintended omissions are reduced.

4. The form pleadings boil down statutory requirements and focus the case on the key issues.

5. Paperwork is somewhat reduced.

Those who found the form pleadings not useful gave the following reasons:

1. Facts and issues are obfuscated rather than clarified.

2. The forms are cumbersome to read and inarticulate.

3. The forms mask deficiencies in the pleader's claim and suggest defenses where there is no factual basis.

Notwithstanding the majority of the judges who believe the form pleadings are useful, less than one-quarter (22.4 percent) believe the form pleadings should become mandatory.[12]

Those who want to see form pleadings made mandatory cite the benefits of standardized, uniform pleadings, less paperwork, and faster processing of pleadings. Those opposed state the form pleadings cannot be used in every case and mandatory pleadings would discourage improvements in pleadings. One judge who is in favor of the form pleadings but does not want them to become mandatory said the simpler pleadings are the best place to learn the art of proper pleading.

Judges were also asked if the statutory pleading requirements should be changed to facilitate the development of form pleadings by replacing fact pleading with notice pleading. Slightly more than five-eighths of the judges responding (63 percent) favor retention of fact pleading.

Reasons given for retaining fact pleading include:

1. Courts decide factual disputes.

2. Lawyers are familiar with fact pleading.
3. Issues are framed more precisely.
4. Fewer discovery problems result.
5. Fact pleading is better able to achieve economical litigation.
6. Cases that should be dismissed on the facts are retained in the court longer under notice pleading.
7. Parties and judges should be advised of the nature of the claim and its defenses.
8. Fact pleading is less cumbersome.

Reasons given for adopting notice pleading include:

1. The federal approach is preferable.
2. There is less waste of attorney and court time with demurrers and motions to strike.
3. The parties usually know what the litigation is about and usually only need notice.
4. Most pleading is unnecessary, hypertechnical and time consuming.

General comments from judges opposed to form pleadings can be summarized as follows:

1. The form pleadings make it easier for litigants proceeding in propria persona to get to trial. When the litigant gets to trial, however, there are often procedural or evidentiary problems. The trial judge must often try the case for the litigant.
2. The form pleadings are difficult to follow and complex because fact situations vary and form pleadings cannot allow for the variety of cases.
3. The form pleadings encourage people to practice law without a license and increase litigation.

Some of the judges who now are in favor of form pleadings were apprehensive about them originally. They believe that as there is more experience with form pleadings, judges and attorneys will accept them better. They say form pleadings take getting use to but have a useful function.

In their view, form pleadings result in a reduction of paperwork and a focusing on the issues, particularly in unlawful detainer cases. Further advantages could be gained if the forms were revised to provide separate complaints for the various intentional torts.

V. RESULTS OF ATTORNEYS' QUESTIONNAIRE

Nearly 42 percent of the attorneys who were sent questionnaires responded to them. The attorneys average 11 years in practice. Nearly five-sixths of them (81.3 percent) are partners in firms, with the average firm size being six attorneys. Nearly five-eighths (62.2 percent) of the attorneys' offices use word processing equipment.

The attorneys report the following experience with the civil form pleadings.

Frequency of use	*Have used complaints*	*Have used answers*	*Have been in case where complaint used*	*Have been in case where answer used*
Often	34.5%	27.7%	23.3%	24.8%
Occasionally	21.3	27.0	47.0	43.2
Rarely	16.5	16.9	20.3	22.9
Never	27.7	28.5	9.4	9.0

Significant differences occur regarding use of the form pleadings among attorneys with varying amounts of experience. Differences also occur according to firm size, and between attorneys who have and do not have word processing equipment.

Use Complaint	*5/fewer yrs. in pract.*	*6/more yrs. in pract.*	*Sole practitioners*	*Firm has 5/fewer attys.*	*Firm has 6/more attys.*	*Do not have WP equip.*	*Have WP equip.*
Often	44.6%	29.9%	39.0%	41.1%	17.3%	40.4%	31.3%
Occasionally	20.5	21.7	26.0	21.4	21.3	22.2	20.2
Rarely	14.5	17.4	16.9	16.1	17.3	14.1	17.8
Never	20.5	31.0	18.2	21.4	44.0	23.2	30.7
Use Answer							
Often	37.3%	23.4%	27.3%	27.6%	28.0%	33.3%	25.2%
Occasionally	24.1	28.3	31.2	28.6	22.7	27.3	26.4
Rarely	14.5	17.9	18.2	18.2	13.3	16.2	17.2
Never	24.1	30.4	23.4	25.5	36.0	23.2	31.3

Three-fifths of the attorneys (59.2 percent) stated the civil form complaint is useful [13] while over two-thirds (67.1 percent) said the civil form answer is useful.[14]

The reasons given for finding the forms useful include:

1. They are simpler, faster, and therefore cheaper.
2. They provide a good checklist, pinpoint the issues, and result in less research.
3. They require less secretarial work.
4. They are less susceptible to demurrers and other attacks for lack of specificity.

The reasons cited to show the forms are not useful include:

1. They are too complex, convoluted and restrictive, especially in the more complicated cases.
2. They are confusing, redundant, and require too many attachments.
3. The forms are incomplete, especially the answers that lack affirmative defenses.
4. The forms take more secretarial time and cannot be used with a word processor.
5. The "Doe" clause in the complaint is too vague.
6. The form ençourages carelessness, making it easy to overlook charging allegations.
7. The answer form makes it difficult to admit and deny parts of the same paragraph.
8. The unlawful detainer answer form suggests too many defenses.
9. The forms look very unprofessional.

A small plurality of the lawyers responding [15] found it harder to respond to a civil form complaint than to a non-form complaint.[16] Reasons given include:

1. The form complaint is confusing and cumbersome with its shell design and attachments.
2. Paragraphs are not designed for easy reference.
3. It is harder to spot omissions.
4. Attorneys file more causes of action in form cases than in non-form cases.
5. More secretarial and office time is used.
6. There is not enough experience with the forms.

The reasons given for finding the form complaint easier to respond to include:

1. Issues are pinpointed with less analysis needed.
2. The complaint is more succinct with less legalese.
3. Allegations always appear in the same locations.
4. The boxes on the form answer correlate with the boxes on the form complaint.

About one out of nine attorneys has either attacked a civil form pleading filed by the opposing party (11.1 percent) [17] or had a civil form pleading attacked (11.3 percent).[18] The specifics of these motions show a variety of demurrers and motions to strike, with varied results. Only one comment indicated that the problem was with the form pleading itself, and the attorney in that case stated the plaintiff's attorney was probably just not familiar enough with the forms. A frequent ground for special demurrers is lack of specificity. General demurrers are often based on the statute of limitations or claim statutes, or are made in fraud cases.

A plurality (42.1 percent) found the form pleadings cost effective generally, with the remainder split between finding them cost effective in particular cases (28.7 percent) or not cost effective (29.1 percent).[19]

Those attorneys who believe the form pleadings are cost effective give the following reasons:

1. Less time is spent researching, dictating and proofreading.
2. Secretarial time is reduced.
3. Form pleadings usually contain all the essential allegations.
4. There are fewer demurrers and motions attacking pleadings.

Reasons why the form pleadings are not thought to be cost effective include:

1. More secretary time is spent, including time caused by difficulties in using the form pleadings on some word processing equipment.
2. The form pleadings are sometimes unavailable.
3. It is difficult to make carbon copies using the form pleadings.
4. The form pleadings are complex.

Several different types of cases were cited by attorneys in which form pleadings were effective. The types of cases, and number of attorneys listing them, are:

Personal injury—motor vehicle	38
Unlawful detainer	30
Collection	15
Breach of contract	13 [20]
Fraud	3
General denial answers	3
Products liability	3

Many attorneys noted that form pleadings are most cost effective in routine cases and less or not effective in more complex cases.

Nearly one-sixth (15.4 percent) of the attorneys believed the form pleadings are incompatible with the statutory requirement that their language be "nontechnical." [21] A slightly higher ratio of judges believe the forms contain technical language.[22] Examples of technical language given include:

1. Reference to code sections without reference to their meaning.
2. Instructions concerning when attachments are needed.
3. Language about proximate causation.
4. Material concerning parties and their capacities.

Some attorneys also noted that there is a need for technical language stating that nontechnical language is often imprecise. One attorney suggested a definition sheet be issued explaining terms with precise legal meanings such as "oppression," "malice," and "proximate cause."

Nearly five-eighths of the attorneys (62.4 percent) said at least one of the forms should be changed.[23] This compares with 64.1 percent of the judges who want changes. Over 70 suggestions for changes were made. The suggestions will be submitted to the forms committee for study and recommendation.

Just over one-fifth of the attorneys (20.6 percent) favor making the forms mandatory.[24] This is similar to the response of the judges.[25]

The major reason given for keeping the form pleadings optional is the inability of the civil form pleadings to cover all situations. Additional reasons include:

1. General opposition to the form pleadings as cumberson, difficult to use and understand, and not compatible with much word processing equipment.
2. The form pleadings have too many problems; making them mandatory should await resolution of the problems.
3. If the form pleadings are worth using, cost benefits will result in their being extensively used even if not mandatory.
4. The form pleadings do not adequately show the business client what he or she is paying for.

Reasons for making the form pleadings mandatory include:

1. Standard information in easily understood language is used.
2. Since most attorneys are afraid of the client's reactions to the forms, they will not use them unless they are mandatory; however, the forms promote efficiency in law practice, lowering legal costs.
3. The forms create greater uniformity of practice.
4. The number of pleading motions will be decreased.
5. The case will be clearer to the lay person served with the complaint.

Nearly three-fifths of the attorneys (58.4 percent) favor retention of fact pleading over notice pleading.[26] Sixty-three percent of the judges favor retention of fact pleading.

Reasons given for retaining fact pleading include:

1. The real cost of litigation is discovery, not pleading.
2. The defendant should be given facts about the plaintiff's case.
3. Meritless cases are quickly disposed of by demurrer.
4. Complex litigation is not amenable to notice pleading.
5. Fact pleading promotes quick dispositions.
6. Discovery can be more limited with fact pleading.
7. Lay persons are left ignorant by notice pleading.
8. Fact pleading forces the attorney to inquire more about the facts before starting the litigation.

Reasons given for changing to notice pleading include:

1. The federal system is preferable; state practice will conform to federal practice.
2. The ability to amend the complaint at trial to conform to proof renders fact pleading meaningless.
3. Discovery is the proper method to ascertain facts.
4. Notice pleading is more expeditious and conducive to economical litigation, reduces motions, and facilitates settlement.
5. If a complaint listed claims, areas of damages, and a brief statement of facts, it would be short and understandable.

One attorney suggested adopting a system of a factually pleaded complaint, and a notice answer to place issues in controversy; a case would become at-issue on the filing of the first response whether the response is an answer, demurrer or motion.

General comments from attorneys opposed to the form pleadings include:

1. Use of computers and word processors are better for standardization while preserving a "literary" quality in the pleadings which gives them meaning.
2. Form pleadings limit the utility of office automation equipment.
3. Form pleadings falsely suggest to a litigant that he or she can effectively represent himself or herself in a lawsuit.

Attorneys in favor of the form pleadings made the following general comments:

1. The form pleadings give better notice of the opposing party's case when that party is appearing in propria persona.
2. The form pleadings aid in coping with the increased volume of litigation.
3. The form pleadings assist the new attorney.
4. The form pleadings are good in noncomplex cases.
5. The form pleadings are a useful additional tool, especially for the busy practitioner, if used with caution.

Many attorneys favor the form pleadings for the less complex cases such as municipal court actions, motor vehicle accident cases, and unlawful detainer cases.

One attorney suggested that all relevant documents and witnesses' names should be attached to the pleading. Another attorney urged that clerks be required to have the form pleadings available in order to increase the use of the form pleadings, especially by nonlawyers.

Attorneys' attitudes vary toward form pleadings based on firm size, years in practice, and use of word processing equipment, as shown by the following table:

	Years in Practice		*Firm Size*			*Word Processor*	
QUESTION	*0–5*	*6+*	*1*	*1–5*	*6+*	*No*	*Yes*
The form complaint is useful	75.0%	52.2%	68.9%	64.0%	46.5%	67.0%	54.1%
The form answer is useful	82.1	60.2	73.2	70.5	58.9	76.3	61.4
Responding to the form complaint is							
Easier	32.9	29.9	39.1	35.6	18.8	35.6	26.7
Harder	27.7	38.3	26.1	29.9	47.8	32.2	37.3
About the same	39.5	31.7	34.8	34.5	33.3	32.2	36.0
Forms pleadings are cost effective							
Generally	48.1	39.4	47.8	44.7	35.3	54.3	34.2
In some cases	36.4	25.3	27.5	29.0	27.9	21.3	33.6
Not at all	15.6	35.3	24.6	26.3	36.8	24.5	32.2
Form pleadings are incompatible with the nontechnical requirement	14.5	16.0	17.6	15.3	15.8	15.7	15.3
Form pleadings should be changed	57.1	64.9	59.6	60.3	67.9	59.2	64.5
Form pleadings should be made mandatory	19.0	21.4	22.1	24.6	29.1	30.8	14.7
Statutory requirements for pleading should be changed to require notice pleading	36.2	44.1	48.1	46.5	29.0	46.7	39.2

VI. CONCLUSION

The form pleadings have been in effect for nearly two years. There is apparently a great deal of divergent opinion among both lawyers and judges as to the wisdom and utility of the forms. However, a few common threads of thoughts can be seen.

1. The clear consensus at this time is that the form pleadings should not be made mandatory.

2. Some of the forms should be modified, perhaps by providing separate forms for the simpler and more common forms of action.

3. There are several problem areas in the forms that need some additional work.

4. At least some of the forms serve a useful purpose for some litigants and attorneys.

The Judicial Council Advisory Committee on Legal Forms will review all the comments and suggestions received and make recommendations for modifications to the forms and the statutory framework under which the forms have been adopted.

VII. RECOMMENDATION

Until there is sufficient experience to permit a full evaluation of the potential benefits of the form pleadings, including any revisions the advisory committee may recommend after reviewing the comments that have been received, the council recommends legislation deleting from Code of Civil Procedure section 425.12 the present date of January 1, 1985, for mandatory use of the form pleadings.

As the advisory committee's study progresses, should it appear that one or more pleading forms have gained general acceptance and should become mandatory, the council will so provide by rule.

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[1] Members of the committee that recommended the form pleadings are: attorney David Lowe, Chair (Vallejo); judges Rafael H. Galceran, Jr. (Los Angeles Superior Court), Isabella H. Grant (San Francisco Municipal Court), William H. Lally (Sacramento Superior Court), Elwood Lui (Second Appellate District), Arthur K. Marshall (Los Angeles Superior Court), and Maxine F. Thomas (Los Angeles Municipal Court); attorneys Edna R. S. Alvarez (Los Angeles), Sandra Blair (San Francisco), Frederick G. Dunn (San Diego), Clark Garen (Torrance), Bernard S. Kamine (Los Angeles), Bernard W. Porter, Jr. (San Diego), William A. Robinson (San Francisco), Frank Roesch (Union City), and Diana C. Woodward (San Francisco); clerks' representatives William Acker (Los Angeles), Catherine Hotchkiss (Los Angeles), and Lee Palmer (Fresno); and probate paralegal V. Sue Hanson (Santa Barbara).

[2] Now January 1, 1985.

[3] Courts included Contra Costa, Fresno, Los Angeles (Central District), Mendocino, Orange, Placer, San Francisco, Santa Barbara, and Stanislaus Superior Courts.

[4] Courts included Oakland-Piedmont, Riverside, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Sonoma, and Yolo Municipal Courts.

[5] 40.9 percent said processing was harder (64 percent of the superior court judges and 26.9 percent of the municipal court judges); 27.3 percent said processing was easier; 31.8 percent said there was no difference.

[6] 27.3 percent said processing was harder (48 percent of the superior court judges and 14.6 percent of the municipal court judges); 13.6 percent said processing was easier; 59.1 percent said processing was the same.

[7] 60.6 percent of the judges answered this question.

[8] 42.4 percent of the judges answered this question. 36.4 percent of the superior court judges and 5.9 percent of the municipal court judges said the forms were not in compliance.

[9] Terms said to be technical include products liability, election of forfeiture, fictitious business name laws, predecessor in interest, indemnification, course and scope of their agency or employment, constructive notice, and legal (proximate) cause.

[10] 59.1 percent of the judges answered this question. 70.6 percent of the superior court judges and 59.1 percent of the municipal court judges wanted some change.

[11] 84.8 percent of the judges answered this question.

[12] 87.9 percent of the judges replying answered this question. 13.0 percent of the superior court judges and 28.6 percent of the municipal court judges favor making the forms mandatory.

[13] 97.4 percent of the attorneys answered this question.

[14] 93.3 percent of the attorneys answered this question.

[15] 91 percent of the attorneys answered this question.

[16] 30.9 percent found it easier; 35.0 percent found it harder; and 34.2 found there was no difference.

[17] 97.8 percent of the attorneys answered this question.

[18] 82.8 percent of the attorneys answered this question.

[19] 92.5 percent of the attorneys answered this question.

[20] Five attorneys said "simple breach of contract."

[21] 50 percent of the attorneys answered this question.

[22] 17 percent of the judges.

[23] 62.4 percent of the attorneys answered this question.

[24] 94.4 percent of the attorneys answered this question.

[25] 22.2 percent of the judges favored mandatory forms.

[26] 82.8 percent of the attorneys answered this question.

Chapter 4

USE OF COMMISSIONERS AND REFEREES IN SUPERIOR COURT

I. INTRODUCTION

The Legislative Analyst has requested that the Judicial Council report and make recommendations on the appropriate use of commissioners and referees in the superior court, and the alternatives available for increasing this use. The council's attention was specifically directed to the following issues:

1. Whether the use of these officers can be increased as an alternative to additional judgeships;
2. The legal limitations affecting the use of these officers in place of judges;
3. The methods available to the state to increase the use; and
4. The potential fiscal effect on the state and counties of using commissioners and referees in place of judges.

The request originates in a review of budgetary items affecting the judiciary for 1983–1984. The Legislative Analyst concluded that the state's policy toward block grants for new superior court judgeships acts as a disincentive for the counties to increase the use of superior court commissioners and juvenile court referees in place of regular judges.

The services of a commissioner or referee, the Legislative Analyst noted, cost less than those of a judge (generally 15 to 30 percent less). The county pays a commissioner's or referee's salary, while the state annually spends $128,000 on each new judge. "By using judges instead of commissioners or referees . . ., state costs (as well as government costs) generally are increased unnecessarily." [1]

In response to the Legislative Analyst's report and recommendations, staff undertook a study of the use of commissioners and referees in the superior court. The law respecting the use of these officers was reviewed. Presiding judges, commissioners, referees, and other interested persons were invited to comment on the issues raised by the Legislative Analyst and on any other issue relating to the use of superior court commissioners and referees. The commissioners and referees were canvassed for information about the types of cases they handled; and one-third (30) of those responding (90) were contacted individually for followup. The courts were also contacted for current salary information on commissioners and referees.

The following summary appears appropriate based on the information received:

1. A state policy favoring the use of commissioners and referees as temporary judges in place of superior court judges is unwarranted. While inquiries disclose that these officers could legally serve as temporary judges more often and in a greater variety of cases than they do now, any policy promoting their use in place of judges appears inconsistent with principles of separation of powers and sound judicial administration.

2. The only technical limitation restricting the use of commissioners and referees as temporary judges in place of judges is the requirement that these officers first obtain the stipulation of the parties litigant (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 21). However, any action which seeks to create an extra superior court judiciary independent of the provisions of article VI, sections 16–20, of the California Constitution should be disfavored. Section 21 of article VI, permitting the use of temporary judges on stipulation of the parties litigant, appears to have been intended only as a means to meet *temporary* increases in judicial workload, and not as a device to overcome the fiscal burden of managing the courts or to defeat constitutional provisions relating to superior court judgeships. (See Judicial Council of Cal., Annual Rep. (1967) p. 89.)

3. The Constitution permits commissioners and referees to perform subordinate judicial duties (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 22). This they are now doing. The assignment of subordinate judicial duties to commissioners and referees is appropriate where the court considers the assignment to be administratively efficient. However, it appears doubtful that substantially more subordinate judicial duties could be efficiently assigned to commissioners and referees to justify increasing the use of these officers in place of judges.

4. Since the counties bear the entire cost of commissioners and referees, a fiscal disincentive exists for the counties to hire these officers as opposed to requesting new judgeships, which the state largely funds. The simplest and least offensive method of managing the fiscal effect of using commissioners and referees would be for the state to fund subordinate judicial personnel as it now does judgeships. However, it is doubtful that the fiscal effects of using commissioners and referees in place of judges will yield significant economies in light of the overall cost of the superior courts.

II. DISCUSSION

1. Legal Authority

As of June 30, 1983, the superior courts employed 117 commissioners and juvenile court referees to perform subordinate judicial duties.[2] Of these officers, 95 serve full time, 22 part time. They function largely in the area of family and juvenile law. In certain courts, they regularly sit as temporary judges in civil and criminal cases, hear matters involving probate, mental health, writs and receivers, domestic violence prevention applications, attachments, and post-judgment creditor-debtor remedies. In the Los Angeles Superior Court, which employs just over one-half (59) of these officers, they have entered into all areas of trial court activity, concentrating in the fields of family and juvenile law.

Authority for the use of commissioners and referees is found in article VI, section 22, of the California Constitution, which permits the Legislature to "provide for the appointment by the trial courts of record of officers such as commissioners to perform subordinate judicial duties." The word "commissioners" is used by way of example in order to give constitutional recognition to the existence of other court officers, such as referees and masters, who may be similarly appointed. (Judicial Council of Cal., Annual Rep. (1967) p. 90.)

(a) Commissioners as subordinate judicial officers[3]

Both commissioners and referees are creatures of statutes, but of different statutes. Enabling legislation for commissioners permits the appointment of at least one commissioner in any court, refers generally to their duties and prescribed number in each court, and provides for their pay to be set at a certain percentage of a superior court judge's salary or determined by the board of supervisors. (Gov. Code, §§ 70141–70148; Gov. Code, § 69894.1.) The only qualifications for the office are that the commissioner, who holds office at the pleasure of the court, must be a citizen of the United States and a resident of the state and, if required by the court, must be a member of the bar for a period of at least five years immediately before the appointment. The appointee may not practice law while serving as a commissioner. (Gov. Code, § 70142.)

The "subordinate judicial duties" of a commissioner are specified in Code of Civil Procedure section 259.[4] The section confers the following powers on a commissioner:

(1) Hear and determine ex parte motions for orders and alternative writs of habeas corpus;

(2) Hear and report findings and conclusions to the court for approval, rejection, or change on all preliminary matters, including family law matters, and issues of fact in contempt proceedings in divorce, maintenance, and annulment of marriage cases;

(3) Take proof and make and report findings of fact, subject to the court rehearing the issue on the exception of any party;

(4) Hear, report on, and determine all uncontested actions and proceedings other than actions for divorce, maintenance, and annulment of marriage;

(5) Act in connection with bonds and undertakings, oaths and affirmations, fees for the performance of official acts, and an official seal; and

(6) Act as a temporary judge when otherwise qualified and when appointed for that purpose.

Subordinate judicial duties under Code of Civil Procedure section 259 generally involve issuing routine ex parte orders and orders to show cause, primarily in the area of family law. They may also require reporting to the court for approval findings in preliminary matters, as in probate or law and motion discovery proceedings, or determining uncontested matters, as in a default prove-up. Unless dealing with certain ex parte, uncontested or collateral matters, the findings of a commissioner (or referee) performing subordinate judicial duties are advisory only. (*In re Edgar M.* (1975) 14 Cal.3d 727, 735.) The court before adopting the findings of a subordinate judicial officer must have data sufficient for forming an independent judgment. (*In re Damon C.* (1976) 16 Cal.3d 493, 496.)

Commissioners also act as temporary judges under the authority of the Constitution and statute. (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 21; Code Civ. Proc., § 259(5).) The legal implications and practical significance of this authority are examined later in the report.

(b) Referees as subordinate judicial officers[5]

Referees serve exclusively in the juvenile court. They may be appointed initially to that office or they may be commissioners who are assigned to act as juvenile court referees. In either event, the referee takes office under the authority of Welfare and Institutions Code section 247, which allows the presiding judge of the juvenile court, or the senior judge if there is no presiding judge, to appoint any number of full- or part-time referees to serve at the pleasure of the appointing judge. The referee, if appointed after January 1, 1977, must have been admitted to practice law in California for at least five years. The amount and rate of compensation for the office are fixed by the board of supervisors.

A referee hears juvenile court cases with the same powers as a judge of the court—with two notable qualifications. First, Welfare and Institutions Code section 248 prohibits a referee from sitting as a subordinate judicial officer in any case where double jeopardy attaches. This includes, as a constitutional requirement, all jurisdictional hearings under Welfare and Institutions Code section 602. (*Jessie W. v. Superior Court* (1979) 26 Cal.3d. 41; *In re Perrone C.* (1979) 26 Cal.3d 49.)[6] Second, the referee's findings and order are subject to review by a judge of the juvenile court, with the possibility of rehearing. (See Welf. & Inst. Code, §§ 248, 252–254.)

Like a commissioner, a referee may hear a juvenile court case sitting as a temporary judge. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 248.) In that instance, the constitutional prohibitions of *Jessie W. v. Superior Court, supra,* and *In re Perrone, supra,* do not apply. Nor do they apply when referees hear matters involving fitness (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 707) or dependency (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 300), as these hearings do not amount to jeopardy in the constitutional sense. (See *Charles R. v. Superior Court* (1980) 110 Cal.App.3d 945, 957.)

(c) Commissioners and referees as temporary judges

Commissioners and referees acting as subordinate judicial officers are to be distinguished from those acting as temporary judges. Code of Civil Procedure section 296(5) empowers a commissioner to "act as a temporary judge when otherwise qualified to so act and when appointed for that purpose."[7] Referees may also sit as temporary judges, even in juvenile court cases where double jeopardy attaches (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 248), and their "orders become final in the same manner as orders made by a judge." (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 250.)

The commissioners and referees surveyed in this report act more frequently as temporary judges than as subordinate judicial officers. Most sit entirely as temporary judges. Those who perform purely subordinate judicial duties generally do so only when it is unnecessary to act as a temporary judge, as in ex parte or uncontested matters. Otherwise, if the matter requires the finality of a judge's order, commissioners and referees typically act as temporary judges in most courts.

An individual acting as a temporary judge must obtain the stipulation of the parties litigant. (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 21.) If the temporary judge is to sit in the juvenile court, the stipulation must be in writing. (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 1316(b).) Commissioners, in contrast, are not required to obtain a written stipulation in order to hear a case as a temporary judge. (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 244(a).) Moreover, the parties' conduct may be "tantamount to a stipulation" if their participation was voluntary and without objection. (*Estate of Soforenko* (1968) 260 Cal.App.2d 765, 766–767; *People v. Oaxaca* (1974) 39 Cal.App.3d 153, 165.) This rule, which applies only to commissioners, was recently stated as follows:

> Under the "tantamount stipulation" doctrine, the parties confer judicial power not because they thought in those terms; had they done so, the stipulation presumably would be express. Rather, an *implied* stipulation arises from the parties' common intent that the subordinate officer hearing their case do things which, *in fact,* can only be done by a judge. (*In re Mark L.* (1983) 34 Cal.3d 171, 179, fn. 6.)

Once clothed with the authority of a judge, the laws applicable to a judge govern the commissioner or referee. (*People v. Oaxaca, supra,* 39 Cal.App.3d at p. 159.)

2. Problems of Using Commissioners and Referees in Place of Judges

(a) Using commissioners and referees as temporary judges offends principles of separation of powers and judicial independence

Article VI of the Constitution specifies the qualifications of a judge of the superior court (section 15—10 years' membership in the State Bar); provides for appointment, terms of office, and manner of election by the people (section 16); prohibits the judge from practicing law or holding nonjudicial public office (section 17); regulates conduct in office by making judges subject to investigation by the Commission on Judicial Performance, and review and discipline by the Supreme Court (section 18); requires the judge to decide all pending matters within 90 days before receiving a salary (section 19); and guarantees the judge retirement and disability benefits (section 20)

In contrast, the Constitution requires only that a temporary judge be a member of the state bar and sit by stipulation of the parties litigant (section 21). The office of temporary judge is not subject to popular election or the discipline of any specified body. Commissioners who sit as temporary judges are also not elected officials but appointees serving at the pleasure of the court making the appointment. (Gov. Code, § 70142.) Further, the court has the option of requiring membership in the state bar before appointing a commissioner; and if membership is required, the commissioner need only have been a member for a period of five years immediately before the appointment, compared to ten years for a judge under article VI of the Constitution. (*Id.*) The commissioner may not practice law while serving.

A referee also serves at the pleasure of the appointing judge—the presiding judge of the juvenile court or the senior judge if there is no presiding judge. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 247.) Only referees appointed after January 1, 1977 are required to have been admitted to practice law.

Although the Constitution does not specifically preclude the creation of "permanent" temporary judges under section 21, article VI, in place of regular judges, the drafters apparently contemplated that section only as a means to meet *temporary* increases in judicial workload. (Judicial Council of Cal., Annual Rep. (1967) p. 89.) The application of section 21, article VI, to create a superior court judiciary "temporary" in name but permanent in fact appears to be unconstitutional. A contrary view would present the anomaly that the judges of a superior court could do what the Constitution prevents the Governor and Legislature from doing, that is, creating a de facto superior court judge who is financially dependent on the collective or individual pleasure of the judges of the court and is (1) without the minimum number of years' admission to the state bar required of regular judges; (2) without a specified duration of office or obligation to stand for election; (3) not subject to investigation by the Commission on Judicial Performance; (4) not required to decide all matters within 90 days before receiving a salary; and (5) not guaranteed retirement benefits.

A policy of using temporary judges as "permanent" judges with impermanent tenure under article VI, section 21, in place of superior court judges therefore raises grave concerns about constitutional propriety and judicial independence.

(b) Use of commissioners and referees: perception of secondary status

The heavy use of commissioners and referees in family and juvenile law, and the frequent separation of judges from direct involvement in those cases, has created a perception that these cases—which affect the breakup of families and the treatment of children—deserve less attention from judges than other matters on the calendar.[8]

The work of commissioners and referees in family and juvenile law appears by all accounts to be distinguished. They are generally recognized as skilled and productive. Nevertheless, observers have expressed a disquiet about the priorities historically reflected in these court arrangements. Justice Gardner articulated the sentiment as follows:[9]

> While the speedy disposition of cases is desirable, speed is not always compatible with justice. Actually, in its use of courtroom time the present judicial process seems to have its priorities confused. Domestic relations litigation, one of the most important and sensitive tasks a judge faces, too often is given the low-man-on-the-totem-pole treatment, quite often being fobbed off on a commissioner. One of the paradoxes of our present legal system is that it is accepted practice to tie up a court for days while a gaggle of professional medical witnesses expound to a jury on just how devastating or just how trivial a personal injury may be, all to the personal enrichment of the trial lawyers involved, yet at the same time we begrudge the judicial resources necessary for careful and reasoned judgments in this most delicate field—the breakup of a marriage with its resulting trauma and troublesome fiscal aftermath. The courts should not begrudge the time necessary to carefully go over the wreckage of a marriage in order to effect substantial justice to all parties involved. (*In re Marriage of Brantner* (1977) 67 Cal.App.3d 416, 422.)

Increasing the use of commissioners and referees potentially raises the specter of two parallel but unequal judiciaries: one to hear an elite group of commercial, personal injury, and criminal cases; the other, a secondary quasi-judiciary, to preside over matters affecting marriages, children, smaller or routine cases, and actions involving unrepresented parties (such as small claims trials de novo)—in short, those cases where the public typically has its first and only contact with the superior court.[10]

(c) Available subordinate judicial duties do not appear to justify increasing commissioners and referees

The assignment of subordinate judicial duties to commissioners and referees appears appropriate where the court considers the assignment to be administratively efficient. Based on staff surveys, however, it seems doubtful that substantially more subordinate duties could be efficiently assigned to commissioners and referees to justify increasing their use in place of judges.

Whether a judicial duty is subordinate depends on who performs it. For example, a judge's findings, conclusions, and determinations are generally final adjudications. Those of a commissioner, except in ex parte and uncontested matters, or of a juvenile court referee, are merely advisory, and therefore subordinate, since the commissioner's or referee's action is subject to a judge reviewing the record or rehearing the matter. (Code Civ. Proc., § 259(2), (6); Welf. & Inst. Code, § 252.)

It may be questioned whether judicial economy is best served by regularly assigning to commissioners and referees matters which may only be finalized after a review or second hearing by a judge. The Supreme Court has held that a judge must read the transcript of *all* the challenged proceedings before acting on an application for rehearing from the order of a referee in a juvenile matter. (*In re Edgar M., supra,* 14 Cal.3d 727, 735-736.) At a minimum, it appears that a court must base its decision to adopt the findings of a subordinate judicial officer on data independently sufficient for forming a judgment. (*In re Damon C., supra,* 16 Cal.3d 493, 496.) The summary approval or adoption of a commissioner's or referee's findings apparently does not suffice. The requirements of court review of rehearing create the potential of duplicated proceedings whenever commissioners and referees act in certain subordinate capacities.

(d) The use of commissioners and referees as temporary judges is limited by the need to obtain stipulations

An increase in the use of commissioners and referees necessarily means their correspondingly greater use as temporary judges in areas where they are now generally inactive; that is, in civil and criminal trial and pretrial proceedings.[11]

The feasibility of using commissioners and referees in place of judges depends on whether these officers can secure the stipulations of the parties litigant to act as temporary judges. Commissioners and referees report few objections to their sitting as temporary judges.[12]

The failure to obtain stipulations, however, is in certain instances a recognized problem. Commissioners and referees cite various reasons for this failure. Most often, they note, a party will object to a particular individual, as opposed to objecting because the party demands a judge. Objections based on a party's demand for a judge are said to be infrequent and most commonly made by attorneys who are inexperienced or unfamiliar with the local court, and by unrepresented parties who are appealing small claims judgments—frequently entered by a temporary judge in the municipal court. Occasionally, the failure to stipulate is said to be tactical, as it allows the party to "judge shop" by exercising what is in effect a free peremptory challenge. A party may also obtain an otherwise unobtainable continuance by failing to stipulate to a temporary judge when a case is assigned to a department in which a commissioner sits.

These failures to stipulate are reported to be sufficiently infrequent so that a court's policy of using commissioners and referees as temporary judges is not usually hindered. It appears probable that the limited use of commissioners even in areas to which they have not been historically assigned can be increased without generating enough resistance among attorneys to make the practice administratively inefficient.[13] At some point, however, this increased use might be expected to sharpen local resistance. The dynamics of this process are unclear, although it appears that tolerance is still elastic.

For example, Mr. Richard F. Oetting, on behalf of the Trial Lawyers Section of the Los Angeles County Bar Association, commented:[14]

> We believe generally the use of Commissioners and Referees will have a salutary effect. . . . [W]e see no reason why these officers cannot be used in place of additional judgeships. If these officers are trained properly, most litigants would be willing to stipulate to trying a matter before a non-judge. . . .

Strongly opposing the use of commissioners in place of judges is the Executive Committee of the Family Law Section of the State Bar. Ms. Diana E. Richmond, Vice-Chair of the Executive Committee, writes:[15]

> Our Section consists of attorneys practicing family law throughout the State. While our experience with family law commissioners vary, and some family law commissioners are highly regarded, our Section speaks with one voice in opposing the expansion of commissioners in the family law field. We assert strongly that budget considerations should not predominate over recognition of the seriousness of both the human and financial issues involved in family law proceedings. Decisions regarding the custody of a child, the valuation and division of a complex business, the apportionment of a family residence, or the amount of support needed for a family member's survival are issues which call upon the utmost of a judicial officer's intelligence, experience and humanity, and should be made by a Superior Court Judge. The qualifications required by a Superior Court Judge, and the judicial training available to him or her, are important to ensure that the decisions made in important family law matters are indeed made by the most skilled persons available. . . .

Commissioner Abraham Gorenfeld of the Los Angeles Superior Court in Torrance reports that the department to which he was assigned made two and one-half days available to assist with civil and criminal trials:[16] "However, this time was not effectively utilized because most counsel would not stipulate to a hearing by the commissioner acting as a temporary judge. This was particularly true of the deputy public defender, so that I heard only one criminal trial."

San Joaquin County Juvenile Court Referee John W. Parker also comments on the problem of obtaining stipulations:[17]

> [T]here is the problem that some of the commissioners and referees cannot function because the litigants will not allow them to sit as temporary judges. For instance, in our county there are three such subordinate judicial officers, a juvenile court referee and two municipal court commissioners. The referee and one commissioner are allowed to sit as temporary judges routinely. The other commissioner is not allowed to do so by the public defender because he was not given an additional attorney to service the commissioner's court when the commissioner's position was created.

The practical administrative problems associated with using commissioners and referees both as temporary judges and subordinate judicial officers are conveniently summarized below in comments from Mr. Hank Rodgers, Executive Officer of the Ventura Superior Court:[18]

> Until July 1982, the Ventura Superior Court had two (2) court commissioners (attorneys) who served primarily in the areas of family law (OSCs, etc.), mental health and, until the *Perrone C.* decision and similar caselaw and legislative trends of recent years, in juvenile matters as well. These two positions were eliminated in favor of additional judgeships in the Court, effective July 1, 1982. When we had the positions their salaries were set on the basis of 70-75-80 percent of the Superior Court Judge's salary, with increases within those levels based on performance and seniority.
>
> The court commissioners' positions and (going back several years) an attorney Juvenile Court Referee position which was subsequently reclassified to the commissioner title, seemed to us to be increasingly ineffective compared to the use of judges. This, as the state of the law began to change in juvenile matters and also due to the lack of conclusiveness of the judgments and orders of referees and commissioners, unless stipulations could be obtained that they sit as judges pro tem (which was our preferred method of use). As these positions were charged to us by the Judicial Council as full judicial positions, as their salaries were carried entirely on the local court budget without state support, and as their usefulness was becoming limited as noted above, judges seemed to us to be much better alternatives. This, despite the fact that the commissioners' rate of production was high, as they were typically assigned to those high volume and "low status" calendars that judges typically prefer to avoid.

3. Means of Increasing the Use of Commissioners and Referees in Place of Superior Court Judges

(a) Constitutional and statutory changes

Various constitutional and statutory measures can be contemplated which would promote the increased use of commissioners and referees in the superior courts. Arguably, the Constitution could be amended to eliminate the requirement for a court commissioner to obtain the stipulation of the parties before acting as a temporary judge. Possibly legislation could be enacted obligating a certain percentage of all authorized judicial positons to be occupied by subordinate judicial officers or creating a fiscal incentive for the counties to use these officers.

However, these changes ought to be rationally related to some perceived need. The only justification now advanced in favor of increasing the use of commissioners and referees is that they are cheaper to the state than judges. No evidence is presented that this increased use would improve the quality of justice, the courts' administrative efficiency, or the public's regard for the courts. Rather, the proposed increase appears to be a purely fiscal measure isolated from any constitutional or institutional context. As discussed below, the purported fiscal benefits of the proposal are limited.

(b) Fiscal effects of using commissioners and referees in place of judges

The salary of superior court commissioners is set by statute either as a percentage of a superior court judge's salary [19] or by an amount established by the board of supervisors, which also sets the salaries of all juvenile court referees.

The Los Angeles Superior Court, the largest user of commissioners, pays commissioners 85 percent ($54,208) of a superior court judge's salary. Other courts which use a judge's salary as a base, pay variously at 75 percent (Contra Costa, Kern, Riverside, San Bernardino—$47,450), 78 percent (Sonoma—$47,577), and 85 percent (Orange—$54,208).

Counties which set salaries exclusively by board of supervisor resolution annually pay commissioners and referees from $38,792 to $56,102, with most salaries falling around $47,000, or approximately 75 percent of a superior court judge's salary. (Appendix attached at p. 41.)

Fiscally, the counties assume the entire personnel cost of the commissioner or referee, including retirement benefits. The counties also pay for all support staff and services required by the commisoner or referee.

In contrast, the state pays all salaries and benefits of a superior court judge, less an annual contribution from the county of $5,500 to $9,500, depending on the county's size. The state additionally has provided an annual subvention of $60,000 for the support costs of new judgeships, plus $3,586 for legislative mandates. The average annual estimated cost to the state in 1982–83 for a superior court judicial position was thus $128,189.[20] This figure is largely the amount that the county saves by filling a judicial position with a judge rather than a commissioner or referee.[21]

Economic rationality therefore compels the counties' disinterest in increasing the number of commissioners and referees at the expense of judgeships.[22] The state's cost increases accordingly.

The state may be able to control this cost by giving the counties an incentive to use commissioners and referees as appropriate. The simplest method to effect this control appears to be for the state to fund these officers in the same way and proportion as it now does judges. This arrangement could produce three results.

First, because commissioners' and referees' salaries are lower, the state could save an average of approximately $10,000 annually for each new judicial position, if commissioners or referees were used in place of judges.

Second, the county could receive the same proportion of state financial assistance for these officers as it now receives for judges. County savings could average approximately $115,000 annually.

Third, the fiscal incentive to the county to use subordinate judicial officers in place of judges would still be sufficiently modest so as to limit an inappropriate increase of these officers. In effect, for basically the same cost, the county could get either a judge or a subordinate judicial officer. Since support costs to the county for a commissioner or referee acting as a temporary judge are generally the same as for a judgeship (that is, approximately $300,000), no fiscal incentive would normally exist for the county to choose a commissioner over a judge. On the other hand, if suitable subordinate judicial duties are available, the county may well favor less expensive commissioners or referees, who do not in their subordinate capacities generally require the support apparatus of a full superior court. In either event, acceptable criteria of local need and administrative efficiency could determine the choice.

It is doubtful, however, that the fiscal effects of using commissioners and referees in place of judges will be significant in light of overall superior court costs. Based on estimated figures for 1982–83, the cost of 737 superior court judicial positions was $314,800,000. Of these positions, 642 were judges. If all these judges were converted to commissioners or referees and paid 15 percent less, including retirement, the total savings would amount to no more than 2.1 percent of the entire estimated annual cost of the superior courts.

The marginal fiscal effect likely to be produced overall by increasing the number of commissioners and referees in place of judges should be considered in conjunction with the absence of any associated institutional benefits to the courts. It should also be viewed in light of concerns about constitutional propriety, and the effect of the increase on the independence of the judiciary, court efficiency, and the public's regard and perception of the judicial system.

III. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

A policy respecting the increased use of commissioners and referees in the superior court in place of judges presents two issues: (1) what is the appropriate use of commissioners and referees; and (2) should that use be increased instead of adding judges?

Commissioners and referees are appropriately used as subordinate judicial officers and, where *temporary* shortages of judicial resources necessitate, as temporary judges. To that extent and where consistent with efficient court administration, the use of commissioners and referees is appropriate.

The use of commissioners and referees as temporary judges in place of superior court judges as a means to effect cost economies is unsound in principle and unlikely to achieve significant fiscal results in practice.

The Judicial Council therefore opposes the use of commissioners and referees in place of superior court judges, unless (1) the court concludes that the assignment of subordinate judicial duties to a commissioner or referee will promote the efficient administration of justice, or (2) temporary shortages of judicial resources require that a commissioner or referee be used as a temporary judge.

Appendix

Pay Levels in Superior Courts with Full-Time Commissioners or Referees

Court	*Officer*	*Salary (annual)*	*How Set*
Alameda	Referee	$56,102	Board of Supervisors
Contra Costa	Commissioner Referee	$47,450	75% of superior court judge's salary
Fresno	Referee	$48,144	Board of Supervisors
Kern	Commissioner	$47,320	75% of superior court judge's salary
	Referee	$38,792–$47,372	Board of Supervisors
Los Angeles	Commissioner	$54,208	85% of superior court judge's salary
	Referee	$207.70 per day	Board of Supervisors
Marin	Commissioner	$46,500	Board of Supervisors
Orange	Commissioner	$54,208	85% of superior court judge's salary
	Referee	$24.33 per hour	Board of Supervisors
Riverside	Commissioner	$47,450	75% of superior court judge's salary
Sacramento	Referee	$48,048–$52,968	Board of Supervisors
San Bernardino	Commissioner	$47,468	75% of superior court judge's salary
San Francisco	Commissioner	$41,352–$56,940	Board of Supervisors
San Joaquin	Referee	$46,800	Board of Supervisors
San Luis Obispo	Commissioner	$47,611	Board of Supervisors
San Mateo	Commissioner	$50,614	Board of Supervisors
Santa Clara	Referee	$50,207	86.9% of municipal court judge's salary
Sonoma	Commissioner	$47,577	78% of superior court judge's salary
Stanislaus	Referee	$38,904–$47,220	Board of Supervisors

The State's Current Policy Toward Subventions Provides Disincentives to Hiring Commissioners

We recommend the adoption of supplemental language directing the Judicial Council to report by November 1, 1983, on the appropriate use of superior court commissioners and referees, and on what alternatives are available to the state for increasing the use of these officials.

1. *Background.* As discussed above, the state, in addition to paying for most salaries and benefits, provides block grants for most judgeships created after January 1, 1973. However, the Legislature generally has chosen *not* to provide block grants for new judgeships that replace existing commissioner or referee positions, on the basis that these positions require support costs that are similar to what judgeships require.

If the Legislature provided a block grant in those cases where new judgeships are in lieu of commissioner/referee positions, it would encourage counties to convert these positions to judgeships. This would increase costs to the taxpayers, since referees and commissioners generally receive only 70 percent to 85 percent of a judge's salary (depending on the county). It would do so, moreover, without necessarily improving the level of service provided to the public.

Under the Constitution, commissioners and referees may act as judges in any matter if all parties agree, or "stipulate," to them having such powers. Commissioners request and receive such stipulation about 30 percent of the time. If the parties do not stipulate, commissioners and referees may still preside at a hearing, but any action they take is subject to approval by a judge. Commissioners and referees in superior courts predominantly hear matters involving family law, probate, and juvenile law.

2. *Fiscal Incentives to Use Judges.* Although it has been the intent of the Legislature not to increase the number of judgeships at the expense of commissioners and referees, our review of Judicial Council statistics, supplemented by discussions with local court and Judicial Council staff, indicates that this may in fact, be happening because of current fiscal incentives. Specifically, by providing block grants for new judgeships and paying 85 percent to 91 percent of a judge's salary, the state encourages counties to seek new judges, rather than establish new commissioner or referee positions warranted by judicial workload. In contrast to the $113,767 to $117,767 (plus the cost of health and retirement benefits) that a county receives annually for each new judgeship created, no state support is available for newly created commissioners or referees. The county must bear the full cost of these positions.

According to the Judicial Council, filings in areas where commissioners and referees are used most often (family law and probate) increased noticeably from 1971–72 to 1980–81, while juvenile filings declined slightly. Other categories of civil filings also increased significantly, with the rate increase ranging from 18 percent to 128 percent. During that period, however, the use of commissioners and referees *declined* by 5 percent, while the number of judges rose by one-third.

Our analysis of Judicial Council data indicates that civil filings accounted for about 480 positions (with family, probate, and juvenile law accounting for about 215 of them). If only 50 percent of family, probate, and juvenile law filings were handled by commissioners and referees, instead of by judges, the counties would need 107 commissioners and referees. If 50 percent of *all* civil filings were handled by commissioners and referees, the state would need 240 such positions. Instead, there were only 98 commissioners and referees in 1980–81, and seven of these positions have since been converted (or are authorized to be converted) into judgeships.

By using judges instead of commissioners or referees to handle these filings, state costs (as well as government costs) generally are increased unnecessarily. For this reason, we recommend that the Legislature direct the Judicial Council to report on the current and potential use of commissioners and referees in superior courts. Specifically, we recommend the adoption of the following supplemental report language:

> "The Judicial Council shall report to the Legislature, prior to November 1, 1983, on the use of commissioners and referees in superior courts. This report shall at a minimum, provide information on (a) whether the use of these officers can be increased as an alternative to additional judgeships, (b) any legal complications that would limit the opportunities to use these officers in place of judges, (c) what methods can be used by the state to effect such an increase, and (d) potential state and local savings and cost avoidances from using commissioner and refereeships in lieu of judgeships. In addition, the report should include the council's recommendations regarding this matter."

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[1] Report of the Legislative Analyst, 1983.

[2] The superior courts are Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Marin, Napa, Orange, Plumas, Riverside, Sacramento, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Siskiyou, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Tehama, Tulare, and Yolo.

[3] Jury commissioners are not included within the scope of this report.

[4] Case law before the 1966 revision of the Constitution, which added this phrase, only partially illuminates the meaning of "subordinate judicial duties." The words were intended as an "appropriate constitutional phrase sufficiently broad to permit specific details to be later enacted or adopted by the legislature or rulemaking agencies." (*Rooney v. Vermont Investment Corp.* (1971) 10 Cal.3d 351, 362.) Before 1966, the section authorizing the use of commissioners (Cal. Const., former art. VI, § 14) referred to commissioners' duties in relation to the "chamber business of the judges of the superior court." Chamber

business has been defined as business "limited to the subsidiary and incidental steps in practice and procedure, leaving to the court the judicial determination of the issues presented by the pleadings." (*Estate of Roberts* (1942) 49 Cal.App.2d 71, 77.)

[5] The discussion is limited to juvenile court referees under Welfare and Institutions Code section 247. Referees under judicial reference procedures (Code Civ. Proc., §§ 638–645.1) are excluded from the scope of this report as they are generally not employed or paid by the court for their services. Judicial reference procedures are authorized under Code of Civil Procedure section 638. A court with the agreement of the parties may order an action, in whole or in part, to be tried by a referee. The findings of the referee stand as the findings of the court and judgment is entered accordingly. (Code Civ. Proc., § 644.) Following entry of judgment based on the referee's findings, the parties may take exception and seek review in the same manner as if the court had determined the issues. (Code Civ. Proc., § 645.) By agreement, the parties also pay the referee an hourly fee. Under section 638 the referee does not have to be a member of the bar. (See *Madison v. Moore* (1957) 148 Cal.App.2d 135—referee was certified public accountant.)

In contrast California's Constitution provides for assignment of a trial to a temporary judge if the litigants so stipulate. (Cal. Const., art. VI., § 21.) The constitutional section differs from Code of Civil Procedure section 638 in that the temporary judge is "sworn and empowered to act until final determination of the case" and must be a member of the bar. The article VI temporary judge, unlike a section 638 referee, is a sworn and designated public magistrate who conducts proceedings and makes findings that are no differenct from that of a regular judge.

[6] Jeopardy attaches in juvenile court jurisdiction proceedings, despite the advisory nature of a referee's findings and orders (*Jesse W. v. Superior Court*, *supra*, 26 Cal.3d at 44). Consequently, a referee's determination favorable to the juvenile cannot be reheard under Welfare and Institutions Code section 254, which provides for a "de novo" rehearing before a judge. Inasmuch as the acquittal becomes a final determination rather than a subordinate judicial act, it is impermissible under article VI, section 22, of the California Constitution. (*Id.*, at p. 47, fn. 5.) Since a referee could not acquit under the juvenile law, but only convict, a juvenile would require two separate trials—one before a referee, the second before the judge—before being finally acquitted. That, too, would be unconstitutional. (*In re Perrone C.*, *supra*, 26 Cal.3d at p. 49.)

It has been suggested that the constitutional dilemma posed by Welfare and Institutions Code section 254, which provides for a "de novo" rehearing at the discretion of the court on application by either party or on the court's own motion, be resolved by amending the section to eliminate the "de novo" rehearing requirement. (Letter of July 13, 1983, from Referee John W. Parker, San Joaquin Superior Court.) Apparently a procedure that merely requires "review" and approval of the referee's findings, without the possibility of a second trial, is constitutionally acceptable because the procedure is then a continuing one "leading to but a single adjudication." (*Jesse W. v. Superior Court* [Jesse W. I.], *supra*, 20 Cal.3d 893, 898.)

Whatever the merits of legislatively curing Welfare and Institutions Code section 254, the Legislature has apparently adopted an opposite approach. It has responded to the Supreme Court's decision by amending Welfare and Institutions Code section 248 to adopt explicitly the prohibition against a referee conducting a hearing if "the state or federal constitutional prohibitions against double jeopardy apply unless the parties thereto stipulate in writing that the referee may act in the capacity of a temporary judge." (Stats. 1980, ch. 532.)

[7] The appointment may be in the form of a blanket order assigning specified duties to named commissioners or a local rule providing that all commissioners of the court, or a commissioner assigned to a particular department, may exercise specified powers under Code of Civil Procedure section 259, such as acting as a temporary judge. (*Rooney v. Vermont Investment Corp.*, *supra*, 10 Cal.3d at p. 368.)

[8] In Los Angeles, of the 42 commissioners (out of 58) who responded to staff's questionnaire, 65 percent (27) reported that either all or some part of their duties involve family law. Thirty-one percent (13) were assigned to the juvenile court, with all but one commissioner being fully occupied there. Additionally, the court uses one juvenile court referee.

Outside Los Angeles, 74 percent (35) of the commissioners and referees who answered the questionnaire reported being involved solely with family or juvenile law cases. The remaining 26 percent (12) heard other matters, but were still largely occupied handling family and juvenile law, with the addition of probate, mental health, and small claims trial de novo proceedings. Some courts regularly assign commissioners to law and motion matters, particularly involving discovery. Others selectively assign a commissioner to preside over a civil or criminal trial where there is a stipulation by the parties, although trial assignments are uncommon statewide.

[9] Justice Gardner's remarks were cited in the letter of August 9, 1983 from Diana Richmond, Vice-Chair Elect, Family Law Section of the State Bar of California.

[10] In 1981–82, there were 532,190 civil filings in the superior courts. The distribution was as follows:

Type of Case	*No.*	*(%)*
Probate and Guardianship	64,965	(12)
Family	167,902	(31)
Personal Injury Death Property Damage	80,495	(15)
Eminent Domain	1,498	(1)
Civil Complaints	104,384	(20)
Civil Petitions	112,946	(21)

In addition, there were 79,591 juvenile court filings, almost entirely under Welfare and Institutions Code section 602 (delinquency).

[11] Data from the Judicial Council's Annual Reports imperfectly indicate the amount of assistance which commissioners now provide to superior courts as temporary judges and would likely provide if their numbers were increased. During the past ten years, the percentage of commissioners' time sitting as temporary judges statewide was reported as follows:

Year	*Percentage of Commissioner Time as Temporary Judge*
1971–72	75
1972–73	69
1973–74	71
1974–75	86
1975–76	87
1976–77	87
1978–79	17
1979–80	30
1980–81	44
1981–82	36

The dramatic drop after 1976–77 in the percentage of time commissioners act as temporary judges is a reporting phenomenon. It results from the virtual discontinuation by the Los Angeles Superior Court (which receives approximately one-half of all annual judicial assistance provided by commissioners statewide) of distinguishing the amount of commissioners' assistance on the basis of assistance as "commissioners" or "temporary judges." The distinction, which is difficult to discern in normal court practice, has been of negligible administrative value to the courts and the Administrative Office of the Courts in evaluating judicial needs. Survey and individual inquiries do indicate, however, that most commissioners and referees spend most of their time, if not all, sitting as temporary judges. The amount of assistance that commissioners and referees provide to the superior courts is substantial. Data for 1981–82 show total assistance to have been the equivalent of 109 judges during the year. (See Judicial Council of Cal., Annual Rep. (1983) p. 153—the figures in the annual report were converted using a factor of 216 judge days per year.) Commissioners and referees also accounted for 95 (13 percent) of the 723 judicial positions in existence that year. (*Id.*)

[12] Some courts further the use of temporary judges by making attorneys aware that failure to consent to a temporary judge will result in the same commissioner or referee hearing the matter in the capacity of a subordinate judicial officer and presenting findings to the court for summary approval.

[13] In the Los Angeles Superior Court, commissioners' activities include criminal and civil trials, law and motion hearings, proceedings involving civil default, attachment and post-judgment creditor remedies, domestic violence prevention and civil harassment, probate and guardianship, small claim trials de novo, and trial setting and arbitration conferences.

[14] Letter of August 18, 1983 from Richard F. Oetting.

[15] Letter of August 9, 1983 from Diana E. Richmond.

[16] Letter of June 30, 1983 from Abraham Gorenfeld, Commissioner, Los Angeles Superior Court.

[17] Letter of July 13, 1983 from John W. Parker, Juvenile Court Referee, San Joaquin Superior Court.

[18] Letter of June 22, 1983 from Hank Rodgers, Executive Officer, Ventura Superior Court.

[19] Santa Clara County sets the salary of its juvenile court referee at the salary of a municipal court judge.

[20] The Administrative Office of the Courts has estimated superior court trial court costs for 1982–83 to be as follows:

	Estimated Average Annual Cost Per Judicial Position	*Judicial Positions As of 1/1/82*	*Estimated Total Trial Court Costs*
Superior Courts			
Judicial Position ($63,267 + 11%)	$70,226		
Nonjudicial Personnel	128,791		
Services and Supplies	119,184		
Subtotal	$318,201		
Indirect Costs (13.5%)	42,957		
Total Costs Excluding Court Reporter & Bailiff	$361,158		
Total Costs Including Court Reporter & Bailiff	$428,360	737 jud. pos. (642 judges)	$314,800,000[a] (1982–83)

[a] Total adjusted for "other judicial" salaries calculated at 15 percent less than salary of judge.

The calculation of the estimated state assistance for each *new* superior court *judgeship* in 1982–83 is as follows:

(1) Eight percent of salary to Judges' Retirement Fund ($63,267 @ 8% = $5,061) plus a pro rata share of the budget act appropriation made each year to meet liabilities of the fund ($5,775) for a total of $10,836.

(2) State pays salary except for fixed county share of $9,500 for counties over 250,000 population, $7,500 for counties between 40,001–249,999, and $5,500 for counties 40,000 population or under. The calculation here is based on the larger sized county. Thus, the current annual salary of $63,267 less $9,500 = $53,767 as the state share.

(3) Annual block grant of $60,000 for support costs.

(4) Pro rata share of legislative mandates @ $3,586.

In summary, total assistance per *new* superior court *judgeship* as calculated here includes $10,836 retirement, plus $53,767 salary, plus $60,000 annual block grant, plus $3,586 legislative mandates for a total of $128,189 per judgeship.

[21] Court administrators advise that support costs for a commissioner acting generally as a temporary judge are approximately the same as for a regular judge.

[22] Commissioners and referees provided 110 judge years of assistance to the superior court in 1972–73. The assistance was 109 judge years in 1981–82, despite an increase over the same period of 32 percent in judgeships and 39 percent in filings. (Judicial Council of Cal., Annual Report (1983), pp. 95–97.)

Chapter 5

TRAFFIC TRIAL COMMISSIONERS

Government Code section 72450 provides that a municipal court, with the approval of the Chairperson of the Judicial Council, may appoint a traffic trial commissioner. Section 72451 specifies that, unless otherwise provided by law, a traffic trial commissioner shall receive the same salary as a commissioner in the Los Angeles Municipal Court (85 percent of a superior court judge's salary). This section also provides the salaries and expenses of a traffic trial commissioner shall be paid or reimbursed by the appointing authority to the extent funds are available.

It appears the statutory requirement that a court obtain the approval of the Chairperson of the Judicial Council before appointing a traffic trial commissioner is no longer needed, and should be repealed.

The statute should also be amended to specify a minimum salary for traffic trial commissioners of 75 percent of that paid to a municipal court judge. This proposal is based on the assumption that allowing a wider range of salaries to be determined locally would encourage the use of traffic trial commissioners.

I. BACKGROUND

Article VI, section 22 of the Constitution of California states, "The Legislature may provide for the appointment by trial courts of record of officers such as commissioners to perform subordinate judicial duties." As a result of various legislative enactments there are now about 105 subordinate judicial officers serving the municipal courts.

Municipal court commissioners, and their salaries, are authorized by the individual statutes for each court or county. A general statute (Gov. Code, § 72400) allows any municipal court with three or more judges to have a traffic referee. Unless otherwise provided by law, the salary for the referee is 50 percent of that paid to a municipal court judge. Government Code section 72403 provides that a traffic referee may be appointed as a commissioner and receive the salary provided for a commissioner if the referee has the qualifications of a commissioner (the same qualifications as a municipal court judge).

The statute on traffic trial commissioners was sponsored by the Judicial Council and enacted in 1972. At that time, the council received a grant of federal funds for traffic trial commissioners and staff to serve in two courts selected by the council. Because of the council's role in the funding arrangement, the legislation was written to provide that the Chairperson of the Judicial Council approve the appointment of the commissioner. Other than the two commissioners who were initially funded under the original federal project, all traffic trial commissioner positions have been funded by the counties or by direct federal grants to the counties.

Since 1972, 17 traffic trial commissioner positions have been established. Nine of these positions have been converted to court commissioners by court staffing statutes. The salaries for six of the traffic commissioner positions were set by court staffing statutes at a level lower than provided in Government Code section 72451.

The procedure for obtaining a traffic trial commissioner is as follows: The presiding judge of the court writes to the Chairperson of the Judicial Council requesting approval of the position. The staff of the Administrative Office of the Courts, for the Chairperson of the Judicial Council, reviews the court's need for the position. If the position appears justified, the Chairperson requires assurance that the board of supervisors will provide the necessary funding. The court is then authorized to seek applicants by open recruitment procedures. The name and qualifications of the candidate selected are then sent to the Chairperson for approval. On being notified that approval is granted, the court makes the appointment. A candidate selected to fill a subsequently vacated position is also subject to approval by the Chief Justice, as Chairperson.

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE TRAFFIC TRIAL COMMISSIONER STATUTE

The proposal to amend Government Code sections 72450 and 72451 would make no substantive changes in existing law other than to eliminate the necessity to obtain the approval of the Chairperson of the Judicial Council to appoint a traffic trial commissioner, and to modify the minimum salary provisions to allow more flexibility. The proposed amendment also adds a requirement that is not in the present statute —that the selection of a traffic trial commissioner must be made from a list of qualified candidates openly recruited. This would, in effect, codify the procedures now required by the Chairperson of the Judicial Council.

The proposal would allow any municipal court, with the consent of the board of supervisors, to appoint a traffic trial commissioner without specific authorization from the Legislature. While the board of supervisors must approve funding for the position of traffic trial commissioner, the court selects the person to serve in the position. The proposed amendment provides that in a county where a salary is established for municipal court commissioners, a traffic trial commissioner receives that salary; in a county where no salary is established for municipal court commissioners, a traffic trial commissioner would receive no less than 75 percent of a municipal court judge's salary. This would appear to establish a reasonable base and should tend to encourage the use of traffic trial commissioners in courts not now having any commissioner positions.

This proposal does not provide for clerical support for the traffic trial commissioner. If a court needs added support positions, they may be obtained on an interim basis under the particular Government Code provision governing the court's staffing.

III. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The Judicial Council recommends legislation to amend Government Code section 72450 and repeal section 72451 pertaining to traffic trial commissioners, so that a municipal court, if the board of supervisors finds there are sufficient funds for the position, may appoint a traffic trial commissioner; and that the salary of a traffic trial commissioner shall be the same as established by law for municipal court commissioners in the county or, when no salary has been established, not less than 75 percent of the salary of a municipal court judge.

The text of the proposed legislation follows.

An act to amend section 72450 and repeal section 72451 of the Government Code relating to traffic trial commissioners in municipal courts.

The People of the State of California do enact as follows:

Section 72450 of the .Government Code is amended to read:

72450. A municipal court, ~~with the approval of the Chairman of the Judicial Council, or the Chairman of the Judicial Council with the approval of the court~~ *if the board of supervisors finds there are sufficient funds for the position,* may appoint a traffic trial commissioner ~~and a supporting staff, consisting of a deputy clerk and secretary,~~ to serve~~;~~ at the pleasure of the ~~appointing authority, one or more municipal courts as a commissioner, deputy clerk, and secretary, respectively, in the~~ court ~~to which he is appointed~~. *The traffic trial commissioner shall be selected from a list of qualified applicants openly recruited after advertisement for the position in a newspaper of general circulation pursuant to sections 6000 and 6061.3. A traffic trial commissioner shall serve full time but may be appointed to serve two or more courts. Each traffic trial commissioner shall have the qualifications of a judge of the municipal court and shall not engage in the private practice of law. A traffic trial commissioner may exercise all the powers and perform all the duties authorized by law to be performed by commissioners of municipal courts. Unless otherwise expressly provided by law, a traffic trial commissioner shall receive the same salary provided by law for municipal court commissioners in the county. In a county where there is no salary established for a municipal court commissioner, a traffic trial commissioner shall receive a salary of not less than 75 percent of that paid to a judge of the municipal court.*

Government Code section 72451 is repealed.

72451. ~~Each traffic trial commissioner appointed pursuant to this article shall have the qualifications of a judge of the municipal court. Unless otherwise expressly provided by law, he shall receive a monthly salary in the same sum as is paid a commissioner in the Los Angeles Municipal Court District. The deputy clerk and secretary in the supporting staff shall receive a monthly salary in the same sum as is paid similar employees having comparable duties in the court in which they serve not to exceed the salary payable to a deputy clerk grade IV and deputy clerk, judicial secretary in the top step, in the Los Angeles Municipal Court District. The salaries and expenses of a traffic trial commissioner and his staff appointed pursuant to this article shall be paid or reimbursed by the appointing authority to the extent that funds are available therefor.~~

Chapter 6

TRIAL COURT COSTS AND REVENUE ESTIMATES

This report estimates California trial court costs and revenues for fiscal year 1983–84 and features assorted financing data concerning the state judicial system. The procedures followed in developing the 1983–84 estimates are essentially the same as those in last year's report, with some refinements.

This report highlights some of the findings in the attachments, which include a Court Financing Summary, and amplifies some of the procedures followed in developing the 1983–84 estimates.

I. DEFINITION OF TRIAL COURT COSTS

Trial court costs include costs designated in county budgets for superior, municipal and justice courts, the county clerk's office and bailiffing personnel. Some budget categories have required further determination. For example, grand juries and pretrial release programs are excluded from trial court costs. However, budget programs for court-appointed private counsel are included in trial court costs.

Countywide indirect costs attributable to court budget activities are then calculated and applied. Indirect costs include county government functions, such as a personnel or purchasing office, whose costs are attributed to the courts by local prorated estimates.

Also included within total cost is the state's contribution to the trial courts in the form of superior court judges' salaries, block grants, and judges' retirement.

Therefore, these costs represent the total operational costs of the trial courts. The only category of costs not included are capital outlay expenditures for such purposes as site acquisition and construction of new court facilities.

The trial courts, of course, are only one part of justice system costs at the county level. Other activities that interact with the courts but are not included in this definition of court costs are public defender, district attorney and probation services.

Expanded Use of Survey Courts

Last year, as a check on the reasonableness of trial court cost estimates, a survey of current court costs in three counties was conducted and results were extrapolated into statewide totals. The counties selected were Los Angeles, Alameda and Sacramento. Current budgets (1981–82) from those counties were obtained and carefully reviewed along with supplemental data supplied by county budget, personnel and auditor offices.

This year, the number of survey counties was expanded to eight as follows: Los Angeles, Alameda, Sacramento, Orange, Ventura, Santa Clara, Fresno and San Mateo. Current budgets (1982–83) were obtained and reviewed and supplemental data was gathered from contacts with county personnel.

The superior courts in the eight survey counties have 456 authorized judicial positions comprising 61.9 percent of the total superior court judicial positions in the state for 1982–83. The approved 1982–83 budgets in these eight counties for superior courts and county clerks plus the state share of judges' salaries and retirement plus bailiffing costs and indirect costs totaled $202.5 million. When extrapolated statewide the result is 7.8 percent above the 1982–83 three-county survey extrapolation. The results of the 7.8 percent increase applied to last year's 1982–83 superior court estimates are set forth on attachment A-2 as *revised* 1982–83 trial court cost estimates.

There were 41 municipal courts in the eight survey counties with 368 authorized judicial positions comprising 62.5 percent of the total judicial positions in all municipal courts. The sum total of the approved 1982–83 municipal court budgets in these eight counties plus amounts for state judicial retirement contributions, bailiffing costs, and indirect costs was $162.2 million.

When extrapolated statewide the result is 10.9 percent above the 1982–83 three-county survey extrapolation. The results of the 10.9 percent increase applied to last year's 1982–83 municipal court estimates are set forth on attachment A-2 as *revised* 1982–83 trial court cost estimates.

1983–84 Cost Adjustment

The 1983–84 trial court cost estimates as presented on attachment A-1 are 12.5 percent above the 1982–83 revised estimates on attachment A-2. The 12.5 percent adjustment represents the average annual increase of trial court expenditures in the eight survey counties over a ten-year period, 1971–72 through 1980–81, as reported in the State Controller's *Report of Financial Transactions*. The ten-year analysis of cost trends further revealed that the average annual increase of 12.5 percent reflected both municipal and superior court total cost trends within the eight survey counties.

The 1983–84 estimates on attachment A-1 continue to be within 10 percent of the full cost indicated by extrapolation of the eight survey courts. Superior court costs are within 4.2 percent of the full extrapolated amounts and municipal courts are within 7.6 percent of the full extrapolated amount. To this extent the estimates on attachment A-1 are conservative. However, for estimating purposes, this is an acceptable tolerance. After one additional year of experience with the expanded survey courts it is proposed that the extrapolated amounts become the statewide estimate for the 1984–85 fiscal year.

II. COST PER JUDICIAL POSITION

Trial court cost data is arranged so that total trial court costs are apportioned among total judicial positions for municipal and superior courts (see attachments A-1 through A-4). Total judicial positions includes judges, referees, and commissioners. Therefore, each judicial position represents an equal share of total trial court costs.

The cost per judicial position includes not only the salary and benefits for the judicial position itself but also a proportionate share of all costs of nonjudicial positions, services and supplies and countywide indirect costs attributable to the courts. Finally, the cost of a bailiff and a court reporter position are added to the above to provide the total costs assignable to each judicial position.

The division of trial court costs into annual costs per judicial position allows for a further breakdown into costs per judicial case-related minute, hour and day as illustrated in attachments A-3 and A-4. This is possible because of data accumulated by the Judicial Council weighted caseload studies, such as the minutes per year and days per year that are available for case-related work for the average judicial position. This type of detail is very useful when estimating the additional court costs that may be required by a legislative proposal that would add minutes or hours of time to a judicial proceeding or impose a new judicial duty.

Justice court costs are not presented in the same detail as superior and municipal courts because they account for only a small portion of the workload of the trial courts. Also, nearly all justice court judges are part-time and a cost per judicial position would not be applicable. Therefore, justice court costs are presented as a lump sum amount, approximately equivalent to their share of the lower court workload.

III. COST COMPONENTS

Trial court cost data has been segregated into six cost categories: judicial salaries and benefits; nonjudicial salaries and benefits; services and supplies; indirect costs; and costs for court reporters and bailiffs. A brief description of these court cost components follows.

1. Judicial Salaries and Benefits

Judicial salaries are the annual statutory salaries for municipal and superior court judges as of the latest authorized adjustment. The state share of superior court judges' salaries is included, currently ranging from $53,767 to $57,767 depending on the size of the county.

Salaries for full-time court commissioners and referees are calculated at 25 percent below the salary of a judge in municipal courts and 15 percent below the salary of a judge in superior courts. Compensation figures for this quasi-judicial personnel is included in this category because these court officers are available to handle matters otherwise requiring an equivalent number of judges.

The cost of benefits for judges, such as health and welfare benefits, are calculated at 11 percent of salary, which includes 8 percent for retirement and 3 percent for health insurance premiums. Benefits for commissioners and referees are at the same rate as those for nonjudicial employees.

The benefit rate for judges does not include each judge's pro rata share of the state budget act appropriation made each year to meet current liabilities of the fund. For 1983-84 this would be equivalent to an additional 11.4 percent of salary for a superior court judge and 11.2 percent for a municipal court judge. These additional costs are apportioned within the "services and supplies" category of expense for each judicial position.

2. Nonjudicial Salaries and Benefits

Nonjudicial personnel includes all positions that provide support to the judicial function. For the superior court it includes court-related positions in the county clerk's budget, as well as those positions budgeted directly in the superior court. A partial list of support personnel includes court administrators, jury commissioners, secretaries, stenographers, courtroom clerks, calendar clerks, data processing and microfilming personnel, deputy clerks, clerk typists, accountants, cashiers and counter clerks.

The positions of court reporter and bailiff are costed separately to remain identifiable from other nonjudicial position costs. Costs of these positions are discussed later.

Benefits for nonjudicial personnel were calculated at 18.5 percent for municipal courts and 18.8 percent for superior courts as reported in the Judicial Council 1974 Nonjudicial Staffing Study.

3. Services and Supplies

The "services and supplies" category of trial court expenditures includes traditional operating expenses such as office supplies, printing, postage, telephone and travel. Other costs unique to court operations include jury expenses, expert witness fees and professional services of court-appointed counsel and doctors. Within "services and supplies" most counties typically include direct charges for some central service costs such as data processing, vehicle use, and sometimes building rent including costs for security and maintenance. Other countywide central service costs are considered indirect costs and are discussed as a separate cost component below.

Also included within the cost component of services and supplies are expenditures for office equipment and furnishings. These costs are categorized as "fixed assets" in most county budgets and are identified separately from services and supplies. However, because these amounts are a minor part of total annual expenditures and tend to fluctuate from year to year, we have elected to include these costs within the larger category of services and supplies. As noted previously, however, major capital outlay expenditures for such purposes as courthouse construction and site acquisition are not included in trial court costs.

4. Indirect Costs

This expenditure category allows for a share of centralized county services used by the courts to be included in the total operational costs of the court. Although counties directly charge some countywide central service costs, as noted above, the majority of these costs are incorporated into a countywide cost allocation plan and charged to the courts as indirect costs.

The countywide central service plans, as applied to the courts, may include such costs as purchasing, stores, personnel, auditing, disbursements, payroll, budget preparation and execution, messenger service, grant coordination, office machine maintenance, communications, parking lot maintenance, records retention, liability and bonding insurance, and rent, security and maintenance of court facilities.

It must be noted, however, that there are significant variations among counties as to which items are considered indirect costs and which items are considered direct charges and thus appear as budgeted expenditures.

An indirect cost rate is developed by obtaining the latest actual indirect annual costs charged to the courts, including the county clerk function and any other court-related budget units by the county auditor. The actual indirect cost amounts related to all municipal and superior courts are totaled and the percentage or rate of total court expenditures is determined.

Generally, this overhead rate is derived by using salaries and wages as the base. However, for ease of calculation, an equivalent rate based on total court expenditures has been developed. The rate, based on 1982–83 data from surveyed courts, is 13.59 percent for superior courts and for municipal courts 18.3 percent.

5. Court Reporters

The annual cost of a court reporter in the superior courts is based on the average salaries and benefits of full-time reporters in the superior courts surveyed. Costs are based on a ratio of one full-time court reporter for each judicial position in the superior court.

For municipal courts, an equivalent annual salary was computed. Past studies conducted by the Judicial Council have indicated that court reporters were involved in approximately 40 percent of the daily activities of municipal courts.

The benefit rate calculation for court reporters and other nonjudicial employees was the same.

6. Bailiffs

Bailiffing costs are computed on a ratio of one bailiff for each judicial position for both municipal and superior courts. It is recognized that coverage for vacations, illnesses and other time off would require an increase in the ratio. However, ome courts are operating without bailiffs in attendance at all sessions or utilize "court attendants" at a lesser salary. Consideration of these offsetting factors justifies maintaining the ratio of one bailiff per judge for cost purposes.

Average salaries and benefits for bailiffs were based on a review of salary ordinances and telephone inquiries of survey courts.

IV. STATE JUDICIAL BUDGET

Attachment A-5 is a summary of the various program categories that comprise the state judicial budget as included in the *Governor's Annual Budget* . Those categories are grouped into state operations and local assistance.

State judicial operations include Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, Judicial Council and Commission on Judicial Performance.

Local assistance comprises the state's contribution to trial court costs. This includes the major portion of superior court judges' salaries, annual block grants for superior court judgeships created after January 1, 1973, contributions to the Judges' Retirement Fund and funding for specific programs mandated on the trial courts by the state.

The local assistance amounts are included within the total estimated trial court costs for 1983–84 as presented on attachment A-1.

V. TRIAL COURT REVENUES

Attachment A-6 contains 1983–84 estimates of trial court revenues. The estimates are based on 1980–81 actual amounts. The 1980–81 "actuals" are from two sources. The revenue to counties and cities is from the State Controller's *Annual Report of Financial Transactions*. Revenues to the state are from the *Governor's Budget* as reported in various penalty assessment funds and the Judges' Retirement Fund. A minor amount in fines is received by the state as miscellaneous revenue and an estimate is included for this item.

Court revenues to counties and cities are projected from 1980–81 to 1983–84 based on the average annual increase of actual trial court revenues for the eight preceding years, 1972–73 through 1980–81, as reported in the State Controller's *Annual Report of Financial Transactions*. The average annual increase for the eight years is 10 percent. It is worth noting that for the three most recent years of actual city and county trial court revenues the average annual increase was 15 percent, which may indicate that the 10 percent increase is somewhat conservative if recent trends continue.

The revenue amounts distributed to the state for 1983–84 are from the Governor's Budget, with the miscellaneous revenue from court fines adjusted on the same basis as county and city revenues from the courts.

VI. COURT FINANCING SUMMARY

The Court Financing Summary includes total California court costs including state judicial operations, state assistance to trial courts, and local trial court costs. Also presented are calculations of court costs as a percent of budget expenditures for various levels of government.

Other portions summarize trial court costs by level of court and the degree of state and local funding for each level of court; trial court costs apportioned to each judgeship in superior and municipal courts and the state and county shares for each additional position; and trial court revenues by type and amounts distributed to counties, cities and state.

ATTACHMENT A-1

1983–84

SUMMARY OF TOTAL ESTIMATED TRIAL COURT COSTS [a]

	Estimated Average Annual Cost Per Judicial Position	*Judicial Positions*	*Estimated Total Trial Court Costs*
Superior Courts			
Judicial Position ($63,267 + 11%)	$70,226		
Nonjudicial Personnel	142,086		
Services and Supplies	138,518		
Subtotal	$350,830		
Indirect Costs (13.5%)	47,362		
Total Costs Excluding Court Reporter and Bailiff	$398,192		
Total Costs Including Court Reporter and Bailiff	$472,180	752 jud. pos. (657 judges)	$354,150,000 [b]
Municipal Courts			
Judicial Position ($57,776 + 11%)	$64,131		
Nonjudicial Personnel	176,375		
Services and Supplies	105,328		
Subtotal	$345,834		
Indirect Costs (18.3%)	63,288		
Total Costs Excluding Court Reporter and Bailiff	$409,122		
Total Costs Including Court Reporter and Bailiff	$458,666	604 jud. pos. (522 judges)	$275,850,000 [c]
Justice Courts		88 pt jud. pos.	$20,140,000
Total All Trial Courts			$650,140,000 [d]

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[a] Adjusted 12.5% for 1983–84 except for judges' salaries which remain at the January 1, 1982 level.

[b] Total adjusted for "other judicial" salaries calculated at 15% less than salary of judge.

[c] Total adjusted for "other judicial" salaries calculated at 25% less than salary of judge.

[d] Included in this amount is the state's contribution to the trial courts. See A-5 of this appendix for detail of state's share of costs.

ATTACHMENT A-2

REVISED 1982–83

SUMMARY OF TOTAL ESTIMATED TRIAL COURT COSTS [a]

	Estimated Average Annual Cost Per Judicial Position	*Judicial Positions*	*Estimated Total Trial Court Costs*
Superior Courts			
Judicial Position ($63,267 + 11%)	$70,226		
Nonjudicial Personnel	128,791		
Services and Supplies	119,184		
Subtotal	$318,201		
Indirect Costs (13.5%)	42,957		
Total Costs Excluding Court Reporter and Bailiff	$361,158		
Total Costs Including Court Reporter and Bailiff	$428,360	737 jud. pos. (642 judges)	$314,800,000 [b] (Rev. 1982–83)
Municipal Courts			
Judicial Position ($57,776 + 11%)	$64,131		
Nonjudicial Personnel	160,962		
Services and Supplies	90,706		
Subtotal	$315,799		
Indirect Costs (18.3%)	57,791		
Total Costs Excluding Court Reporter and Bailiff	$373,590		
Total Costs Including Court Reporter and Bailiff	$419,021	588 jud. pos. (506 judges)	$245,200,000 [c] (Rev. 1982–83)
Justice Courts		98 pt jud. pos.	$17,900,000
Total All Trial Courts			$577,900,000 [d] (Rev. 1982–83)

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[a] Revised 1982–83 total trial court cost estimates were increased 9.8% based on final 1982–83 county budgets and other updated supplemental data collected from the counties. Superior courts were increased 7.8% and municipal courts 10.9%.

[b] Total adjusted for "other judicial" salaries calculated at 15% less than salary of judge.

[c] Total adjusted for "other judicial" salaries calculated at 25% less than salary of judge.

[d] Included in this amount is the state's contribution to the trial courts.

ATTACHMENT A-3

1983–84

SUPERIOR COURTS TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS PER JUDICIAL POSITION

Cost Category	*Estimated Average Annual Cost Per Judicial Position*	*Average Cost Per Case-Related Minute*[a]	*Average Cost Per Case-Related Hour*[a]	*Average Cost Per Case-Related Day*[a]
Judicial Position (1-1-82 $63,267 + 11%)	$70,226	$0.9660	$57.96	$325
Nonjudicial Personnel	$142,086	$1.9544	$117.26	$658
Services and Supplies	$138,518	$1.9053	$114.32	$641
Subtotal	$350,830	$4.8257	$289.54	$1,624
Indirect Costs (13.5%)	$47,362	$0.6515	$39.09	$219
Total Cost Apportioned to Each Judicial Position (court reporter and bailiff *excluded*)	$398,192	$5.4772	$328.63	$1,843
Total Cost Apportioned to Each Judicial Position (court reporter and bailiff *included*)	$472,180	$6.4949	$389.69	$2,186

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[a] An estimated 216 days per year or 72,700 minutes per year (74,000 Los Angeles) is available for court-related activity for each judicial position in the superior courts.

ATTACHMENT A-4

1983 – 84

MUNICIPAL COURTS TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS PER JUDICIAL POSITION

Cost Category	*Estimated Average Annual Cost Per Judicial Position*	*Average Cost Per Case-Related Minute*[a]	*Average Cost Per Case-Related Hour*[a]	*Average Cost Per Case-Related Day*[a]
Judicial Position (1-1-82 $57,776+11%)	$64,131	$0.8846	$53.07	$297
Nonjudicial Personnel	$176,375	$2.4328	$145.97	817
Services and Supplies	$105,328	$1.4528	$87.17	$488
Subtotal	$345,834	$4.7702	$286.21	$1,602
Indirect Costs (18.3%)	$63,288	$0.8729	$52.37	$293
Total Cost Apportioned to Each Judicial Position (court reporter and bailiff *excluded*)	$409,122	$5.6431	$338.58	$1,895
Total Cost Apportioned to Each Judicial Position (court reporter and bailiff *included*)	$458,666	$6.3264	$379.58	$2,123

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[a] An estimated 216 days per year or 72,500 minutes per year (78,000 Los Angeles) is available for court-related activity for each judicial position in the municipal courts.

ATTACHMENT A-5

1983–84

PROPOSED STATE JUDICIAL BUDGET

(Million $)

Supreme Court		$5.9	
Courts of Appeal		30.8	
Judicial Council		7.0	
Commission on Judicial Performance		0.3	
Judges' Retirement Fund (Appellate Courts)		1.2	
Total State Judicial Operations			$45.2
Legislative Mandates and Local Assistance		$2.8	
Superior Court Judges' Salary		36.2	
Superior Court Block Grants		9.5	
Judges' Retirement Fund			
Municipal Courts, estimated	$5.9		
Superior Courts, estimated	8.2	14.1	
Total Local Assistance			62.6[a]
Total 1983–84 State Judicial Budget			$107.8 million

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[a] These items, totaling $62.6 million, are the state's contribution to the funding of the trial courts. This amount is included within the total estimated trial court costs for 1983–84 as displayed on A-1 of this appendix.

ATTACHMENT A-6
TRIAL COURT REVENUES
ACTUAL 1980–81
ESTIMATED 1983–84 [*]

	1980–81 *Actual*	*1983–84* *Estimated*
TO COUNTIES[a]		
Fines, Forfeitures, Penalties		
Vehicle Code Fines	$92,775,374	$123,484,000 [c]
Other Court Fines	37,130,445	49,420,000
Forfeitures and Penalties	11,263,059	14,991,000
Charges for Current Services		
Civil Process Services	9,273,156	11,221,000
Court Fees and Costs	56,592,764	75,325,000
TOTAL	$207,034,701	$274,441,000
TO CITIES[a]		
Fines and Penalties		
Vehicle Code Fines	$86,940,361	$115,718,000 [d]
Other Fines	44,138,188	58,748,000
Other Penalties	307,306	409,000
TOTAL	$131,385,855	$174,875,000
TO STATE OF CALIFORNIA[b]		
Assessments on Fines	$55,846,000	$86,471,000 [e]
Court Fees (Judges' Retirement Fund)	3,816,000	3,866,000
Court Fines (estimates of state share of specific violations of Bus. & Prof. Code and Health & Saf. Code)	2,259,000	3,007,000
TOTAL	$61,921,000	$93,344,000
SUMMARY		
To Counties	$207,034,701	$274,441,000
To Cities	131,385,855	174,875,000
To State	61,921,000	93,344,000
TOTAL	$400,341,556	$542,660,000

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[a] Source: State Controller's Reports—Financial Transactions Concerning Counties and Cities. (Adjustment made to reflect San Francisco County under "Counties" instead of "Cities.")

[b] Governor's Budget and Judicial Council estimates.

[c] Fifty percent Vehicle Code Fines restricted as to use per Vehicle Code § 42201.

[d] All Vehicle Code Fines restricted as to use per Vehicle Code § 42200.

[e] Fine assessments are designated by statute for specific purposes. The 1983-84 distribution and amounts are as follows: Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST) $26,053,000; Driver Training $28,757, Fish and Game Preservation $355,000; Victims of Crime $22,737,000; and Corrections and Probation Training $8,569,000.

[*] Revenues to counties and cities have been adjusted 10% per year for 1981–82, 1982–83 and 1983–84 based on the average annual increase of actual trial court revenues for the eight preceding years. Revenue to the state for 1983–84 is from the 1983–84 Governor's Budget except for court fines which have been adjusted on the same basis as county and city court revenues.

1983–84
COURT FINANCING SUMMARY

Total Court Costs by Funding Source (State and Local)		
State Judicial Operations [a]	$45.2mill.	6.5%
State Assistance to Trial Courts [b]	62.6	9.0
Total State Costs	$107.8mill.	15.5%
County Costs (Trial Courts)	587.5	84.5
Total Court Costs (est.)	$695.3mill.	100.0%
Total Court Costs as Percent of Total Budget Expenditures		
State's Share of Total Court Costs as Percent of Total State General Fund Budget [c]		0.5%
Total Court Costs as Percent of Total State General Fund Budget [d]		3.2%
Total Court Costs as Percent of Total Estimated State and Local Budget Expenditures [e]		1.6%
Trial Court Costs by Level of Court		
Superior Courts	$354.1mill.	54.5%
Municipal Courts	275.9	42.4
Justice Courts	20.1	3.1
Total Trial Court Costs (est.)	$650.1mill.	100.0%
Trial Court Costs by Funding Source (State and Local)		
Superior Courts		
County Costs	$297.4mill.	84.0%
State Assistance [f]	56.7	16.0
Total Superior Court Costs (est.)	$354.1mill.	100.0%
Municipal Courts		
County Costs	$270.0mill.	97.9%
State Assistance [g]	5.9	2.1
Total Municipal Court Costs (est.)	$275.9mill.	100.0%
Justice Courts		
County Costs	$20.1mill.	100.0%
State Assistance	–	–
Total Justice Court Costs (est.)	$20.1mill.	100.0%
Total All Trial Courts		
County Costs	$587.5mill.	90.4%
State Assistance	62.6	9.6%
Total Trial Court Costs (est.)	$650.1mill.	100.0%
Costs Per Additional Superior Court Judgeship		
County Costs	$342,450	
State Assistance [h]	129,730	
Cost Per Judgeship (est.)	$472,180	
Costs Per Additional Municipal Court Judgeship		
County Costs	$447,559	
State Assistance [i]	11,107	
Cost Per Judgeship (est.)	$458,666	
Trial Court Revenue by Type		
Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties	$365.8mill.	
Assessments on Fines	86.5	
Civil Filing Fees and Costs	79.2	
Civil Process Services	11.2	
Total Revenue (est.)	$542.7mill.	

Distribution of Trial Court Revenue

To Counties	$274.4mill.
To Cities	174.9
To State	93.3
Total Revenue (Est.)	$542.6mill.

[a] State judicial operations include the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, Judicial Council, and Commission on Judicial Performance.

[b] State assistance to the trial courts includes contributions to the Judges' Retirement Fund, a major portion of superior court judges' salaries, and a $60,000 annual block grant towards the support cost for each *new* superior court *judgeship* created since January 1973, and reimbursements for legislative mandates.

[c] State's share of total court costs of $107.8 mill. State general fund budget is $21.7 bill. Thus, $107.8 mill./$21.7 bill. = 0.5%

[d] Total court expenditures are $695.3 mill. State general fund budget is $21.7 bill. Thus $695.3 mill./$21.7 bill. = 3.2%

[e] The Controller's Office reports the following local government expenditures:

1980–81 county expenditures exclusive of enterprise and bond funds	$9.385 billion
1980–81 city expenditures exclusive of enterprise and bond funds	6.853
1980–81 special district expenditures nonenterprise activities only	1.619
1980–81 school district expenditures	12.499
Total local expenditures	$30.356 billion
Application of 7.5% per year average increase for 1981–82, 1982–83, and 1983–84	$37.711 billion
Add state budget less local assistance	4.856
Total state and local expenditures	$42.567 billion
Thus, $695.3 million/$42.567 billion =	1.6%

[f] State assistance to superior courts includes:

(1) Contribution to judges' salary	$36.2 million
(2) Block grants ($60,000)	9.5
(3) Judges' Retirement Fund (8% of salary plus additional appropriation to meet liabilities)	8.2
(4) Legislative Mandates	2.8
	$56.7 million

[g] State assistance to municipal courts is limited to Judges' Retirement Fund contribution of 8% of salary plus an additional appropriation to meet liabilities. Total contribution is $5.9 million for 1983–84.

[h] The calculation of state assistance for each *new* superior court *judgeship* is as follows:

(1) 8% of salary to Judges' Retirement Fund ($63,267 @ 8% = $5,061) plus a pro rata share of the budget act appropriation made each year to meet liabilities of the fund ($7,179) for a total of $12,240.

(2) State pays salary except for fixed county share of $9,500 for counties over 250,000 population, $7[illegible]00 for counties between 40,001–249,999 population, and $5,500 for counties 40,000 population or under. The calculation here is based on the larger sized county. Thus, the current annual salary of $63,267 less $9,500 = $53,767 as the state share.

(3) Annual block grant of $60,000 for support costs.

(4) Pro rata share of legislative mandates @ $3,723.

In summary, total assistance per *new* superior court *judgeship* as calculated here includes $12,240 retirement, plus $53,767 salary, plus $60,000 annual block grant, plus $3,723 legislative mandates for a total of $129,730 per judgeship.

[i] The calculation of state assistance for each *new* municipal court *judgeship* consists of contributions to the Judges' Retirement Fund of 8% of salary ($57,776 @ 8% = $4,622) plus a pro rata share of the budget act appropriation made each year to meet liabilities of the fund ($6,485) for a total of $11,107 per judgeship.

Chapter 7

JUDICIAL HOLIDAYS AND COMPUTATION OF TIME

I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to survey holiday legislation affecting the courts of this state. Discussed in this report are the following observations:

1. The statutes lack uniformity regarding the days superior and municipal courts are open because the local boards of supervisors may alter the dates of prescribed holidays under Government Code sections 6700 and 6701;
2. The statutes do not specify when courts must be open or may elect to be closed;
3. No statutory authority exists for closing superior courts all day Saturday;
4. Judicial holiday laws apparently do not apply to the Supreme Court and Courts of Appeal, although the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court is affected by one judicial holiday statute (Gov. Code, § 68845);
5. Holidays applicable to the trial courts are different from those applicable to state employees and may be different from holidays applicable to county employees whose presence is necessary for court proceedings;
6. A difference exists between civil and criminal matters in computing the time in which to perform an act required by law, so that if the last day to perform an act in a civil matter falls on a day when courts are closed, the act may be done on the next day when the court is open, notwithstanding when that date might be or the number of holidays intervening. Calculating time affecting the rights of a criminal defendant, however, requires in certain instances a strict calculation of all days except specifically designated holidays in determining whether a criminal proceeding has been timely instituted; and
7. Because of lack of uniformity in judicial holiday legislation, computations of time in which to perform acts required by law may suffer from miscalculations, leading to inadvertent prejudice in both civil and criminal matters.

II. OVERVIEW OF THE JUDICIAL HOLIDAY STATUTORY SCHEME

The law on judicial holidays begins with Code of Civil Procedure section 134. That section requires that *no* court, other than the Supreme Court and the Courts of Appeal, be open to transact judicial business on a holiday as defined in sections 6700–6711 of the Government Code, except for the limited purposes of instructing an already deliberating jury, receiving a verdict or discharging a jury, exercising the power of a magistrate in a criminal action or in a criminal proceeding, or issuing injunctions and writs of prohibition.[1]

The holidays on which the courts must be closed are listed in Government Code section 6700.[2] These are:

(a) Every Sunday.
(b) January 1st.
(c) ***[3]
(d) February 12th, known as "Lincoln Day."
(e) The third Monday in February.
(f) The last Monday in May.
(g) July 4th.
(h) First Monday in September.
(i) September 9th, known as "Admission Day."
(j) The second Monday in October, known as "Columbus Day."
(k) November 11th, known as "Veterans Day."
(l) December 25th.
(m) Good Friday from 12 noon until 3 p.m.
(n) Every day appointed by the President or Governor for a public fast, thanksgiving, or holiday.[4]

Additionally, Saturday from noon to midnight is a judicial "holiday" and the trial courts may not be open after noon. (Gov. Code, § 6702; *Ex Parte Del Porte* (1926) 198 Cal. 216.) Municipal courts must be closed Saturday morning as well. (Gov. Code, § 71345.) The board of supervisors of any county may for superior, municipal and justice courts alter by ordinance or resolution the dates of the holidays designated in subdivisions (c), (d), (e), (g), (h), (i), (j) or (k) of Government Code section 6700, so long as the altered holiday is not considered for purposes of taking criminal defendants before a magistrate pursuant to Penal Code section 825. (Gov. Code, § 6700). The board may also alter the dates of any holiday listed in section 6700 for county employees of these courts if the holiday falls on Saturday. (Gov. Code, § 6701.)

Code of Civil Procedure section 134 expressly excludes the Supreme Court and Courts of Appeal from application of the judicial holiday legislation. Except for Government Code section 68845, which provides that "[t]he offices of the Clerk of the Supreme Court shall be open for the transaction of business continuously from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m., every day in the year, holidays and Saturday excepted," no law provides for the Courts of Appeal, the offices of the clerks of the Courts of Appeal, or the Supreme Court itself to be closed on a holiday. In fact, no provision exits for the appellate courts to be closed at any time, except as noted in Government Code section 68845.

Having stated what days the trial courts must be closed, with the caveat that the counties may decide otherwise as to most of those days, the Legislature has not directly stated when the courts *must be open* or when the courts *may elect* to be closed.

Government Code section 6700 does suggest, however, that the board of supervisors of a county has the authority to require local courts to stay open on a particular holiday, and close on another day. Moreover, Government Code section 6705 states that on special or limited holidays "all courts . . . shall be open and function in their normal and usual manner."[5] The conclusion that flows from these two sections is that courts must stay open, except when the law requires them to be closed.

The a fortiori nature of this conclusion has not been universally recognized. An opinion of the Attorney General stated:

> As to superior courts, this office has for all intents and purposes already concluded that such courts may close on days not specified as holidays in section 6700 et seq. . . . We reasoned [in 28 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 92] from the fact that the judges themselves could designate their own hours of work pursuant to section 24261 [of the Government Code]. Such section provides:
>
> > 'The judges of the superior court shall have chambers at the county seat and establish rules and hours for the dispatch of official business. . . .'
>
> . . . [I]t would seem that we essentially held in the foregoing opinion that the authority to specify hours of work also is a grant of authority to specify no hours. [Emphasis added.] (57 Ops.Cal. Atty.Gen. 641, 645 (1974).)

The Attorney General's conclusion, *supra,* follows from the premise that a legislative delegation to the judges of the superior court to "establish rules and hours for the dispatch of official business" is authorization to set *no* hours. The premise may be questioned,[6] particularly since Government Code section 6705 obligates the courts to be open on "special holidays" as defined in that section, which creates the anomaly that courts are required to be open on a special holiday but are empowered to be closed on all other days.

III. EFFECTS OF THE JUDICIAL HOLIDAY SCHEME

Assuming the courts must close only on the days listed in Government Code section 6700 et seq., certain observations seem appropriate.

First, no express statutory authority exists for closing superior courts on Saturday morning. Municipal courts are required to be closed all day Saturday. (Gov. Code, § 71345.) For the purpose of transacting public business, offices of the state, and political divisions so providing, are closed Saturday afternoon. (Gov. Code, § 6702.)

Second, if a day is listed in section 6700 as a holiday, the court *must* close, unless the board of supervisors of the county alters the day of observance of the holiday from its statutory date.

When the board of supervisors does alter the date of a holiday, the effect of leaving one county's courts open while closing another may be untoward. For example, an attorney practicing in county X is aware that the local superior court is closed on Admission Day. Neighboring county Y, however, by local option of the board of supervisors has altered the Admission Day holiday date so that it falls on the Friday after Thanksgiving Day. The attorney is unaware of this alteration and foregoes filing a complaint in county Y superior court on Admission Day, the last day when the complaint may be filed, because of a misapprehension that the superior court there is closed. The statute of limitations will bar the filing of a complaint in superior court Y, although arguably it may still be filed in superior court X for purposes of avoiding the bar of the statute of limitations.

Third, unintended results or confusion may occur in connection with judicial holidays because a parallel and independent list of state employee holidays is established in Government Code section 18025(a), which provides:

> All employees shall be entitled to the following holidays: the first day of January, the 12th day of February, the third Monday in February, the last Monday in May, the fourth day of July, the first Monday in September, the ninth day of September, the second Monday in October, the 11th day of November, the 25th day of December, the day chosen by an employee pursuant to the provisions of Section 18025.1, and every day appointed by the Governor of this state for a public fast, thanksgiving or holiday.

A comparison of Government Code section 6700 and section 18025 will indicate that state employee holidays do not include (1) Sunday, and (2) Good Friday from 12 noon until 3 p.m.

The practical effects of nonuniformity in the operation of holiday law was observable on "Martin Luther King, Jr. Day" before Code of Civil Procedure section 134 was recently amended to eliminate that day as a judicial holiday.[7] Since "Martin Luther King, Jr. Day" was not a state employee holiday under Government Code section 18025, the nonjudicial offices of the state were *open*. The office of the clerk of the Supreme Court was *closed*. The Courts of Appeal and all their offices were *open*. The superior, municipal, and justice courts were *closed*, except where the counties by local option had decided to keep these trial courts *open*.

Also, in many counties, collective bargaining agreements between county employees and the boards of supervisors give employees whose presence is necessary for court proceedings holidays different from those listed in Government Code section 6700. These exclusively countywide holidays create substantial administrative problems because the court remains open but its clerk's office is closed.

Last, Government Code section 6700(m), which lists "Good Friday from noon until 3 p.m." as a judicial holiday, is unconstitutional under the establishment clause of the Constitution. (*Mandel* v. *Hodges* (1976) 54 Cal.App.3d 596, 619, petn. for hg. den.) In light of the *Mandel* case it is unclear why the section, which was amended in 1980, includes this subdivision.

IV. COMPUTING TIME TO PERFORM ACTS REQUIRED BY LAW IN CIVIL MATTERS

The effect of judicial holiday legislation is most relevant for computing time to perform acts required by law. In civil matters computation is prescribed by Code of Civil Procedure section 12:

> The time in which any act provided by law is to be done is computed by excluding the first day, and including the last, unless the last day is a holiday, and then it is also excluded.

The term "holiday" is defined in Code of Civil Procedure section 10:

> Holidays within the meaning of this code are every Sunday and such other days as are specified or provided for as holidays in Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 6700) of Division 7, Title 1 of the Government Code.

Section 12a of the Code of Civil Procedure adds all day on Saturday as a "holiday" for purposes of computing time.

When the last day for performance of an act provided or required by law to be done within a specified period does fall on a holiday, section 12a extends the period to and including the next day which is not a holiday.[8] As used in the section, "holiday" means not only the days specified in Government Code sections 6700 and 6701, and Saturday, but also days on which any city, county, state, or public office, other than a branch office, is closed. (Code Civ. Proc., § 12b.)[9]

V. COMPUTATION OF TIME IN RELATION TO CRIMINAL MATTERS

In calculating time affecting the rights of a criminal defendant when a statute measures time in "court" days, the rule is apparently that except for holidays specifically identified in Government Code section 6700 and affected by Government Code section 6701, and Saturdays and Sundays, all days must be included in calculating whether a criminal defendant has been deprived of statutory time rights.

For example, Penal Code section 825 requires that a defendant "must in all cases be taken before the magistrate without unnecessary delay, and, in any event, within two days after his arrest, excluding Sundays and holidays. . . ." In determining whether there has been compliance with section 825, both Saturday and Sunday can be excluded from computing the two-day period. (*People* v. *Stewart* (1968) 264 Cal.App.3d 809, 814.)

Altered holidays elected by local county boards of supervisors pursuant to Government Code section 6700 are *not* considered holidays on which a court is not in session for the purpose of taking a criminal defendant before a magistrate. Those days are therefore included in calculating whether a defendant has been arraigned no more than two days after his arrest.

The effect of this law is sometimes unexpected. A court applying Penal Code section 859(b), for example, upheld the dismissal of a complaint for failure of the People to set a preliminary hearing within ten "court days" from the time of arraignment. (*People* v. *Pickens* (1981) 124 Cal.App.3d 800.) The court held that "court days" for purposes of counting the number of days from arraignment to preliminary hearing included the "special holidays" which a county provides to its employees. (*Id.*, at 803.) In effect, "altered holidays" created by boards of supervisors are "special holidays" limited in benefit to a group of citizens (i.e., county employees), and are to be included in calculating whether a criminal defendant has been deprived of a statutory time right to appear before a magistrate. (*Id.*, at 805.)

The critical distinction, therefore, between computation of time relating to civil and criminal matters is that where the rights of a criminal defendant are involved there may be an examination of the nature of the days intervening before the last day of the period in which an act must be performed. In civil matters, only the nature of the last day on which the act is to be performed is significant. If the last day is a holiday, or one on which the court is closed, the act may be performed on the next day when the court is open.

VI. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

1. No definitive legislative statement exists about when courts must be open or may elect to be closed. In order to resolve uncertainty, consideration should be given to amending Code of Civil Procedure section 134 to state that except as otherwise provided by law the courts "shall be open and function in the usual manner."

2. Saturday is now a holiday for computing time for the performance of any act required by law to be performed within a specified period (Code Civ. Proc., § 12a), and it is a half-day holiday for the superior courts (Code Civ. Proc., § 123; Gov. Code, § 6702). In practice the courts are closed all day Saturday. Although this has caused no reported problems, consideration should be given to amending sections 6700 and 6702 of the Government Code to include all day Saturday as a holiday in order to conform the sections to conventional practice.

3. The option of boards of supervisors to alter prescribed judicial holidays—generally as a result of labor agreements with county employees—produces instances when courts are open but necessary staff is absent because of exclusively countywide holidays. Moreover, the local option has the potential of creating two different statutes of limitations dates for the filing of a complaint, or producing a situation in which a litigant foregoes filing a complaint because of a mistaken assumption that the court was closed. Further, as *People* v. *Pickens, supra,* suggests, criminal prosecutions may be prejudiced by confusion over which holidays are "court days" and which holidays must be included in calculating time affecting statutory time rights of criminal defendants.

The problem of different holiday dates created by local county labor agreements should be noted and consideration given to adopting a policy disfavoring legislation which would disrupt the uniformity of court business days, unless the legislation is reasonably necessary for sound labor relations.

4. No apparent rationale exists for Government Code section 68845, which provides for the office hours of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and makes that office subject to holiday legislation. The statute creates the anomaly that on a judicial holiday the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court may be closed while the offices of the clerks of the Courts of Appeal may be open. Consideration should be given to sponsoring legislation repealing the section or amending it to include the Courts of Appeal.

5. The difference between sections 6700 and 18025 of the Government Code should be considered whenever holiday legislation is contemplated. If the legislative intent is to provide a holiday which both courts and state employees are to observe, sections 6700 and 18025 must both be amended to identify the day in question. Where the legislative intent is to restrict application of the holiday to one group as opposed to the other, the relevant section alone must be amended.

6. Government Code section 6700(m) which lists "Good Friday from noon until 3 p.m." as a holiday is unconstitutional under the establishment clause of the Constitution. (*Mandel* v. *Hodges, supra,* 54 Cal. App.3d 596, 619, petn. for hg. den. March 18, 1976.) The section should be amended to reflect existing case law.

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[1] Code of Civil Procedure section 134 provides:

No court other than the Supreme Court and the courts of appeal, shall be open for the transaction of judicial business on any day specified or provided for as a holiday by Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 6700) of Division 7, Title 1 of the Government Code other than a holiday specified in subdivision (c) of Section 6700 of the Government Code and other than a special holiday or, in counties wherein county offices are, pursuant to ordinance, open for the transaction of county business on such election days, on a day on which an election is held throughout the state, except for the following purposes:

1. To give, upon their request, instructions to a jury when deliberating on their verdict;
2. To receive a verdict or discharge a jury;
3. For the exercise of the powers of a magistrate in a criminal action, or in a proceeding of a criminal nature. Injunctions and writs of prohibition may be issued and served on any day.

[2] When holidays fall on a Saturday or Sunday they are treated as follows:

If January 1st, January 15th, February 12th, July 4th, September 9th, November 11th, or December 25th falls upon a Sunday, the Monday following is a holiday. If November 11th falls upon a Saturday, the preceding Friday is a holiday. If any holiday designated in section 6700 falls on a Saturday, the board of supervisors of any county may by ordinance or resolution provide that an alternate day shall be a holiday for the employees of the county and the superior, municipal, and justice courts in the county. (Gov. Code, § 6701.)

[3] Subdivision (c) of Government Code section 6700 identifies "January 15th, known as Martin Luther King, Jr. Day." Code of Civil Procedure section 134 specifically excludes this holiday as a day upon which the courts must be closed for the transaction of judicial business.

[4] Government Code section 6700 further states:

Except for the Thursday in November appointed Thanksgiving Day, this subdivision, and subdivision (c), shall not apply to a city, county, or district unless made applicable by charter, or by ordinance or resolution of the governing body thereof.

• • •

The board of supervisors of any county may by ordinance or resolution alter the date of any holiday designated in (c), (d), (e), (g), (h), (i), (j), or (k) applicable to the superior, municipal and justice courts in such county. Provided, however, that any such altered holiday shall not be considered a holiday or a day on which a court is not in session for purposes of taking criminal defendants before a magistrate as provided in section 825 of the Penal Code.

[5] Government Code section 6705 states:

A special or limited holiday is a holiday applying only to a special class or classes of business, or a special class or classes of persons, and not appointed to be generally observed throughout the State by all classes of business and all classes of persons.

On any special or limited holiday appointed by the President or Governor, all courts and public officers of the State, any political subdivision, or any city, shall be open and function in their normal and usual manner. All other public functions shall be performed as on days which are not holidays, and all contracts shall be performed and business transacted as usual, except only as to or by the particular class of business or persons expressly limited or restricted by the provisions of the proclamation appointing or declaring such special or limited holiday.

[6] This premise apparently follows from an opinion where it was stated that the subsequently repealed article VI, section 5 of the California Constitution providing that "Superior Courts . . . shall always be open, legal holidays and non-judicial days excepted" was not to be taken literally to mean that the courts were to be open 24 hours. (28 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 92 (1956).) The opinion concluded that "superior courts shall always be *competent* to transact judicial functions at all times, not that they must do so." (*Id.*, at 92). While the opinion of the Attorney General is doubtless correct that the superior courts are not constitutionally required to be in service twenty-four hours a day, there may be greater reservation in accepting the view that superior courts are not obligated to be in service at any hour of the day.

[7] Stats. 1982, ch. 838; Assem. Bill No. 2358—Stirling.

[8] Code of Civil Procedure section 12a states in pertinent part as follows:

> If the last day for the performance of any act provided or required by law to be performed within a specified period of time shall be a holiday, then such period is hereby extended to and including the next day which is not a holiday. The term "holiday" as used herein shall mean all day on Saturdays, all holidays specified in sections 6700 and 6701 of the Government Code, other than the holiday specified in Subdivision (c) of section 6700 of the Government Code, and, to the extent provided in section 12b of this code, all days which by terms of said section 12b are required to be considered as holidays.

[9] Code of Civil Procedure section 12b provides:

> If any city, county, state, or public office, other than a branch office, is closed for the whole of any day, insofar as the business of that office is concerned, that day shall be considered as a holiday for the purposes of computing time under Sections 12 and 12a.

PART II

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE REPORT

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE STAFF

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Chapter 1

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

A. Administrative Office of the Courts

The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) is the staff agency serving the Judicial Council, the chief administrative agency of the California court system (Cal. Const., art. 6, § 6). The office carries out the official actions and policies of the Judicial Council under the direction of the Administrative Director of the Courts, also provided for by the state Constitution.

The AOC was organized by a Judicial Council resolution delegating authority to the Administrative Director of the Courts. The resolution was adopted in 1962 in accordance with an amendment to the Constitution, and in 1970 became a part of the California Rules of Court (rules 990–992).

The AOC consists of several units, including a Legal Section, Legislative Office, Statistics Section, Court Consultative Services Unit, Judicial Assignments Section and Public Information Office. Three other units also provide services to the Supreme Court, the Courts of Appeal and the Commission on Judicial Performance, as well as to the AOC. These are the Personnel Office, the Data Processing Unit and the Business and Fiscal Services Office.

In addition, the Center for Judicial Education and Research, jointly sponsored by the Judicial Council and the California Judges Association, directs a comprehensive education program for state judges.

Following is a summary of the major functions and activities of the AOC.

LEGAL SECTION

The Legal Section prepares agenda materials for Judicial Council meetings, keeps records of all council action, and monitors necessary implementation activity after each meeting. It also performs staff counsel and legal research functions.

The AOC receives numerous inquiries and suggestions from judges, attorneys, administrators, court clerks, and others regarding court practice, procedure and administration. Most of the proposals involve changes in court rules or forms; some involve suggested legislation. When a suggestion is received the legal staff prepares an "invitation to comment" which is circulated widely to interested persons and organizations. The staff receives the comments, researches any legal questions, and gathers data needed to present the proposal to a committee of the Judicial Council. This usually involves drafting the text of a proposed rule change, which the council may then approve "for publication."

Publication of the text of proposed rule change in the *A.O.C. Newsletter* and in major legal newspapers provides an opportunity for all attorneys, judges and other interested persons to submit detailed comments on the proposed wording before the amendment is formally adopted by the council.

New rules and forms are normally adopted effective January 1 and July 1 of each year. The text of each new rule, and camera-ready copies of each new form, are distributed to the courts and to commercial legal publishers following each council meeting.

The Legal Section provides staff for a number of programs and advisory committees, including the council's legal forms program, coordination of civil actions having common issues (rules 1501–1550), sentencing practices (Pen. Code, § 1170.3), criminal change of venue (rules 840–844) and special projects and studies. Recent examples of special projects are the "cameras in court" experiment, the judicial arbitration program, the "pleading forms" and "form interrogatories" projects, and the development of uniform law and motion rules. These projects are described in greater detail in other sections of this annual report.

The Legal Section has provided staff to assist the appellate courts in establishing various programs and procedures to improve the quality of representation of indigents in criminal appeals. For example, contracts have been negotiated through local bar associations and others to provide efficient administrative procedures for selecting private counsel to handle criminal appeals for indigent defendants.

In coordination with the Legislative Office of the AOC, the Legal Section monitors and analyzes all legislative bills that may affect court practice, procedure, or administration and all bills affecting felony sentencing.

LEGISLATIVE OFFICE

The Legislative Office in Sacramento serves two primary functions. The first is to present the legislative recommendations of the Judicial Council on the administration of justice; the second is to function as an administrative arm of the Supreme Court Clerk's Office.

The Legislative Office represents the Judicial Council before Senate and Assembly committees. It monitors legislative proceedings and reports on the progress of bills affecting the court system. The office also tracks bills of interest for the Administrative Office of the Courts and prepares a legislative summary for the *A.O.C. Newsletter*, distributed to judges and others interested in new laws.

The office coordinates legislative matters with executive branch agencies, and provides information on request to the Legislative Analyst, Department of Finance, and individual legislators and committee staff.

The office assists legislators by providing specific information on proposed or pending legislation; reviewing individual legislator's bills; and responding to constituent inquiries on the judicial system, its structure, and relationship with other government agencies.

The office's legislative function includes distribution of judgeship needs reports and felony sentencing analyses prepared in the San Francisco office, and financial reports prepared in cooperation with the San Francisco staff on the fiscal impact of certain legislative proposals.

The Sacramento office prepares analyses of some bills, and identifies and distributes to the San Francisco office other bills for information and analysis. In the process, the Sacramento office reviews every bill introduced in the Legislature, and each of its amended forms. The office reviewed approximately 4,000 bills and measures last year, and each amended form.

In 1983 the office prepared its second annual court cost and revenue estimate for California trial courts for use in estimating the fiscal impact of court-related legislation, including additional trial court judgeships. The 1983–84 study showed the estimated average annual cost per superior court judicial position was $472,180; the comparable municipal court figure was $458,666.

In addition, judgeship needs studies were forwarded to legislative authors and to appropriate committees upon introduction of a bill or amendment adding judicial positions.

The Sacramento staff also monitors the budget process, including conference committee action, and provides staff services to other court-related officers when working in Sacramento. The 1983–84 budget contained 54 additional law clerks, sufficient to provide a second clerk for each Court of Appeal justice.

As an arm of the Supreme Court Clerk's Office, the Sacramento office receives official court documents. In 1983, transactions filed or lodged totaled approximately 1,400. These filings were forwarded to the Supreme Court Clerk's Office in San Francisco on a daily basis.

STATISTICS SECTION

The Statistics Section operates reporting systems that collect information from all courts and assists the Judicial Council in discharging its constitutional duty to survey judicial business. The information is used to compile 130 statistical tables and graphs for the Judicial Council's Annual Report and to prepare judgeship needs studies for superior and municipal courts seeking additional judges.

The section also operates a court reporter's production and income reporting system and a sentencing practices reporting system. The section maintains records of court organization changes and provides statistical support to other units of the Administrative Office of the Courts and to Judicial Council committees.

Operation of Reporting Systems

Almost a third of the Statistic Section's time is spent operating reporting systems. The staff logs in reports and contacts courts about delinquent reports, answers reporting questions and conducts statistical reporting workshops for court personnel.

Much of the data is stored at the state's Teale Data Center in Sacramento and processed on the large computers there. The computer at the AOC's office in San Francisco is linked by phone lines to the Teale Data Center, which allows data stored in Sacramento to be printed out in San Francisco. A six-month computer summary of reports on filings and dispositions is sent to each superior and municipal court to be reviewed for accuracy. If an error is detected, the staff works with court personnel to correct it.

Computer-drawn graphs of filings and dispositions are also sent to superior and municipal courts to help identify abnormal shifts in reporting over time that could be due to a reporting error.

Annual Report

The single largest project of the Statistics Section is work on the Judicial Council Annual Report. There are 50 appendix tables that display data by court and type of proceeding for the two most recent fiscal years. The section also prepares about 80 tables and graphs for the "Judicial Statistics" chapter, in addition to narrative material that discusses trends and the impact of legislation on superior and lower courts. Material is also presented on assistance provided to courts by the assignment of judges by the Chief Justice and assistance given to the courts by referees, commissioners and attorneys acting as temporary judges.

Judgeship Needs Studies

Upon the request of a presiding judge, the Statistics Section prepares reports on the judgeship needs of superior or municipal courts. These studies use a weighted caseload system to estimate the judicial positions needed. The "weights" in the system are statewide average times used to dispose of different types of cases and are determined from surveys of the courts. Other information shown in the studies are a history of judicial staffing and manpower at work in the court, cases pending and weighted filings and dispositions of other courts of a similar size.

A presiding judge may comment on the study, augment it, or perform an independent analysis of judgeship needs. This becomes a part of the study and if a bill is subsequently introduced to increase the number of judges in the court, a copy of the complete study is sent to the appropriate legislative committees. A total of 28 judgeship needs reports were prepared in 1983; 11 for superior courts and 17 for municipal courts.

Sentencing Practices Report and Court Reporters' Production and Income

In 1983, the Statistics Section was given responsibility for operating a sentencing practices reporting system. Individual case reports for each convicted defendent charged with a felony form the basis of this system. Sentences of the 59,000 convicted defendants a year are analyzed by type of offense.

Rule 860 of the California Rules of Court gives the AOC responsibility for operating a reporting system in 47 counties and making an annual report to their respective boards of supervisors and to the Legislature regarding the income, expenses and production of transcripts of court reporters. The first annual reports are in preparation and should be distributed in 1984. Publication of these reports has been significantly delayed by litigation and by incomplete reporting by court reporters.

Other Activities

The section also maintains records of court organization changes and prepares and updates this information for internal use.

The Statistics Section produces and distributes a Five-Year Trend Report annually to each superior or municipal court. The report is on a calendar-year basis and is used by judges and court administrators in budget preparation and justification and in setting and reviewing management goals and objectives.

The section also responds to numerous inquiries from the courts and other government agencies and provides statistical assistance to other AOC units and committees of the Judicial Council.

COURT CONSULTATIVE SERVICES

The Court Consultative Services unit provides technical assistance to state courts, at their request, in calendar management, jury system management, workflow analysis, staffing patterns, procedural analysis, and other management areas.

Assistance is provided in three major ways: by sending analysts to the courts to provide on-site consultation and study; by designing and conducting studies of, and making recommendations about, court management problems that may have statewide impact; and by designing and conducting workshops and training programs dealing with court administration matters for judicial and nonjudicial personnel.

The unit is staffed by several management analysts, with court administration backgrounds. When a court requests the assistance of the unit, analysts travel to the court, study the problems cited, and prepare a written report of their findings and recommendations.

Reports prepared by the unit are advisory in nature and the decision to implement the unit's recommendations rests solely with the courts. The unit is available to assist in implementing any of its recommendations.

There is no charge to the courts for the unit's services. Services may be obtained by sending a written request to the Administrative Office of the Courts.

During 1983, the unit provided on-site consultative services and formal written reports to 22 state courts. Other accomplishments of the unit during 1983 included these projects:

1. Two workshops, one for the presiding judges and administrators of the superior courts, and one for the presiding judges and administrators of the municipal courts;
2. Initiation of the Management Information Statistics Project, a project to revise the workload statistics that the trial courts report to the Administrative Office of the Courts each month; and
3. Completion of a brochure that provides information to retired judges who wish to accept a court assignment.

During 1984, the unit will continue to provide on-site consultant services. It will also present workshops for presiding judges and court administrators, as well as jury system managers. The unit will work on several major projects, including completion of the Management Information Statistics Project; a judicial weighted caseload study for superior courts;

a statewide survey of the trial courts' data processing resources; and a forms survey, in which internal court forms will be collected and made available to courts seeking information about forms used by other courts.

PERSONNEL OFFICE

The Personnel Office provides a full range of personnel services to judicial branch agencies. Although the Administrative Office of the Courts traditionally performed personnel transactions and services, it was not until the latter part of 1980 that a personnel unit was officially established. This unit now provides management and technical staff assistance to the judicial branch in these areas:

Recruiting

Recruiting assistance is provided to the Administrative Office of the Courts and, upon request, to the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal and Commission on Judicial Performance.

Training

Training needs assessments have been undertaken for employees of the Administrative Office of the Courts, and a centralized training request process has been established.

An employee handbook was developed for branchwide use. The document contains an overall description of the judicial branch, its agencies and their respective functions; general personnel policy statements; and an outline of judicial branch benefits.

Position Classification and Salary Administration

The Personnel Office completes salary and classification projects throughout the judicial branch to determine whether positions are established at the appropriate levels. All proposed personnel actions in the Administrative Office of the Courts are developed by the Personnel Office, and personnel actions requested by the Courts of Appeal are reviewed and appropriate action recommended.

An upcoming project is the revision of all position descriptions in the administrative structure.

During 1983, a comprehensive review of all positions in the Courts of Appeal was completed. Position descriptions for all classes in the Courts of Appeal were developed and finalized. The class specifications include the overall definition of the position, description of duties and responsibilities, and specific minimum qualifications. The position descriptions are used throughout the judicial branch in recruitment, classification and employee promotion matters.

Policies and Procedures

The Personnel Office develops, recommends and implements personnel policies and procedures used throughout the judicial branch.

The development of a personnel policy and procedure manual is a current project. The manual will be used in the administrative structure and will be distributed to the Courts of Appeal. The document will serve as an organizational guide and will form the basis for sound personnel decisions. The personnel policies and procedures also will inform employees of the processes which affect their employment status.

Personnel Transactions

The Personnel Office functions as a liaison between the judicial branch and the State Controller's office for all personnel transactions. The Personnel Office prepares all personnel-related paperwork required by the State Controller for the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, Commission on Judicial Performance, and the administrative structure.

Position status reports for the Courts of Appeal are distributed to the courts on a monthly basis. The documents outline the reporting and organizational structure of the courts and are a valuable resource in the position control function.

Personnel Office Automation Project

In 1984, the AOC personnel function will be automated. Efforts are underway to computerize many tasks that are now manually performed.

The automated personnel program will store employee personnel files, salary and promotion data, education and skill levels, affirmative action and work force analyses, applicant statistics and analyses, salary savings, sick leave and vacation accruals, position control data, and turnover statistics.

DATA PROCESSING UNIT

The Data Processing Unit of the Administrative Office of the Courts was organized in July 1982 to provide automated support services to the Supreme Court, the state Courts of Appeal, and staff of the Administrative Office of the Courts. The needs of these client groups form the basis for the organization of the Data Processing Unit into three project groups: Supreme Court automation project, Courts of Appeal automation project, and AOC automation project.

Supreme Court Automation Project

This project will develop an automated system to support the case management needs of the Clerk's Office and Secretary's Office of the Supreme Court. PROMIS, developed by the Inslaw Corporation of

Washington, D.C., forms the basis for this system, which runs on a minicomputer installed in the Clerk's Office.

Following systems analysis and extensive software tailoring in the fall of 1983, testing began on the first phase of the project—the Secretary's Office—in February 1984. This will permit that office to monitor cases through the conference and calendaring phases of the court process. In addition, the system will generate all standard forms and notices for these cases.

Development of the Clerk's Office portion of the automated system is continuing. Once this is completed in 1984, it will provide the court with:

1. Centralization of all case-related data;
2. Elimination of multiple index files in the Clerk's Office;
3. Soundex name search which retrieves cases by names that *sound* alike;
4. Periodic listing of all cases scheduled for activity;
5. Management reports available on demand;
6. Generation of all standard notices, such as remittiturs;
7. Automatic production of statistical reports.

Work has also begun on the design of a statewide telecommunications network which will enable the Supreme Court to query the automated case data of the Courts of Appeal for the status of any appellate case in the state. And finally, an automated transfer system is being developed to facilitate the transfer of appeals from the Courts of Appeal to the Supreme Court.

Courts of Appeal Automation Project

This project, like the Supreme Court automation project, has developed an automated system to support the case management needs of the clerks' offices of the Courts of Appeal. It, too, is based on the PROMIS software package and runs on minicomputers located in each district.

Installation of the system has been completed in the clerks' offices of three of the five operating appellate districts in the state, including the two largest districts of Los Angeles and San Francisco. Implementation in the Fourth District should be completed in March 1984.

Work is continuing, in conjunction with the Supreme Court automation projects, on the design of a telecommunications network to link the automated systems in each court with one another. With the necessary software, this will permit the courts to transfer cases from one district to another and eventually will allow each district to query the case files of other districts and the Supreme Court.

AOC Automation Project

The AOC in-house automation project provides automated support to the internal units of the Administrative Office of the Courts. Projects now underway include:

Accounting system—The first modules of a new automated AOC accounting system were completed in 1983 and use began in January 1984. The first modules will relieve accounting personnel of time-consuming manual tasks, such as typing checks and remittance advice slips, while development of the remaining parts of the system continues. The completed system, including budgeting modules, is expected to be completed in 1984.

Judicial information system—To carry out its constitutional and statutory duties, the Administrative Office of the Courts maintains a great deal of information about state courts and judicial officers. In 1983, the Data Processing Unit completed the first comprehensive analysis of the manual and automated systems used by the agency to collect, maintain, and disseminate this information.

This analysis resulted in development of the Judicial Information System, an automated system for maintaining information about state courts and their judicial officers. By centralizing these maintenance functions into a single system, redundant data was eliminated and the process of disseminating the data was simplified. Use of the system will produce more accurate and timely information for directories and mailing lists used by the agency.

Personnel system—Analysis has begun on the functional requirements of the AOC's Personnel Office. These requirements will be used to identify those functions that are candidates for automation.

Other in-house automation projects—Among the other areas that have been identified as potential automation projects include: the trial court statistical reporting system, bill status tracking, trial court coordination, and records management

FISCAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES OFFICE

The Fiscal and Business Services Office provides administrative services in accounting, budget and business affairs, and performs related management studies as needed for the Supreme Court, the Courts of Appeal, the Administrative Office of the Courts and the Commission on Judicial Performance. In addition, a records management program provides analytical and technical expertise in the development of improved record retrieval systems for the state judiciary.

Accounting Department

The Accounting Department maintains the financial records for all judiciary units, including authorization of payment on incurred expenses, tracking of expenditures, production of transaction reports and reconciliation of accounts.

Accounting functions will be automated in the coming year. Payments, reports, and reconciliations will be produced more timely and provide improved accounting information. Following this, select budget and business functions will be added to the automated system to provide more comprehensive financial management information.

Budget Office

The Budget Office prepares and implements the judiciary budget. Activities include assisting courts and agencies in analyzing needs and preparing requests; identifying alternatives; preparing the budget, its justifications and reconciliations; allocating funds, monitoring expenditures, and recommending any special midyear adjustments.

Workload, staffing and operational analyses are an integral part of the unit's functions. An operational study is currently underway in clerks' offices of the Courts of Appeal that will develop a method for determining ongoing staffing requirements. Additional work is required to develop improved reporting systems for the courts and for operating units of the Administrative Office of the Courts to be utilized in budget management and planning.

Business Services

The Business Services Office provides assistance in procurement, contracting, and facilities planning for all judicial branch operations. A telephone communications study is being performed to evaluate and implement cost-effective improvements in this area of office operations.

During 1983, a major activity of the unit was the planning and establishment of new appellate court locations. Extensive work is required in the coming year in planning and modifying state-owned facilities to meet space needs in those locations.

During 1984, the office will develop guidelines to assist agencies in purchasing, contract administration, and building alterations. Written procedures will be designed to improve administrative planning and project implementation. The development of related forms, special provisions, timetables and recordkeeping procedures will be included.

Records Management

Presently, records management activities are performed individually by each court and agency unit. To meet growing concerns over space constraints and workflow needs, as well as interests in evaluating new technologies to improve operations, a records management program was initiated in late 1982.

During last year, a record storage center was established for records of the Administrative Office of the Courts, along with operating procedures to ensure their accessibility and preliminary disposition schedules. Concurrently, the record storage area of the Supreme Court was organized and the records indexed for easier retrieval and protection.

A broad-based needs assessment study will be initiated in 1984 to identify and analyze the existing and impending records needs throughout the appellate judiciary. Recommendations formulated will establish a more comprehensive framework for future records management operations in the courts.

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

The Public Information Office of the Administrative Office of the Courts has provided the press and public with information on the state court system and the Judicial Council for almost two decades.

News Releases

News releases are issued regularly on actions taken by the Judicial Council, the Commission on Judicial Appointments and cases accepted for review by the Supreme Court. The releases are distributed to major metropolitan newspapers, the legal press, law schools, court personnel and others interested in court administration. Eighty-nine news releases were issued during 1983.

These releases generate written and telephone requests for background information on the reported matters. Numerous other inquiries are received on the structure of the California court system, the selection of judges, cases of interest to the news media, and general background information on legal issues.

A.O.C. Newsletter

A bi-monthly A.O.C. Newsletter is mailed to 2,400 judges, court personnel and legislators statewide. Each issue features a calendar of events, actions taken by the Judicial Council, and a list of recent judicial appointments and new court officials. A summary of new legislation appears once a year.

During 1983, the content of the newsletter was expanded and format changes were made to improve readability. Further format and content changes are planned during 1984.

Annual Report

The public information office also supervises publication of the Judicial Council Annual Report. This report is distributed nationally to judges and court administrators, and is submitted to the Governor and Legislature as required by article VI, section 6 of the state Constitution.

The Annual Report features major recommendations of the Judicial Council, summarizes the work of the AOC and includes a detailed statistical overview of the workload of the state courts.

In 1983, the Annual Report was enlarged and extensive format changes were made to improve readability. A new chapter was prepared by the Legislative Office on trial court costs and revenues, and will appear yearly.

Other Services

The public information office prepares a summary of the California court system that is distributed to the news media, private citizens and visitors to the United States seeking general information on California courts.

The office also assists publishers in updating national and state directories on state courts and the Judicial Council.

During 1983, the office expanded services for the news media, including notification of court actions by request, and reserved seating during public hearings of the Commission on Judicial Appointments and the appellate courts. These services will continue during 1984.

JUDICIAL ASSIGNMENTS UNIT

Under the direction of the Chief Justice, the Judicial Assignments Unit is responsible for providing both trial and appellate courts with judicial assistance on a daily basis. Each year, over 5,000 requests for assistance are received from presiding judges and justices for a variety of reasons, including vacancies, illnesses, disqualifications, and calendar congestion. Assignments also may be issued to provide assistance while a new judge attends orientation classes or to permit a judge who has been elevated to complete matters he or she began in another court.

To meet the staffing needs of the courts, both active and retired judges are called on to provide assistance for periods ranging from one day to two months or longer. Many active judges volunteer to assist other courts in their own or neighboring counties when their calendars permit. Retired judges who retain their eligibility for assignment are a valuable source of judicial assistance, as are the many justice court judges who provide help throughout the state.

In addition to its daily operations and functions, the Judicial Assignments Unit is responsible for several annual projects. These include the preparation of blanket and reciprocal assignments and superior court appellate department designations.

Blanket and reciprocal assignments provide the courts with more flexibility at the local level. Under a blanket assignment, the Chief Justice delegates authority to the presiding judges of two or more courts within the same county to assist each other's courts as the need arises. When the courts involved are located in different counties, these delegations of authority are referred to as reciprocal assignments. Approximately 200 blanket assignments and 60 reciprocal assignments are issued on an annual basis and updated as needed during the year to reflect changes in the membership of the bench.

Pursuant to provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Chief Justice is responsible for designating the members of the appellate department in each superior court throughout the state. Each appellate department is composed of a presiding judge and two additional judges, with the exception of Los Angeles County, which has a presiding judge and three other members. At the direction of the Chief Justice, the Judicial Assignments Unit assists in this important function by assuring that telephone contacts are made and designations are prepared, distributed, and updated.

The Judicial Assignments Unit is comprised of four staff members: a judicial assignments supervisor, a judicial assignments specialist, and two judicial secretaries. Assignments, correspondence, and other documents are now prepared on a word processing system, which is proving to be a fast and efficient method for producing the enormous amount of paperwork generated by the Assignments Unit.

CENTER FOR JUDICIAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

The Center for Judicial Education and Research (CJER) provides a comprehensive educational system for California judges. Formed in 1973 as a joint enterprise of the Judicial Council and the California Judges Association, CJER conducts continuing education programs for the judiciary and orientation programs for new judges. It also prepares judges' benchbooks and other educational materials.

As of July 1983, CJER completed its first decade of educational activities. It has conducted over 125 educational programs for some 8,230 participants, including: 11 annual two-week Judicial Colleges (1,172 participants), 46 three-day continuing education institutes (5,881 participants), 65 monthly one-week orientation programs for new judges (837 participants), and four semi-annual week long Continuing Judicial Studies Programs for experienced judges (341 participants).

Annual attendance has risen from 435 judges and commissioners in the first year to 1,220 in fiscal year 1982–83. California now has about 1,350 judges and 260 commissioners.

Orientation Programs for New Judges

CJER's education system for new trial judges is composed of five major programs totaling five to six weeks of orientation and training during the new judge's first year of judicial service.

The Advisor Judge (Mentor) Orientation Program arranges for an experienced judge to assist each new trial judge in making the transition from law practice to the bench. A *Guide for Advisor Judges* outlines the steps the advisor judge should follow to orient the new judge to his or her judicial duties. Since 1974, 695 new judges, or over one-half of the California judiciary, have participated in this program.

The Judicial Clinic Court Program is a one-week, in-residence educational program designed especially for new judges who have had limited courtroom experience. It provides them with actual "hands-on" training in handling their first court proceedings. This program began in late 1982 and is conducted whenever a new judge requests the training.

The New Trial Judges Orientation Program is a one-week, in-residence program that provides new trial judges and commissioners with basic training in judicial roles, tasks, and skills, at the time of or shortly after taking the bench. The program consists of ten courses (35 hours) that deal with judicial techniques and procedures for handling common court proceedings. This program is conducted six times a year for new superior court judges and commissioners. It also is conducted, with different course content and instructors, six times a year for new municipal and justice court judges and commissioners. One hundred sixty-three new judges and commissioners took part in the September 1982—June 1983 series of programs. A total of 837 have taken part since the program began in 1977.

CJER held its first New Appellate Judges Orientation Program on March 6-11, 1983. Program topics included: California rules on appeal; civil issues and criminal issues frequently raised on appeal, and their disposition; extraordinary writs; impact of Proposition 8; the decisional process; clarity of writing; precedent; office management; and jurisprudence and legal philosophy. Thirty-eight new Court of Appeal judges participated in this program.

The California Judicial College is an annual two-week, in-residence program that provides comprehensive education for all new trial judges and commissioners appointed during the year. Established in 1967, this nationally recognized program provides judges and commissioners with some 65 hours of problem-solving classes and 20 hours of small group seminars. One hundred thirty-nine new judges and commissioners attended the 1983 college, and a total of 1,376 have attended since 1967.

The Judicial Visitation Program will begin in 1984 and provide judges with tours of state correctional institutions. The tours are designed to acquaint judges with the various institutions to which they may commit criminal defendants and juveniles, and to assist them in making appropriate sentencing choices.

Continuing Education Programs for All Judges

CJER's continuing education programs consist of seven annual institutes and a semi-annual California Continuing Judicial Studies Program.

To assist the California judiciary in keeping up to date with recent developments in the law and in solving current court problems, the center conducts seven yearly continuing education institutes. The programs are for appellate court judges, civil trial judges, criminal court judges, family court judges, juvenile court judges, municipal and justice court judges, and rural "cow county" superior court judges. A total of 607 judges and commissioners attended six 1983 institutes, and 5,881 judges and commissioners have attended since 1973.

The Continuing Judicial Studies Program is a semi-annual one-week, in-residence program designed to meet the educational needs of experienced judges, particularly those who are changing their court assignments. The curriculum consists of 22 courses that range from one to five days in length and cover all major trial court assignments.

This is the first "graduate level" program of its kind in the United States and features modern adult educational techniques and learning aids. A total of 165 judges and commissioners attended the two 1983 programs, and 341 have attended since this program began in 1981.

Judicial Publications

CJER has prepared numerous benchbooks and other educational materials for California judges. It also publishes the quarterly *CJER Journal*, that serves as a forum for the exchange of information, ideas, and successful working techniques among the California judiciary. A complete description of CJER's judicial publications is found in 5 *CJER Journal 63* (Cal. CJER Summer Issue 1983). CJER also publishes a *California Judges Directory to Unpublished Judicial Materials*, that gives judges information about virtually everything authored by judges for court or educational use.

Audiotape and Videotape Programs

CJER publishes a series of audiocassette tape and videotape programs that cover selected areas of judicial practice and procedure and are designed for both new and experienced trial judges. A complete list of the some 50 taped programs is contained in 5 *CJER Journal 68* (Cal. CJER Summer Issue 1983).

E. Summary of 1983 Legislative Actions

During the first year of the 1983–84 Regular Session of the Legislature, significant changes in appellate court staffing and structure were considered. Other legislation under examination included expansion of the crime victims' restitution program, introduction of new civil procedures for summary judgment and support modification, abolition of the interlocutory judgment of marriage, and funding and extension of the judicial arbitration program through 1985.

The 1983-84 budget bill, as enacted by the Legislature as signed by the Governor, made several significant changes affecting the trial and appellate courts. The Judicial Council successfully sponsored a budget change proposal to give each Court of Appeal justice a second legal research attorney.

The budget of the State Public Defender's office, representing about one-third of indigent criminal appellants statewide, was cut substantially. Governor Deukmejian line-item vetoed approximately one-third of the budget, which is funded by the Legislature. This decrease reflected the Governor's policy favoring the appointment of private practitioners in such cases, as a cost-savings measure. The Governor stated his willingness to provide up to an additional $1.5 million to augment the Administrative Office of the Courts' budget for indigent defense compensation.

A legislative effort to provide no funding for the operation of the Sixth Appellate district in San Jose was defeated.

At the trial court level, the Legislature rejected a recommendation by the gubernatorial Government Efficiency Team (GET) to delete all state funding for the judicial arbitration program. However, the Governor pared the program's appropriation by one half, to $1.25 million, expressing the belief that state and local county governments should share equally in the cost of this program.

Assemblyman Elihu Harris, Chairman of the Assembly Judiciary Committee, authored Assembly Bill 186, a Judicial Council-sponsored bill to expand the judicial arbitration program statewide to cover all superior court civil cases in which the amount in controversy is not more than $25,000. The previous limit for most counties utilizing the program was $15,000. The bill was amended in the Senate Finance Committee over the author's objection to provide for local county option instead. The option lies with the board of supervisors; this was done to avoid the program's appearance as a state-mandated local program.

Senator Barry Keene and Assemblyman Elihu Harris chaired their respective judiciary committees in 1983.

Following is a summary of key legislative enactments in 1983.

MEASURES ENACTED

Judgment Book

Assembly Bill 338, introduced by Assemblyman Robert C. Frazee, provides that where the clerk places original individual judgments in the file of actions, and a microfilm copy is made or entered in the register of actions or electronic data processing system, prior to placement in the file of actions, the clerk shall not be required to enter judgments in a judgment book. The bill also:

Provides that approval of certain public officers' bonds be made by the presiding judge of the superior court;

Requires that notice of termination of conservatorship be mailed by first-class mail.

The bill was enacted as chapter 464.

Judicial Arbitration

Assembly Bill 186, introduced by Assemblyman Harris, authorizes counties, upon a resolution of their respective boards of supervisors, to require actions in which the amount in controversy does not exceed $25,000 to be submitted to judicial arbitration. The counties excepted are Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, or Ventura, which are already at the $25,000 level. The bill was enacted as chapter 978.

Child Support

Under Assembly Bill 1528, introduced by Assemblyman Art Agnos, and Senate Bill 1213, introduced by Senator Bill Lockyer, the Judicial Council is required to develop a formula for the use of courts utilizing an age increase factor in the standard determination of child support. The measure also:

Delineates an additional procedure for a request to modify an order awarding child support, under which no attorney or person other than the moving or responding party may generally take part.

Specifies that a court has authority to approve a stipulated agreement for payment of child support for adult children unable to be self-supporting or for a child in school after the age of 18;

Provides that family support is enforceable in the same manner and to the same extent as a child support order;

Deletes existing law that an agreement for support of either party are severable from provisions relating to property.

The bills were enacted as chapters 1036 and 1304 respectively.

Marriage: Eliminates Interlocutory Judgment

Assembly Bill 1946, introduced by Assemblyman Harris, eliminates the requirement for entry of an interlocutory judgment in proceedings for dissolution of a marriage. The bill was enacted as chapter 1159.

Grandparent Visitation

Assembly Bill 300, introduced by Assemblyman Gary Condit, specifies that the court may grant reasonable visitation rights to a person who is a grandparent of a minor child of a party to the marriage. The bill also:

Requires a court in specified cases where it awards visitation to consider whether the child's best interests require denial of visitation by a stepparent or grandparent against whom restraining orders relating to domestic violence have been entered;

Requires the court to set the matter for mediation if a grandparent has applied for visitation;

Permits a $5 increase in filing fees in domestic relations cases to meet costs.

The bill was enacted as chapter 1277.

Exclusion from Dwelling

Assembly Bill 1148, introduced by Assemlyman William Filante, and Assembly Bill 787, introduced by Assemblyman Tom Bates, provide for an exclusion order upon a showing that party has assaulted or threatens to assault the other party or other person under the care, custody, or control of the other party, or any minor child of the parties or the other party, and that physical or emotional harm would result. The bills also provide for an exclusion order if the party excluded has assaulted or threatened to assault the other party or the minor child, and physical or emotional harm would result to the party or child. The bills were enacted as chapters 192 and 234 respectively.

Joint Custody: Definition

Assembly Bill 238, introduced by Assemblyman Harris, defines "joint custody" as joint physical and legal custody and "sole physical custody," "joint physical custody," "sole legal custody," and "joint legal custody." The bill also:

Requires the court, upon the request of any party, to state reasons for the decision, and in making a joint custody award to specify the circumstances under which the consent of both parents is required to exercise legal control of the child and the right of each parent to the physical control of the child;

Provides that the court in making a joint custody award may specify one parent as the primary caretaker and one home as the primary home for the purposes of determining eligibility for public assistance.

The bill was enacted as chapter 304.

Judicial Arbitration of Dissolutions

Senate Bill 1267, introduced by Senator Nicholas C. Petris, authorizes the issues of the character, value, and division of community property not exceeding $25,000 in dissolution proceedings to be sent to judicial arbitration. The bill was enacted as chapter 320.

Division of Marital Property

Assembly Bill 26, introduced by Assemblyman Alister McAlister, expands the presumption that property acquired during marriage in joint tenancy is community property, with specified entitlement to reimbursement for separate property contributions. Applies to property divisions pending or arising on or after January 1, 1984. The bill was enacted as chapter 342.

Community Property

Senate Bill 1034, introduced by Senator Petris, authorizes the modification of community property settlements, judgments or decrees that became final on or after June 25, 1981 and before February 1, 1983, to include a division of military retirement benefits as community property. Any proceeding to modify a settlement, judgment, or decree would be required to be brought before January 1, 1986. The bill was enacted as chapter 775.

Polygraph Evidence

Senate Bill 266, introduced by Senator Bill Lockyer, provides that polygraph examinations shall not be admitted in any criminal proceeding unless all parties agree, notwithstanding any other provision of law, including the "all-relevant evidence" standard of Proposition 8. The bill was enacted as chapter 202.

Paternity Blood Tests

Assembly Bill 510, introduced by Assemblywoman Gloria Molina, provides that a person's failure to submit to a blood test shall be admissible as evidence in a paternity proceeding. The bill was enacted as chapter 253.

Marital Privilege

Senate Bill 66, introduced by Senator Ed Davis, provides that no privilege exists to not testify against a spouse for a charged criminal act known to the witness spouse if committed before legal marriage and the witness spouse knows prior to marriage of future spouse's arrest or charge in the case. The bill was enacted as chapter 244.

Victim Video Testimony

Senate Bill 710, introduced by Senator Robert B. Presley, modifies existing law which provides that the people may apply for an order that the testimony of a victim of certain sexually related crimes who is 15 years old or younger given at the preliminary hearing be recorded and preserved on videotape. This bill makes a videotape subject to a protective order, but requires the videotape to be made available to the prosecution and defense. The bill was enacted as chapter 942.

Juvenile Court Schools

Assembly Bill 872, introduced by Assemblyman Bill Jones, deletes the requirement that certain group homes have an on-site school structure, defined to be a juvenile court school. The bill extends juvenile court school provisions to group homes housing 25 or more children operating one or more additional sites under a central administration with an acceptable school structure at one or more centrally located sites. The bill was enacted as chapter 616.

Victims of Crimes

Assembly Bill 1761, introduced by Assemblywoman Maxine Waters, extends the period for filing an application for crime victim financial assistance to five years after the date of the crime if the claim is for psychological or psychiatric treatment costs. The bill was enacted as chapter 601.

Appointed Appellate Counsel

Senate Bill 1118, introduced by Senator Keene, requires the Judicial Council, not later than January 1, 1985, to adopt rules of court regulating the selection of appointed counsel, other than the State Public Defender, to handle criminal appeals by indigent defendants. The bill was enacted as chapter 970.

Courts of Appeal Clerks

Assembly Bill 962, introduced by Assemblyman Gray Davis, revises provisions relating to the setting of salaries for clerks of the Court of Appeal. The bill was enacted as chapter 183.

Notice of Appeal

Assembly Bill 1312, introduced by Assemblyman Lloyd G. Connelly, requires a $50 deposit, payable to the originating court, for clerk's transcript preparation and indexing appeals to the Supreme Court or Court of Appeal. The deposit applies unless appellant elects to proceed under rule 5.1 and prepare appendix alone or jointly with other party. The bill was enacted as chapter 493.

Restitution Fund

Assembly Bill 1485, introduced by Assemblyman Byron Sher, requires every person convicted of a crime to pay a restitution fine in the form of an assessment deposited in a separate restitution fund for the compensation of victims. The amounts constitute an additional $1 for every $10 of fine, or portion thereof. Also, the measure doubles practically all maximum fines for felonies, misdemeanors, and infractions. The purpose of the bill is to meet the restitution requirement of Proposition 8. The bill was enacted as chapter 1092.

Delivery of Defendant

Assembly Bill 620, introduced by Assemblyman Dennis Brown, extends the maximum period of incarceration pending transportation to five "court days" from five "days" in felony cases where the law enforcement agency requesting the arrest is more than 400 miles from the county in which the defendant is held in custody. The bill was enacted as chapter 1083.

Appearance Following Arrest

Assembly Bill 889, introduced by Assemblyman Charles W. Bader, extends from 10 to 25 days the court appearance of a defendant arrested in another county after the granting of bail. The bill was enacted as chapter 236.

Extradition: Telegraphic Warrants

Assembly Bill 1262, introduced by Assemblywoman Marian LaFollette, revises various provisions relating to the extradition process. The bill:

Expressly authorizes telegraphic warrants;

Authorizes the holding of the subject of an extradition warrant in custody without bail except as specified;

Authorizes the warrantless arrest of persons who escape or violate the terms of bail, parole or probation in another state;

Provides that if a criminal prosecution has been instituted against such a person under the laws of this state, restrictions on the length of commitment shall not be applicable while criminal prosecution is pending.

The bill was enacted as chapter 793.

Arraignment in Felony Cases Via Television

Assembly Bill 177, introduced by Assemblyman Dominic Cortese, authorizes a two-year pilot project in Sacramento and San Diego for the use of two-way television in felony arraignments. Further, the measure:

Entitles defendants to be accompanied by counsel during such an arraignment;

Requires annual reports to the Legislature on the project;

Specifically prohibits acceptance of a plea of guilty or of no contest from a defendant not physically in the courtroom.

The bill was enacted as chapter 197.

Capital Cases: Travel and Per Diem

Assembly Bill 223, introduced by Assembly John Vasconcellos, limits state reimbursement for witness expenses in capital cases to standard Board of Control rates for travel and per diem, except in unusual cases. The bill was enacted as chapter 323.

Repeat Sexual Offenders

Senate Bill 809, introduced by Senator Henry Mello, requires registered sex offenders upon release from a state prison or hospital to submit two samples of blood and saliva to Department of Justice criminalistics laboratory for analysis and filing. The bill was enacted as chapter 700.

Change of Venue and Pretrial Motions

Assembly Bill 365, introduced by Assemblyman Sam Farr, and Senate Bill 394, introduced by Senator Dan Boatwright, provide that an order for change of venue shall be for the trial itself. All proceedings before trial shall generally occur in the judicial district of original venue. The measure also authorizes the court to set aside an order to change venue on the ground that the conditions which originally required the order no longer apply. These bills were enacted as chapters 562 and 947 respectively.

Uninsured Motorist Coverage

Senate Bill 808, introduced by Senator Mello, requires any judgment or settlement obtained by an uninsured owner or operator of a motor vehicle be reduced by the amount paid or payable to an insured motorist, operator or his or her occupants from the coverage provided by the uninsured motorist endorsement. The reduction is not to exceed the judgment or settlement, and the payment of any settlement or judgment to an uninsured driver is not to be made until the claim for benefits of the insured motorist, operator, or his or her occupants are settled or determined.

Existing law requires the driver and owner of a motor vehicle who is involved in an accident to file and maintain for three years proof of financial responsibility. This bill repeals these provisions until January 1, 1989, and also changes proof of financial responsibility laws. The bill was enacted as chapter 1252.

DA Subpoena by Mail

Senate Bill 122, introduced by Senator Presley, provides that a criminal subpoena may be delivered by mail or messenger. Service is effected when the witness acknowledges receipt of the subpoena to the sender by telephone, by mail, or in person, and identifies himself or herself. The subpoena has the same effect as one personally served, provided that a warrant of arrest may not issue for a failure to appear. The bill requires the sender to make a written notation of the identifying information obtained during any acknowledgment. This measure remains in effect until January 1, 1987. The bill was enacted as chapter 541.

Prosecution Discovery

Senate Bill 994, introduced by Senator Ken Maddy, provides that if a defense witness testifies, there shall be good cause for a reasonable continuance unless the court finds that the prosecutor was or should, with due diligence, have been aware of such evidence. If the continuance is granted because of the defendant's testimony, it shall not exceed one day. The bill was enacted as chapter 782.

Probation Officer Information on Restitution Fund

Assembly Bill 331, introduced by Assemblyman Jack O'Connell, requires the probation officer to provide the victim with information concerning the right to civil recovery against the defendant and the opportunity to be compensated from the Restitution Fund. According to this measure, information shall be in the form prepared by the Judicial Council and sent to each victim for whom the probation officer has a current mailing address. Also, the bill requires the probation officer to recommend whether the court shall require restitution to the victim or the Restitution Fund. The bill was enacted as chapter 932.

Record Sealing; Reimburse for Cost

Senate Bill 696, introduced by Senator Dan McCorquodale, provides for reimbursements to the public for costs of orders sealing a record, changing a plea, setting aside a verdict, or dismissing an accusatory pleading. The rate is not to exceed $60, subject to ability to pay. Reimbursement is not to be a requirement for filing a petition for such an order. The bill was enacted as chapter 1118.

Restitution Fines; Debt of Defendant

Assembly Bill 2041, introduced by Assemblyman William Baker, provides that the restitution fine shall be payable to the clerk of the court, the judge if there be no clerk at the time of judgment, the probation officer, or any other person responsible for the collection of criminal fines. If the defendant fails in certain felony cases to pay within 60 days, the fine would be deemed a debt owing to the state. The bill also provides for the payment of the fines as specified from up to 20 percent of the wages of prisoners and wards. The bill was enacted as chapter 954.

Criminal History Information: Olympic Games

Senate Bill 64, introduced by Senator Davis, gives state and local summary criminal history information to the 1984 Olympic Games Law Enforcement Coordinating Council for the purpose of screening concessionaries, contractors, employees, and others who require Olympic Games accreditation. The bill was enacted as chapter 1297.

Nonprobate Transfers

Assembly Bill 53, introduced by Assemblyman McAlister, establishes specific provisions governing multiple-party accounts with credit unions and industrial loan companies, so that:

A joint account belongs to the parties in the proportion to their net contributions;

There is a presumption of survivorship rebuttable by clear and convincing evidence;

A tentative or "Totten" trust will prevail in the absence of clear evidence of a contrary intent;

A beneficiary designation in a "Totten" trust cannot be changed by will. In part, the measure is operative July 1, 1984. The bill was enacted as chapter 92.

Probate Sales: Commissions

Assembly Bill 1120, introduced by Assemblyman Sher, requires a court to give consideration to any agreement between an agent, broker, and cooperating agent as to sharing any compensation or commission in connection with a probate sale. The bill was enacted as chapter 114.

DUI Test for Blood Alcohol

Senate Bill 243, introduced by Senator Keene, requires an officer to advise a person arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol or a drug that if he chooses a breath test, no breath specimen will be available for subsequent analysis. However, the person would be given an opportunity to provide a blood or urine sample that will be retained for subsequent analysis. The bill was enacted as chapter 841.

Parking Notice

Assembly Bill 895, introduced by Assemblyman Cortese, authorizes the court to recall parking holds from the DMV prior to adjudication in order to issue an arrest warrant. The measure also:

Specifies that the owner of a vehicle is not responsible for parking citations against the vehicle prior to acquiring the vehicle;

Advances time limitations so that the DMV could mail notice of the suspension 30 days after receipt of an FTA notice from the court, and actually suspend the license 60 days following receipt of the notice;

Provides generally for allocation of local assistance funds.

The bill was enacted as chapter 983.

Court Clerk Correction

Senate Bill 757, introduced by Senator Jim Ellis, allows court clerks to certify correction of a driver's license for vehicle registration violation. The bill was enacted as chapter 361.

Traffic Adjudication Experiment

Senate Bill 527, introduced by Senator Petris, reconstitutes the Traffic Adjudication Board as an entity in the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency, with its daily affairs managed by an executive director appointed by, and serving at, the pleasure of the Governor. Pending matters before the board on July 1, 1985, would be transferred to the courts. New citations would be referred to the courts, rather than the board, after December 31, 1984. The bill was enacted as chapter 1116.

Support of Delinquent

Assembly Bill 846, introduced by Assemblyman Sher, provides for the liability of parents of a minor detained pursuant to order of the juvenile court for the portion of the costs incurred by the county in maintaining such a minor. Liability is set equivalent to the legal obligation of parents to support their children. The bill was enacted as chapter 1135.

Juvenile Traffic Hearing Officer

Senate Bill 104, introduced by Senator Davis, provides that certain offenses committed by a minor under 18 on a public transit system may be heard by a juvenile court traffic hearing officer. The bill was enacted as chapter 22.

Parking Trial by Declaration

Assembly Bill 446, introduced by Assemblyman Steve Clute, permits trials by written declaration for persons cited for parking violations, if the defendant lives more than 100 miles from the court. The bill was enacted as chapter 345.

Consolidated Disposition

Senate Bill 1266, introduced by Senator Petris, authorizes a person in custody and charged with misdemeanors or infractions under the Vehicle Code pending in different judicial districts to enter a guilty plea to all the offenses and be sentenced by a single court. The bill was enacted as chapter 989.

Juvenile File Transfer

Assembly Bill 1387, introduced by Assemblyman Wally Herger, provides that when a juvenile case is transferred from one county to another, a certified copy of the file rather than the original file be forwarded. The measure also:

Requires the original file to remain in the transferring county;

Requires the probation officer to provide the victim with information concerning the victim's rights to an action for civil damages against the minor and parents and the victim's opportunity to be compensated from the Restitution Fund.

The bill was enacted as chapter 939.

Trial of Juvenile as Adult

Assembly Bill 1418, introduced by Assemblyman Tom McClintock, provides that a court's determination of a juvenile's unfitness to be tried in juvenile court shall also apply to any subsequent charges involving felony crimes brought against the juvenile, if the minor is convicted in adult court of an offense coming within the presumption of unfitness. The bill was enacted as chapter 390.

LPS Review for 14 Days' Treatment

Assembly Bill 917, introduced by Assemblyman Bates, requires written notification of a certification review hearing for any person who is dangerous or gravely disabled as a result of mental disorder or inebriation. The notification is to be given to the director of the facility where the person is receiving treatment, and a copy of the decision is to be submitted to the superior court. The bill also permits counties with a population of 100,000 or less to postpone the hearing until the next regularly scheduled hearing date. The bill was enacted as chapter 319.

Commitments for Threats

Senate Bill 246, introduced by Senator Keene, permits confinement for mental health treatment if the person made a serious threat of substantial physical harm upon another person within seven days of being taken into custody, if the person presents a demonstrated danger as a result of mental disorder. "Demonstrated danger" may be based on assessment of present mental condition, based upon six years' past behavior. The bill was enacted as chapter 754.

MEASURES NOT ENACTED

Demur to Sentence Enhancement

The Judicial Council endorsed a proposal by Senator Davis to permit a demurrer to an alleged sentence enhancement in a criminal case similar to that provided for the underlying charge. The bill, Senate Bill 177, was not enacted this session.

Waiver of Appeal as Condition of Guilty Pleas

Senator Boatwright authored Senate Bill 291, a proposal to prohibit appeals following criminal guilty plea dispositions, except as to voluntariness or competent counsel or sentence imposed, unless otherwise approved by the court prior to entry of the plea.

The Judicial Council successfully opposed this bill since it could result in more trials rather than pleas in order to preserve appellate rights. Specifically, trial on a preliminary hearing transcript would consume more court time. A special concern was with appeals from cases in which a guilty plea follows a ruling on suppression of evidence, and the issue was a question of law only.

Appellate Court Divisions

The State Bar sponsored a bill authored by Senator Petris, Senate Bill 1038, to eliminate existing appellate court divisional structure, particularly in the First and Second districts, and substitute a random rotational system of three-judge panels. The bill was opposed by the Judicial Council and by justices of the courts affected as administratively unduly burdensome.

Mandatory Law and Motion Tentative Rulings

The State Bar also sponsored Assembly Bill 781 by Assemblyman McAlister, to require a tentative ruling to be published 24 hours in advance of hearing in all law and motion matters, except where there is a case-by-case determination that it is inappropriate. Judicial Council opposition focused on the burdensome nature of imposing a statewide requirement in all courts in the undefined law and motion field, possibly including domestic relations matters.

Disqualification of Judges

Senator Keene authored Senate Bill 598, a State Bar proposal opposed by the council to, among other things, modify procedures regarding challenges of judges for cause to provide that a judge has a duty to hear a matter unless disqualified under statutory criteria, thus eliminating a judge's power to recuse oneself on a general ground of best administration of justice. The bill also expands the scheme to all appellate level justices.

C. Changes in the California Rules of Court

The Judicial Council adopted a number of amendments to appellate and trial court rules during 1983 designed to improve court administration and expedite court proceedings. The Judicial Council and the Supreme Court jointly adopted amendments to the rules on publication and citation of appellate opinions.

1. APPELLATE RULES

Finality of Peremptory Writ (Rule 24)

A new subdivision (c) was added to rule 24 to provide that a Court of Appeal issuing an order granting a peremptory writ may make the order final forthwith, if necessary to prevent mootness or frustration of the relief granted.

Petitions for Hearing (Rule 29)

Rule 29 was amended to reflect the Supreme Court's policy as to when a petition for rehearing in the Court of Appeal will normally be required before a petition for hearing will be considered, and when a petition for rehearing is not necessary.

Notice to Trial Courts of Appellate Court Action (Rules 32, 49, 56, and 140)

These amendments assure prompt notice to trial courts of the issuance of writs or stays.

Record on Appeal (Rules 33 and 34)

At the suggestion of a deputy state public defender, rule 33 was amended to require that the trial court send to the reviewing court and counsel on appeal a copy of any amended abstract of judgment or other order entered in a criminal case after the record on appeal is certified.

Rules 33 and 34 were amended to require inclusion of the abstract of judgment in the clerk's transcript in criminal appeals.

Record in Death Penalty Appeals (Rule 35)

Rule 35 was amended to require that the trial judge in a death penalty appeal not only determine proposed corrections to the transcripts, but also determine which corrections have sufficient potential significance to require them to be furnished to the parties in the form of copies of corrected transcript pages. All corrections are to be made on the original, which goes to the reviewing court.

Briefs (Rule 37)

Rule 37(a) was amended to incorporate the requirement already appearing in rule 16(b) that briefs be served on the trial court. This amendment restates and clarifies an existing requirement: rule 16 applies to briefs in criminal cases unless a contrary rule appears.

Rule 37(b) was amended to remove the page limitation on briefs in criminal cases.

Covers of Briefs (Rule 44)

Rule 44 was amended to specify the color of covers of briefs, writ petitions, and similar documents. The specification of colors had previously appeared in an appendix to the California Rules of Court. The primary effect of the amendment is to transfer this information to the body of the rules.

Request for Stay or Writ of Supersedeas (Rule 49.5)

At the suggestion of a member of the Supreme Court, rule 49.5 was added to require a request for a stay to be indicated on the cover of the document containing the request.

Original Proceedings (Rule 56)

Responding to legislation (Stats. 1983, ch. 818, § 1) that makes Code of Civil Procedure sections 1088.5 and 1089.5 (procedure for writ of mandate) applicable only to trial courts, rule 56(b) was amended to remove references to these code sections in the rule governing original proceedings in appellate courts.

Reporting Failure to Perform Judicial Duties (Rule 78)

At the suggestion of the Commission on Judicial Performance, rule 78 was added requiring the Chief Justice, presiding justice, or administrative presiding justice to notify the commission of a reviewing court judge's substantial failure to perform judicial duties. This provision parallels subdivision (a)(19) of rules 244.5 and 532.5, concerning trial court judges.

Small Claims Appeals (Rule 152)

Rule 152 was amended to require the time for filing a notice of appeal from a small claims judgment to be calculated from the date of mailing notice of entry of judgment. This change conforms the practice in small claims proceedings to that in other civil cases.

2. TRIAL COURT RULES

Civil Law and Motion Rules (Rules 201, 203, 501, 503, 301–385)

A comprehensive set of rules (rules 301–385) governing civil law and motion practice and procedure in all trial courts was adopted following a three-year study by an advisory committee appointed by the Chief Justice and chaired by Judge Mario L. Clinco of the Los Angeles Superior Court. The rules were developed to reduce variations in practice and procedure from county to county. Many provisions of existing state and local rules were incorporated into the new rules. Conforming amendments were made to rules 201, 203, 501, and 503.

Subdivision (b) of rule 325 (formerly rules 202(b) and 502(b)), was amended earlier in the year to require a hearing date on a demurrer to be set in accordance with the provisions of Code of Civil Procedure section 1005, that is, the same as a notice of hearing of a motion. The change was made to correct a problem in setting a hearing if a demurrer and a motion to strike are filed concurrently.

Notice of Motion (Rule 221)

The time for noticing a hearing on a motion regarding scheduling of a pretrial conference, trial setting conference, or trial under rule 221(c) is determined by Section 1005 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Because of recent changes to section 1005, the Judicial Council deleted from rule 221(c) the final sentence, an obsolete provision governing the time for notice of hearing.

3. OTHER RULES

Sentencing (Rules 440, 450)

On the recommendation of a subcommittee of the Sentencing Practices Advisory Committee, the Judicial Council amended the determinate sentencing rules in two respects: (a) rule 440 was amended to provide that if the parties agree to a specific sentence the court may recite the agreement as an adequate reason for imposing the sentence; and (b) new rule 450 was adopted to permit imposition of an aggregate term, unallocated to specific counts, if a prison term is agreed to by the parties.

Publication and Citation of Appellate Opinions (Rules 976–978)

The Judicial Council and the Supreme Court jointly adopted amendments to the rules on publication and citation of appellate opinions. Rule 976 was amended to clarify the criteria for publication of appellate opinions. After a one-year "partial publication" experiment, rule 976.1 was added to allow a Court of Appeal to order publication of part of an opinion if that part meets one of the criteria for publication, but the balance of the opinion does not. The published portion must be complete in itself and include all legal and factual material necessary to its application or interpretation.

Rule 977, which prohibits citation of unpublished opinions (with limited exceptions), was rewritten to improve clarity. A new subdivision requires a copy of any citable unpublished opinion to be given to the court and all parties.

Rule 978, which provides for a request for publication of an unpublished opinion, was rewritten with several changes. The Court of Appeal is required to transmit to the Supreme Court any request for publication that it does not grant and to send to the parties and the person who submitted the request a copy of its recommendations to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court is to send notice of its action on the request to the Court of Appeal, each party, and the person who requested publication.

Extension of the "Cameras in Court" Experiment (Rules 980.2 and 980.3)

The Judicial Council amended rules 980.2 and 980.3 to extend to June 30, 1984, the expiration date of the experiment permitting film and electronic media coverage of court proceedings. The extension will allow the Judicial Council to circulate for comment the text of a proposed permanent rule that would allow film and electronic media coverage under conditions similar to the current experiment.

Enforcement of Judgment (Rules 982, 982.5, 982.6, and 986)

In response to legislation affecting the enforcement of judgment law (Stats. 1982, chs. 1198 and 1364), the Judicial Council approved over 40 new and revised forms for use in wage garnishment, attachment, execution, and other methods of enforcement of judgment (see chapter D). In doing so, the council made conforming amendments to rules 982 and 982.5. A new rule 982.6 was added to permit levying officers to use existing supplies of their wage garnishment forms for three months. The council also added rule 986 to require service of the application for renewal of judgment with the notice of renewal of judgment required by section 683.160 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Juvenile Court (Rules 1307–1309, 1311, 1331, 1332, 1336, 1337, 1341, 1365, 1373, 1377–1379, and 1382)

These amendments implement provisions of 1982 and 1983 state and federal legislation. Most of the amended rules apply to dependency proceedings. Many of the changes are intended to provide early and intensive support services to families needing assistance to remain united. New rule 1379 outlines procedures relating to permanency planning hearings.

Rule 1373 was amended to incorporate the requirement that in commitments to the Youth Authority the disposition order shall specify whether or not the offense is one listed in section 707(b) of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

Expiration of Economical Litigation Project (Rules 1701–1751 and 1801–1859)

The Judicial Council repealed rules 1701–1751 and 1801–1859 developed for use in the Economical Litigation Project. The project expired on July 1, 1983 (Stats. 1976, ch. 960).

Judicial Arbitration (Rules 1605, 1607, 1613)

Responding to the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Mandatory Arbitration Rules which recently completed a statewide survey on the effectiveness of the judicial arbitration program, the Judicial Council adopted several rule changes involving arbitration procedure.

Rule 1605 was amended to require the arbitrator within 15 days of appointment to notify the parties and the arbitration administrator of the date, time, and place of the hearing.

Rule 1607 was amended to require the arbitrator to hear the matter no later than 90 days after the appointment unless a party obtains an order on a showing of good cause. A case not heard within the permitted time may be restored to the civil active list only with the filing of a new at-issue memorandum. Rule 1613 permits introduction of all expert reports in the manner now prescribed by the rule for medical experts.

D. Judicial Council Legal Forms

During 1983, the Judicial Council approved 52 new and revised forms for statewide use. The forms were prepared and recommended for Judicial Council approval by the Judicial Council Advisory Committee on Legal Forms, a statewide committee with representation from the State Bar, the judiciary, and the court clerks' offices.

Camera-ready copies of the new and revised forms were sent to the trial courts so that each court could reproduce the forms for local use. Several legal publishers reproduce and supply the forms.

An explanation of the new forms and background on the changes in existing forms follows.

GENERAL LEGAL FORMS (RULE 982)

1. Abstract of Judgment (Rule 982(a)(1))

The Judicial Council amended this mandatory form to incorporate provisions of revised Section 674 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The amended form provides a space for entry of dates of renewal of the judgment, the last known address of the judgment debtor, and the address of the judgment creditor.

2. Request to Enter Default (Rule 982(a)(6))

This mandatory form was revised to allow it to be used to seek a clerk's default judgment for restitution of the premises in unlawful detainer proceedings as permitted by recent amendments to Section 1169 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

3. Summons (Rule 982(a)(9)) and Summons —Unlawful Detainer (Rule 982(a)(11))

After an extensive three-year review, these summons forms were redesigned to improve clarity and reduce default judgments. The information most important to defendants is placed at the top in a prominent position and logical sequence to give defendants clear notice that they are being sued and must take proper legal action to protect their rights and property.

4. Economic Litigation Forms (Rules 982(a)(21) and 982(a)(22))

The Judicial Council approved two new forms to implement the Economic Litigation for Municipal and Justice Courts Act (Code Civ. Proc., §§ 90–100). The Case Questionnaire form, adopted in compliance with section 93(c), is designed to encourage early settlement through the exchange of necessary information when the pleadings are served. The Request for Statement of Witnesses and Evidence form is designed to simplify trial preparation. Under Code of Civil Procedure section 97, as a general rule for trial, witnesses and evidence not included in the responding statement may not be called or produced.

5. In Forma Pauperis (Rule 982(a)(A))

The Information Sheet on Waiver of Court Fees and Costs (In Forma Pauperis) was revised to reflect the new poverty income guideline figures for 1983 published by the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services.

NEW ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENT LAW

To implement a revision of the laws on enforcement of judgments, the Judicial Council approved new and revised forms for use in wage garnishments, attachments, sister-state judgments and other levies, and basic enforcement of judgment forms such as the writ of execution. The major bills that enacted these changes were Statutes of 1982, chapters 1364 and 1198. The legislation as enacted depicts several forms superseded by Judicial Council forms (see Code Civ. Proc., §§ 693.010–.040). Conforming changes were made in rules 982, 982.5, 982.6, and 986 (see chapter C).

The following forms were added or revised:

Wage Garnishment Forms (Rule 982.5)

- Application for Earnings Withholding Order
- Earnings Withholding Order
- Earnings Withholding Order for Support
- Employer's Return
- Claim of Exemption
- Financial Statement
- Notice of Filing of Claim of Exemption
- Notice of Opposition to Claim of Exemption
- Notice of Hearing on Claim of Exemption
- Order Determining Claim of Exemption
- Notice of Termination or Modification of Earnings Withholding Order
- Employee Instructions

Attachment Forms

Application for Attachment, Temporary Protective Order, Etc.
Notice of Application and Hearing for Right to Attach Order and Writs of Attachment
Right to Attach Order After Hearing and Order for Issuance of Writ of Attachment
Ex Parte Right to Attach Order and Order for Issuance of Writ of Attachment (Resident)
Ex Parte Right to Attach Order and Order for Issuance of Writ of Attachment (Nonresident)
Writ of Attachment
Temporary Protective Order
Application and Notice of Hearing for Order to Terminate, Modify, or Vacate Temporary Protective Order
Order to Terminate, Modify, or Vacate Temporary Protective Order
Notice of Opposition to Right to Attach Order and Claim of Exemption
Undertaking by Personal Sureties
Notice of Attachment
Memorandum of Garnishee
Application to Set Aside Right to Attach Order and Release Attached Property, Etc.
Order to Set Aside Attachment, to Substitute Undertaking, Etc.
Notice of Lien

Claim and Delivery Forms

Undertaking by Personal Sureties

Enforcement of Judgment Forms

Acknowledgment of Satisfaction of Judgment
Application for Entry of Judgment on Sister-State Judgment
Notice of Entry of Judgment on Sister-State Judgment
Writ of Execution
Writ of Execution Against Dwelling House (Money Judgment) *[Revoked]*
Notice of Levy
Memorandum of Garnishee
Exemptions from the Enforcement of Judgments
Claim of Exemption
Financial Statement
Notice of Opposition to Claim of Exemption
Notice of Hearing on Claim of Exemption
Application for and Renewal of Judgment
Notice of Renewal of Judgment

FORM INTERROGATORIES—UNLAWFUL DETAINER

Responding to the mandate of Code of Civil Procedure section 2036.5, the Judicial Council approved a set of standard form interrogatories for optional use in unlawful detainer proceedings. This set supplements interrogatories adopted last year for use in personal injury, property damage, and contract actions. The council also approved a new form for use with the interrogatories.

1. Form Interrogatories Request —Unlawful Detainer

This one-page form was approved for designating which of the form interrogatories should be answered. The full text of the form interrogatories need not be served on the responding party. The form refers the responding party to Division IVb of the Appendix to the California Rules of Court or to the clerk of the court for the text of the interrogatories.

2. Form Interrogatories Text

The Judicial Council approved form interrogatories for optional use in unlawful detainer proceedings. The full text of the interrogatories is printed in Division IVb of the Appendix to the California Rules of Court. Court clerks are required by the statute to make copies of the interrogatories available.

MISCELLANEOUS

Release Agreement, Appearance Bond, and Bail Deposit Receipt (10%)

The Judicial Council amended the "Ten Percent Bail Deposit" form by revising a provision that required a defendant's consent before bail deposit money could be applied to any fine. Penal Code section 1297 was amended so that a defendant's consent is no longer required.

E. Coordination of Multicourt Civil Actions

As of December 31, 1983, the Chairperson of the Judicial Council had received a total of 1,768 petitions for the coordination of civil actions since the inception of the coordination statute in 1974. One hundred petitions were received by the Chairperson during 1983.

Coordination of civil actions is a procedural device used to join separate actions for all purposes. The actions must be pending in different courts and must share common questions of fact or law. The purpose of coordination is to avoid multiple trials and inconsistent results and to promote the efficient use of judicial resources. The coordination statute is contained in Code of Civil Procedure sections 404 through 404.8 and is accompanied by California Rules of Court, rules 1501 through 1550.

When a petition for coordination is received, the Chairperson of the Judicial Council assigns a judge to determine whether the included actions should be joined according to standards specified in Code of Civil Procedure section 404.1. If coordination is granted, the Chairperson assigns a judge to hear and determine the actions as required by Code of Civil Procedure section 404.3(a) and rule 1540. In selecting a site for the coordination motion and trial assignments, the convenience of parties, witnesses, and counsel is balanced and the administrative needs of the courts are considered.

The number of petitions for coordination received by the Chairperson dropped sharply in 1983 due to implementation of a simpler procedure available in actions pending in different courts of the same county. The new procedure is contained in legislation sponsored by the Judicial Council.

Effective January 1, 1983, Code of Civil Procedure section 404 and rule 1520 were amended to permit any party to request transfer and consolidation of intracounty actions pending in different courts and sharing common questions of fact or law. Transfer and consolidation is accomplished by noticed motion in the superior court. Accordingly, submission of a petition to the Chairperson is no longer necessary in these actions.

The new intracounty procedure has been used extensively and has resulted in increased efficiency. If transfer and consolidation are granted, the consolidated actions are subject to master calendar control in the superior court. Assignment of a single judge to hear and determine the actions is not necessary.

The 100 petitions received during 1983 may be characterized as follows:

1. Included actions

The 100 petitions included 329 individual actions. Of the 329 actions, 299 were pending in the superior court; 27 were municipal court actions; and three were justice court actions. Seventy-five petitions involved only two pending actions. Twelve petitions included three actions, and 13 petitions included more than three actions.

2. Subject matter

The 100 petitions involved the following subject areas:

Personal injury (auto 30; other 10)	40
Commercial	15
Real property (unlawful detainer 1; other 18)	19
Construction	14
Public law	4
Fire	1
Other	7
TOTAL	100

3. Dispositions

Of the 100 petitions, 60 were granted, 11 were denied, and 2 were withdrawn. Six petitions were dismissed or settled prior to the coordination hearing. Twenty-one petitions were still pending as of December 31, 1983.

As required by rule 1550, all necessary administrative functions in coordination proceedings are performed at the direction of the Chairperson of the Judicial Council by a coordination attorney in the Administrative Office of the Courts. An official file for each coordination proceeding is maintained in the Administrative Office of the Courts. The file contains all documents required to be submitted to the Chairperson of the Judicial Council under rule 1511.

F. Change of Venue in Criminal Cases

In 1983, the Administrative Office of the Courts provided administrative assistance to the trial courts in 20 criminal cases in which a change of venue motion was granted. Of the 20 cases, 17 were felonies and 2 were misdemeanors. Assistance was also provided in a proceeding to extend a commitment to the California Youth Authority under Welfare & Institutions Code section 1800.

Two of the felony criminal cases were death penalty cases in which the penalty phase was retried under Penal Code section 190.4(b). Under this section, in a death penalty case, if the jury is unable to reach a unanimous verdict as to the penalty, the jury is dismissed, a new jury must be impaneled, and the penalty phase is retried.

The duty of the Administrative Office of the Courts to provide assistance in change of venue motions is set forth in California Rules of Court, rules 840–844. The Judicial Council adopted the rules in 1972 in compliance with Penal Code section 1038.

Rule 842 provides:

> "When the court in which the action is pending determines that it should be transferred pursuant to section 1033 or 1034 of the Penal Code, it shall advise the Administrative Director of the Courts of the pending transfer. Upon being advised the Director shall, in order to expedite judicial business and equalize the work of the judges, suggest a court or courts that would not be unduly burdened by the trial of the case. . . ."

Selection of the court to which venue is changed generally involves the following steps:

1. The motion to change venue is granted.
2. The judge who grants the motion advises the Administrative Office of the Courts of the pending transfer. The judge also describes the circumstances of the case, explains the basis for the transfer, and suggests possible appropriate sites for the trial of the case.
3. The Administrative Office of the Courts contacts presiding judges of suitable courts, including any suggested by the judge who granted the motion, in order to determine a court or courts which would not be unduly burdened by the trial of the case. A discussion is conducted regarding the circumstances of the case, the trial's probable length, any special security problems, and any other factors which might appropriately be considered. The relative workload of the courts and the opinion of the presiding judge regarding the ability of the court to conduct the trial are also considered.
4. The judge who granted the motion is advised of one or more courts that would not be unduly burdened by the trial of the case.
5. The judge who granted the motion conducts a hearing as required by *McGowan* v. *Superior Court* (1977) 75 Cal.App.3d 648, and determines the proper court for the trial of the case.
6. The Administrative Office of the Courts is notified of the choice and advises each of the courts previously contacted.

Although no statute or rule requires the Administrative Office of the Courts to assist the trial courts in civil cases when a change of venue motion is granted, assistance will be provided upon the request of the judge granting the motion or the presiding judge.

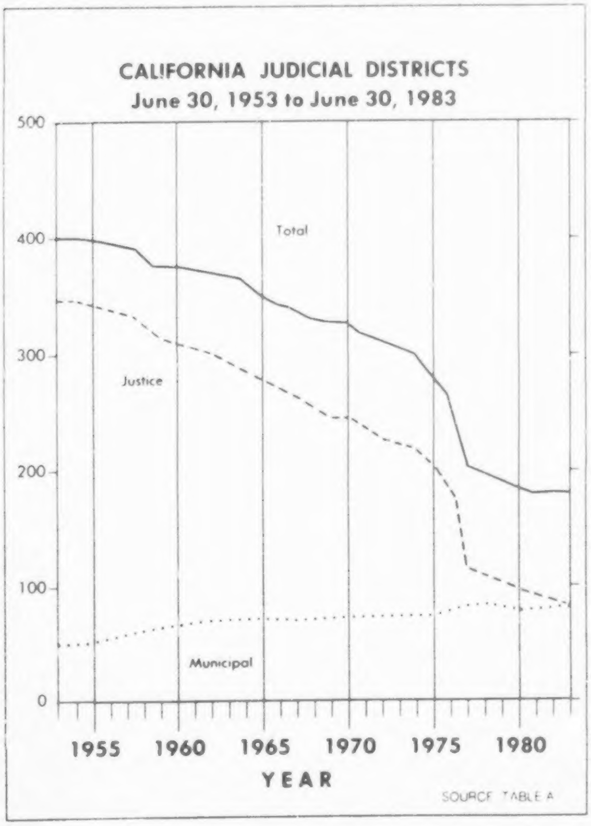
G. Judicial Redistricting

Since July 1, 1975, there have been major changes in the composition of municipal and justice court districts in California. Consolidations have eliminated 105 judicial districts and reduced the total number of judicial districts to 174. One hundred and ten justice court districts were eliminated, while the number of municipal court districts rose by 10 to 90 and then was reduced to 85 when a number of districts were consolidated.

In fiscal year 1982–83, the total number of judicial districts decreased by five as the number of justice court districts declined by six and the number of municipal court districts increased by one. In Glenn County, the Orland and Willows Justice Courts consolidated to become the Glenn County Justice Court. In Placer County, the Auburn-Colfax, Foresthill, Loomis-Lincoln and Roseville-Rocklin Justice Courts consolidated to become the Placer Municipal Court. In Nevada County, the Nevada Justice Court District divided into two districts; the Nevada City and the Grass Valley Justice Court Districts. In Sacramento County, the Elk Grove-Galt and Walnut Grove-Isleton Justice Courts consolidated to become the South Sacramento County Justice Court. In Santa Barbara County, the Carpinteria-Montecito Justice Court and Santa Barbara-Goleta Municipal Court consolidated to become the South Coast Municipal Court.

The number of districts served by justice courts has steadily decreased since the lower court reorganization of 1953 due to (1) redistricting by local boards of supervisors resulting in the consolidation of justice court districts into municipal courts or to form larger justice court districts, and (2) the creation of municipal courts as district populations increased to levels in excess of the 40,000 constitutional limit for justice courts.

Table A and the graph below show the number of judicial districts as of June 30, 1983 and for each year since lower court reorganization took effect.



SOURCE: TABLE A

Table A—CALIFORNIA JUDICIAL DISTRICTS
As of June 30, 1953 to June 30, 1983

Year	*Total judicial districts*	*No. of justice courts*	*No. of municipal courts*
1953	400	349	51
1954	400	348	52
1955	395	342	53
1956	395	341	54
1957	393	335	58
1958	390	329	61
1959	374	312	62
1960	374	307	67
1961	371	302	69
1962	370	298	72
1963	365	293	72
1964	361	288	73
1965	349	276	73
1966	339	268	71
1967	336	263	73
1968	326	253	73
1969	319	245	74
1970	319	244	75
1971	309	232	77
1972	303	226	77
1973	297	221	76
1974	291	214	77
1975	279	199	80
1976	259	175	84
1977	200	111	89
1978	197	107	90
1979	191	102	89
1980	183	100	83
1981	178	94	84
1982	179	95	84
1983	174	89	85

H. Justice Court Oral Examinations

Judicial vacancies in justice courts may be filled by appointment of the board of supervisors or by special election, at the option of the board of supervisors of the county in which the court is situated.[1] Only attorneys are eligible to be justice court judges.[2] Oral examinations are required when there are more than three qualified candidates for appointment to a justice court judgeship. The Chairperson of the Judicial Council designates a superior court judge as chairperson of the oral examining board. The chairperson of the board appoints two residents of the county to serve as the additional members of the board. The board ranks the candidates and submits the three highest ranked to the board of supervisors.[3]

During 1983, oral examination boards were appointed to interview candidates for the office of judge in the Grass Valley Justice Court, Nevada County and in the Selma-Parlier Justice Court and the Sanger Justice Court, Fresno County.

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[1] Gov. Code, § 71180.3

[2] Gov. Code, § 71601

[3] Gov. Code, § 71601.3, Cal. Rules of Court, rules 765–770

I. Cameras in Court

Film and electronic media coverage of court proceedings has been permitted in California since July 1, 1980, under an experiment approved by the Judicial Council (Cal. Rules of Court, rules 980.2, 980.3). The pilot project was extended through June 30, 1984 by the Judicial Council at its meeting in November 1983. The extension will allow comment on the form and content of a permanent rule.

A proposed permanent rule has been published for comment. It would repeal existing rules 980 through 980.3 and substitute a new rule 980. The new rule would incorporate the following provisions of the experimental rules:

(1) Courtroom photography and recording would be permitted, subject to the consent of the judge and any restrictions the court might impose in order to protect the rights of the litigants, preserve the dignity of the court, and prevent disruption of the proceedings.

(2) Unauthorized use of photographs, recordings or transmissions would be regarded as an unlawful interference with the proceedings of the court.

(3) Coverage would be prohibited of chambers proceedings, jury selection, closeups of jury members, conversations between attorney and client, and conferences at the bench.

(4) All restrictions found in experimental rule 890.2 would apply.

Also incorporated in the proposed rule is the existing authorization for personal tape recorders in court used solely for note-taking purposes (present rule 980(f)).

Chapter 2

JUDICIAL STATISTICS

A. Supreme Court

1. SUMMARY OF FILINGS AND BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Supreme Court filings during fiscal year 1982–83 totalled 3,856, similar to the levels set in fiscal years 1980–81 and 1979–80 but some 200 matters less than the record high set in 1981–82.

The court's civil filings (1,781 or 46 percent) were somewhat smaller in number than those arising out of criminal or quasi-criminal matters (2,075 or 54 percent). There were 34 death penalty cases automatically appealed directly to the Supreme Court,[1] a decrease of 9 cases from the prior fiscal year.

The largest numerical component of the court's filings is petitions for hearing—requests that the Supreme Court review matters already decided by the Courts of Appeal. These totalled 3,205 in 1982–83, a decrease of 133 (−4 percent) from 1981–82. In addition to the filings shown in Table T-1, the Supreme Court also received and acted on 65 executive clemency applications,[2] as well as numerous motions and petitions for rehearing.

In disposing of its workload, the court decided 97 appeals and 36 original proceedings on the merits by written opinion, a total of 133 cases decided on the merits by opinion. In 1982–83, the court established a new record for total business transacted with a total of 9,464 matters, substantially exceeding the previous high of 7,735 set last fiscal year.

This new record is largely attributable to a significant rise in the number of transfer orders (1,719 in 1982–83 compared to 426 in 1981–82). The increase was caused primarily by the necessity of transferring all cases filed in the dormant Sixth Appellate District [3] (approximately 550 matters) to the First Appellate District, and the transfer of cases from existing divisions of the First, Second and Fourth Appellate Districts to newly created divisions of those courts that were activated in December of 1982.[4]

"Routine and miscellaneous" orders also increased by 556 to another peak. These orders, which reflect the administrative workload of the court, involve such matters as time extensions and appointment of counsel.

The Supreme Court's workload included a number of disciplinary proceedings against attorneys, as reflected in Table T-3. A large percentage of the attorneys subject to disciplinary proceedings did not seek review [5] of the State Bar's recommendations and, as noted in that table, a number resigned while proceedings were pending. Even if the attorney involved does not challenge the Bar's recommendation, however, the Supreme Court always reviews the record and makes an independent determination of the appropriate disciplinary sanction. Should the court's preliminary review indicate a possible sanction more severe than that recommended by the State Bar, the attorney is invited to file a response if one was not previously submitted.

2. PETITIONS FOR HEARING

There were 3,205 petitions for hearing filed seeking review of matters previously decided by the Courts of Appeal, a decrease of 133 (−4 percent) from the previous year's peak level. Petitions for hearing in appeals (1,992) accounted for 62 percent of all petitions for hearing.

As Table T-3A indicates, petitions for hearing in appeals remained below 30 percent of the total number of appeals decided by the Courts of Appeal for the second consecutive year (28 percent in both 1981–82 and 1982–83).

The Supreme Court agreed to review 286 cases which had previously been before the Courts of Appeal. This figure constitutes 9 percent of the total number of petitions for hearing brought before the court, a comparable percentage to the previous year's 8 percent.

It should be noted, however, that some of the cases that the Supreme Court accepts for review do not result in written opinions by the court. Each year, for example, there are a number of matters in which hearings are granted and the cases are held until an opinion is issued in a "lead" case involving the same issue. At that time, the court typically will transfer the "grant and hold" matters to the Courts of Appeal for decision in light of the Supreme Court's opinion in the "lead" case. A large proportion of these cases are in the criminal field.

TABLE T-1—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT
SUMMARY OF FILINGS
Fiscal Years 1973–74 through 1982–83

		Petitions for hearing in cases previously decided by Courts of Appeal								
			Appeals		*Original proceedings*			*Original proceedings*	
Fiscal year	*Total filings*	*Total*[a]	*Civil*	*Criminal*	*Civil*	*Criminal*	*Direct appeals*	*Civil*	*Criminal*
				NUMBER					
1973–74	3,513	2,571[b]	771	915	709	80	0	185	757
1974–75	3,668	2,566	872	1,029	598	67	18	207	877
1975–76	3,704	2,894	1,233	1,077	314	270	21	197	592
1976–77	3,665	2,927	1,230	1,033	341	323	27	235	476
1977–78	3,881	3,140	1,186	1,170	382	402	3	272	466
1978–79	3,612	3,006	812	1,100	615	479	15	213	378
1979–80	3,858	3,183[c]	944	1,100	700[c]	439	22	215	438
1980–81	3,864	3,179	925	1,132	657	465	27	195	463
1981–82	4,056	3,338[d]	921	1,148	678	591	43	204	471
1982–83	3,856	3,205	942	1,050	633	580	34	206	411
				PERCENT					
1973–74	100	73	22	26	20	2	–	5	22
1974–75	100	70	24	28	16	2	<1	6	24
1975–76	100	78	33	29	8	7	<1	5	16
1976–77	100	80	34	28	9	9	1	6	13
1977–78	100	81	31	30	10	10	<1	7	12
1978–79	100	83	22	30	17	13	<1	6	10
1979–80	100	83	24	29	18	11	1	6	11
1980–81	100	82	24	29	17	12	1	5	12
1981–82	100	82	23	28	17	15	1	5	12
1982–83	100	83	24	27	16	15	1	5	11
				PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR					
1973–74	12	8	12	19	–7	82	–	16	28
1974–75	4	– <1	13	12	–16	–16	–	12	16
1975–76	1	13	41	5	–48	303	17	–5	–32
1976–77	–1	1	– <1	–4	9	20	29	19	–20
1977–78	6	7	–4	13	12	24	–89	16	–2
1978–79	–7	–4	–32	–6	61	19	400	–22	–19
1979–80	7	6	16	0	14	–8	47	1	16
1980–81	<1	– <1	–2	3	–6	6	23	–9	6
1981–82	5	5	– <1	1	3	27	37	5	2
1982–83	–5	–4	2	–9	–7	–2	–21	1	–13

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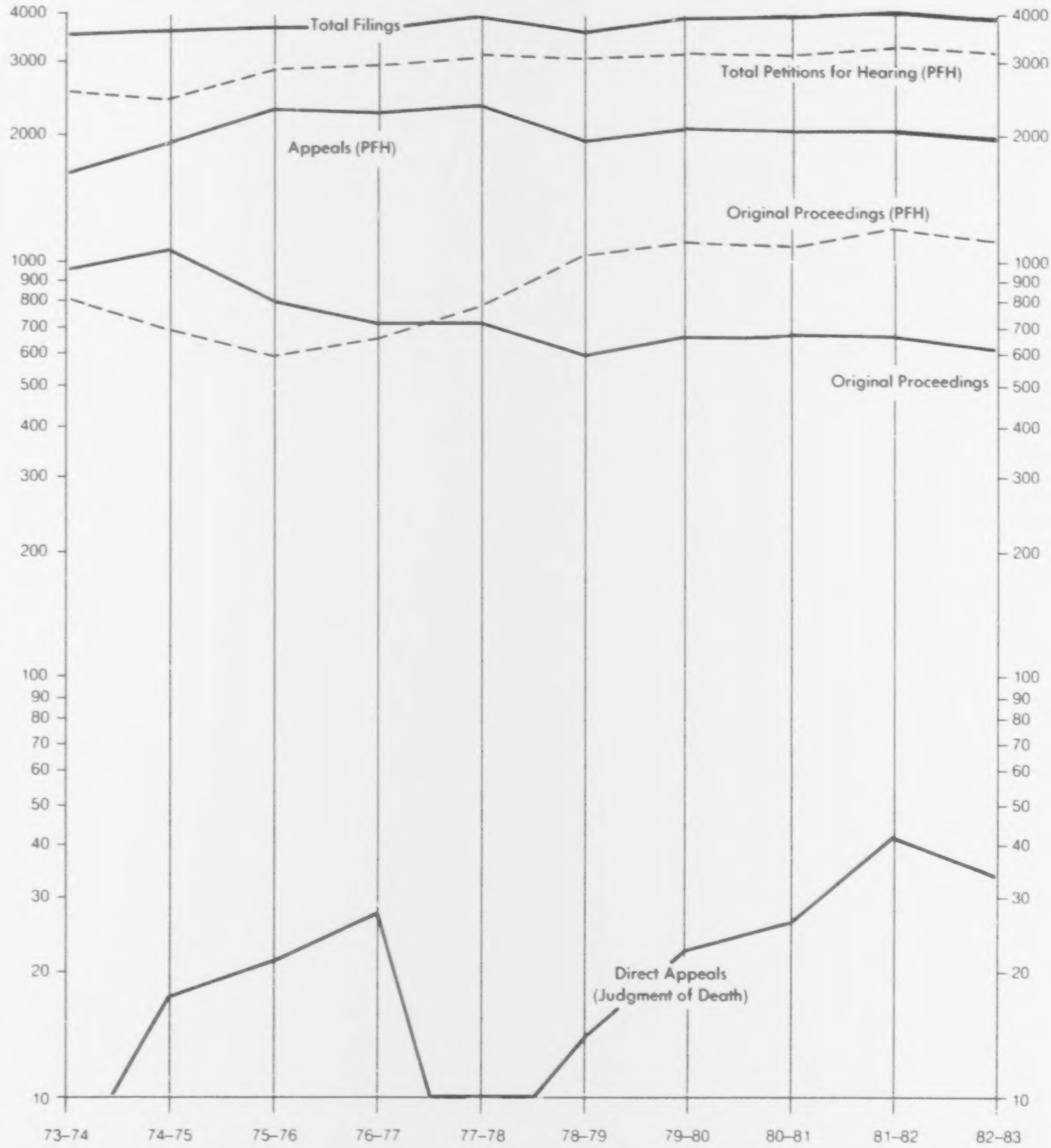
[a] It appears likely that beginning in 1974–75 a change in the method of counting petitions for hearing inadvertently introduced a change in definition. Petitions for hearing in 1978–79 and subsequent years are correct. Data reported for prior years may not, therefore, be fully comparable to the data for 1978–79 and subsequent years.

[b] Includes 96 miscellaneous petitions in 1973–74. In subsequent years these types of filings are included by character of the underlying proceeding.

[c] Three petitions were withdrawn after filing.

[d] Since 1981–82, based on a count of petitions filed. Count in prior years was based on the record of those disposed of during the fiscal year because of the short time between filing and action upon a petition (see Cal. Rules of Court, rule 28(a) and (e)).

FIGURE 1—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT FILINGS
Fiscal Years 1973–74 through 1982–83



SOURCE TABLE T-1

TABLE T-2—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT BUSINESS TRANSACTED
Fiscal Years 1973–74 through 1982–83[a]

Year	Total business transacted	Total written opinion	Appeals		Original proceedings[c]		Petitions for hearing		Motions[d] denied or granted	Rehearings		Orders[e]			Executive clemency applications[h]
			Written opinion	Without opinion[b]	Written opinion	Without opinion	Granted	Denied		Granted	Denied	Transfers and retransfers[f]	Alternative writs or orders to show cause[g]	Routine and miscellaneous	
							NUMBER								
1973–74	5,288	155	79	4	76	860	198	2,373	64	3	50	189	52	1,331	9
1974–75	5,646	189	105	1	84	840	172	2,394	89	3	72	221	60	1,567	38
1975–76	6,035	191	112	6	79	735	229	2,665	124	1	83	252	61	1,650	38
1976–77	6,065	144	85	6	59	550	231	2,696	113	0	69	258	59	1,885	54
1977–78	6,168	130	88	2	42	595	273	2,867	118	1	61	213	87	1,770	51
1978–79	6,423	187	123	1	64	525	216	2,790	148	3	82	185	59	2,109	118
1979–80	6,637	140	100	32	40	503	217	2,963	179	0	72	220	44	2,250	17
1980–81	7,208	114	86	14	28	523	267	2,912	264	0	62	171	40	2,521	20
1981–82	7,735	123	77	6	46	514	280	3,086	40	0	57	426	53	3,132	18
1982–83	9,464	133	97	1	36	427	286	2,980	47	2	55	1,719	61	3,688	65
					PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR										
1973–74	13	−13	−32	–[i]	23	46	9	8	−6	–[i]	−19	−18	–	15	–[i]
1974–75	7	22	33	–[i]	11	−2	−13	1	39	–[i]	44	17	15	18	–[i]
1975–76	7	1	7	–[i]	−6	−12	33	11	39	–[i]	15	14	2	5	0
1976–77	<1	−25	−24	–[i]	−25	−25	1	1	−9	–[i]	−17	2	−3	14	42
1977–78	2	−10	4	–[i]	−29	8	18	6	4	–[i]	−12	−17	47	−6	−6
1978–79	4	44	40	–[i]	52	−12	−21	−3	25	–[i]	34	−13	−32	19	131
1979–80	3	−25	−19	–[i]	−38	−4	<1	6	21	–[i]	−12	19	−25	7	−86
1980–81	9	−19	−14	−56	−30	4	23	−2	47	–[i]	−14	−22	−9	25	–[i]
1981–82	7	8	−10	–[i]	64	−2	5	6	−85	–[i]	−8	149	32	11	–[i]
1982–83	22	8	26	–[i]	−22	−17	2	−3	18	–[i]	−4	304	15	18	–[i]

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[a] See note a, Table T-1, concerning a possible discontinuity in the data.

[b] E.g., by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, "transfer after hold." "Transfer after hold" cases involve an issue the Supreme Court decided in another "lead" case. After the "lead" case is decided, cases involving the same issue are frequently transferred to the Courts of Appeal for decision in light of the "lead" case. The number of such cases was unusually large in 1979–80 because of the large number of cases involving the same issue as that in *People* v. *Sage* (1980) 26 Cal.3d 498, modified 27 Cal.3d 144a.

[c] Includes those filed initially in the Supreme Court, and those previously decided by the Courts of Appeal but transferred to the Supreme Court on petition for hearing or on its own motion.

[d] Excluding granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

[e] Not reported elsewhere.

[f] "Transfers and retransfers" include: *transfers*, which are orders transferring pending causes from one Court of Appeal district to another or between two divisions of the same district (usually issued to balance workload), and orders transferring original proceedings filed in the Supreme Court to the Court of Appeal; and *retransfers*, which are orders issued at the time hearing is granted returning the cause to the Court of Appeal for a new decision by that court.

[g] Data previous to 1973–74 included in miscellaneous.

[h] Cal. Const., art. V, § 8.

[i] Percentage was not computed where base figure was less than 25.

3. ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS

Filings of original proceedings in the Supreme Court declined slightly in 1982–83. Original proceedings concerning criminal cases decreased by 60, while those concerning civil matters increased by 2.

Original writs impose a substantial workload on the court, since each matter filed must be evaluated to determine if it presents a question of substantial merit. A significant number are found to be sufficiently meritorious to require a full hearing, which the Supreme Court may direct should be held in a lower court.[6]

Unlike the Courts of Appeal, the Supreme Court now classifies original proceedings according to the nature of the underlying controversy. Thus, a proceeding dealing with a criminal case is a "criminal original proceeding" even though the issue is raised by mandamus or prohibition, historically considered civil writs. Similarly, a proceeding in which criminal law principles are applicable to a juvenile case also would be counted as "criminal."

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[1] Direct appeals to the Supreme Court are permitted only in criminal cases where judgment of death has been pronounced. (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 12.) In all such cases, the appeal automatically comes to the court. (Pen. Code, § 1239, subd. (b).)

[2] These applications originate with the Board of Prison Terms or the Governor when clemency is recommended for a person with two or more felony convictions. (Cal. Const., art. V, § 8; Pen. Code, § 4851.)

[3] The Sixth Appellate District was created by Chapter 959, Statutes of 1981, but will not be in operation until justices have been appointed and confirmed.

[4] Transfers between Courts of Appeal and between divisions may be made only by the Supreme Court. (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 12.)

[5] When an attorney files a petition for a writ of review in the Supreme Court, the disciplinary matter is docketed as a civil original proceeding, and the case is reflected both in the summary of filings table and, when decided, in the business transacted table.

[6] See Table T-2, "Transfers and retransfers" and "Alternative writs or orders to show cause."

TABLE T-3—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT ATTORNEY DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS FILED

Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

	1981–82	*1982–83*
Record of conviction of crime filed		
—Suspension ordered because offense involved moral turpitude	10	32
—Referred to State Bar for determination whether offenses involved moral turpitude	6	12
State Bar recommendations of suspension or probation	60	38
State Bar recommendations of disbarment	7	8
State Bar filing without specific recommendation [a]	8	11
Resignation while disciplinary proceedings pending	16	12
Petitions for reinstatement	1	0
Accusation filings [b]	0	0
Total filings	108	113

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[a] Or recommendation not noted on docket.

[b] Accusations seeking independent review by the Supreme Court without a prior recommendation now filed as disciplinary proceedings.

TABLE T-3A—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PETITIONS FOR HEARING IN APPEALS AND APPEALS DECIDED BY OPINION IN COURTS OF APPEAL

Fiscal Years 1973–74 through 1982–83

	Appeals decided by opinion in Courts of Appeal	*Petitions for hearing in appeals* [a]	*Percent*
1973–74	4,389	1,686	38
1974–75	5,240	1,901	36
1975–76	5,592	2,310	41
1976–77	5,626	2,263	40
1977–78	5,686	2,356	41
1978–79	5,750	1,912	33
1979–80	6,175	2,044	33
1980–81	6,633	2,057	31
1981–82	[R] 7,280	[R] 2,069	28
1982–83	7,232	1,992	28

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[a] See notes a and d, Table T-1, concerning a possible discontinuity in the data and the source of "Petitions for Hearing in Appeals."

[R] Revised.

TABLE T-4—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT PETITIONS FOR HEARING IN SUPREME COURT—NUMBER DECIDED, GRANTED AND PERCENT GRANTED

Fiscal Years 1973–74 through 1982–83 [a]

	1973–74	*1974–75*	*1975–76*	*1976–77*	*1977–78*	*1978–79*	*1979–80*	*1980–81*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*
Decided	2,571	2,566	2,894	2,927	3,140	3,006	3,183 [b]	3,179	3,366	3,266
Granted	198	172	229	231	273	216	217	267	280	286
Percent granted	8	7	8	8	9	7	7	8	8	9

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[a] See note a, Table T-1, concerning a possible discontinuity in the data.

[b] Three petitions were withdrawn.

TABLE T-5—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT PETITIONS FOR HEARING GRANTED AND DENIED BY TYPE OF PROCEEDING

Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

	1981–82				*1982–83*			
		Granted				*Granted*		
Type of proceeding	*Decided*	*No.*	*%*	*Denied*	*Decided*	*No.*	*%*	*Denied*
Total	3,366	280	8	3,086	3,266	286	9	2,980
Civil appeals	930	97	10	833	896	86	10	810
Criminal appeals	1,151	56	5	1,095	1,072	73	7	999
Civil original proceedings	692	53	8	639	717	75	10	642
Criminal original proceedings	593	74	12	519	581	52	9	529

B. Courts of Appeal

1. FILINGS

Summary

Filings of contested matters[7] in the Courts of Appeal set a new record in fiscal year 1982–83, by increasing 1,036 (13 percent) over the prior year. The greatest increase, numerically and by percentage, was in civil appeals (+ 851 or 20 percent). Only civil original proceedings declined.

Court of Appeal filings in 1982–83 included 10,140 appeals, which comprised 64 percent of all contested filings in those courts, a figure consistent with prior years.

TABLE T-6—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL SUMMARY OF FILINGS (INCLUDING TRANSFERS FROM SUPREME COURT)

Fiscal Years 1973–74 through 1982–83

		Contested matters							*Motions to dismiss on clerk's certificate*	
			Appeals			*Original proceedings*				
Year	*Total filings*	*Total contested matters*	*Total*	*Civil*	*Criminal*	*Total*	*Civil*	*Criminal*	*Civil*	*Criminal*
				NUMBER						
1973–74	9,805	9,418	5,680	2,380	3,300	3,738	2,593	1,145	384	3
1974–75	10,349	9,936	5,915	2,686	3,229	4,021	2,730	1,291	411	2
1975–76	10,797	10,312	6,462	3,183	3,279	3,850	2,842	1,008	484	1
1976–77	11,939	11,460	7,323	3,283	4,040	4,137	3,211	926	476	3
1977–78	13,018	12,337	7,465	3,518	3,947	4,872	3,830	1,042	680	1
1978–79	13,278	12,853	7,941	3,662	4,279	4,912	3,831	1,081	420	5
1979–80	14,757	14,374	8,835	4,249	4,586	5,539	4,260	1,279	383	–
1980–81	15,446	14,972	9,196	4,466	4,730	5,776	4,520	1,256	471	3
1981–82	[R] 15,050	14,699	8,960	4,152	4,808	5,739	4,492	1,247	351	–
1982–83	16,353	15,735	10,140	5,003	5,137	5,595	4,300	1,295	618	–
				PERCENT[a]						
1973–74		100	60	25	35	40	28	12		
1974–75		100	60	27	32	40	27	13		
1975–76		100	63	31	32	37	28	10		
1976–77		100	64	29	35	36	28	8		
1977–78		100	60	29	32	39	31	8		
1978–79		100	62	28	33	38	30	8		
1979–80		100	61	30	32	39	30	9		
1980–81		100	61	30	32	39	30	8		
1981–82		100	61	28	33	39	31	8		
1982–83		100	64	32	33	36	27	8		
				PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR						
1973–74	7	7	6	5	6	9	3	27	2	[b]
1974–75	6	6	4	13	−2	8	5	13	7	[b]
1975–76	4	4	9	19	2	−4	4	−22	18	[b]
1976–77	11	11	13	3	23	7	13	8	−2	[b]
1977–78	9	8	2	7	−2	18	19	13	43	[b]
1978–79	2	4	6	4	8	1	< 1	4	−38	[b]
1979–80	11	12	11	16	7	13	11	18	−9	[b]
1980–81	5	4	4	5	3	4	6	−2	23	[b]
1981–82	−2	−2	−3	−7	2	−1	−1	−1	−25	[b]
1982–83	9	7	13	20	7	−3	−4	4	76	[b]

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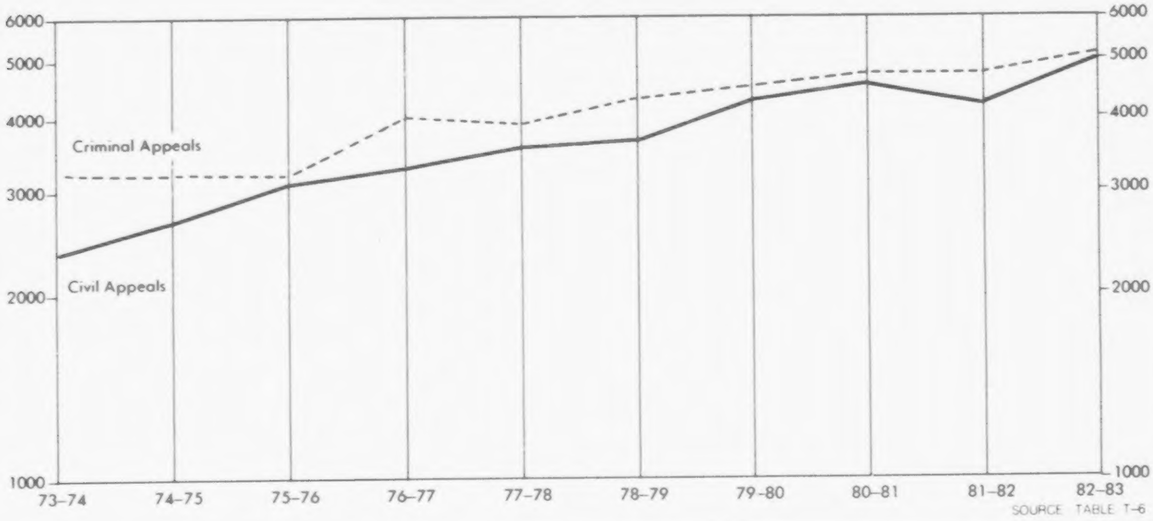
[a] Because of rounding, parts may not add to total.

[b] Percentage change is not calculated when base number is less than 25.

FIGURE 1A—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
CIVIL AND CRIMINAL APPEALS FILED IN ALL DISTRICTS
Fiscal Years 1973–74 through 1982–83



SOURCE: TABLE T-6

TABLE T-7—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CONTESTED SUPERIOR COURT DISPOSITIONS AND APPEALS FILED

Fiscal Years 1973–74 through 1982–83

	CIVIL			*CRIMINAL*				
Year	*Superior court contested dispositions*	*Courts of Appeal appeals filed*	*Appeals per 100 contested dispositions*	*Superior court contested dispositions*[a]	*Courts of Appeal appeals filed*	*Appeals per 100 contested dispositions*[b]	*Superior court convictions after contested trial*[c]	*Appeals per 100 convictions after contested trial*
			NUMBER					
1973–74	20,996	2,380	11.3	6,509	3,300	50.7	N/A	–
1974–75	20,008	2,686	13.4	6,373	3,229	50.7	N/A	–
1975–76	23,185	3,183	13.7	5,089	3,279	64.4	4,242	77.3
1976–77	23,657	3,283	13.9	6,133	4,040	65.9	5,025	80.4
1977–78	24,776	3,518	14.2	5,823	3,947	67.8	4,681	84.3
1978–79	25,977	3,662	14.1	5,200	4,279	82.3	4,258	100.5
1979–80	25,342	4,249	16.8	5,094	4,586	90.0	4,156	110.4
1980–81	26,698	4,464	16.7	5,241	4,730	90.2	4,290	110.3
1981–82	[R] 26,798	4,152	15.5	5,609	4,808	85.7	4,660	103.2
1982–83	24,573	5,003	20.4	5,896	5,137	87.1	4,796	107.1
			PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR					
1973–74	5	5		5	6		–	
1974–75	–5	13		–2	–2		–	
1975–76	16	19		–20	2		–	
1976–77	2	3		21	23		18	
1977–78	5	7		–5	–2		–7	
1978–79	5	4		–11	8		–9	
1979–80	–2	16		–2	7		–2	
1980–81	5	5		3	3		3	
1981–82	<1	–7		7	2		9	
1982–83	–8	20		5	7		3	

---

[a] Includes change of plea or dismissal following start of trial for years 1973–74 through 1974–75. The figures for subsequent years exclude changes of plea.

[b] Note that this does not necessarily reflect the precise percentage of appealable dispositions actually appealed, as the statistical system cannot track individual cases. "Superior court contested dispositions" includes nonappealable acquittals and excludes convictions on pleas of guilty, a few of which are appealable. The table is, therefore, presented only to show the general relationship between Court of Appeal workload and contested superior court dispositions.

[c] See Appendix Table A-22B, first available in 1975–76.

[R] Revised

Appeals—Civil

The 5,003 civil appeals filed in 1982–83 represented an increase of 20 percent over the previous year. These cases are now at about the level suggested by the long-term filings trend depicted in Figure 1A.

In 1979–80, civil appeal filings increased from about 14 percent to 17 percent of contested superior court civil dispositions. This ratio increased again, to 20.4 percent, in 1982–83.

Civil appeal filings increased in three of the five appellate districts. This suggests that the temporary condition that caused a decrease last year is ending.

Appeals—Criminal

The 5,137 criminal appeals filed in 1982–83 were an increase of 329 (+ 7 percent) over the number filed in 1981–82. This is similar to the long-term trend of a 7 percent annual increase mentioned in previous reports and depicted in Figure 1A.

Criminal appeals equalled 107.1 percent of convictions after contested trials in superior court; the corresponding figure last year was 103.2 percent. This continues to suggest that many appeals raise sentencing questions after guilty pleas. As indicated in Table T-7, footnote b, the percentage is derived by comparing total criminal appeals to total convictions by contested trial, and not by tracking individual cases to see which appealable cases are actually appealed.

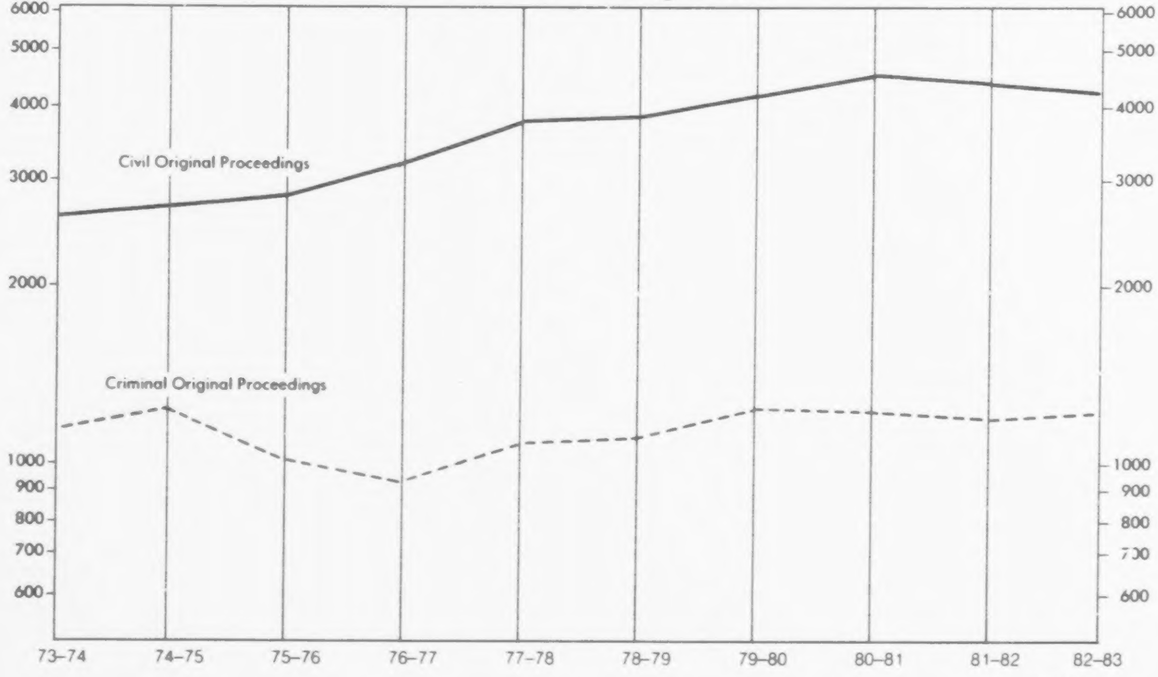
The related trend toward more guilty pleas is discussed in the Sentencing Practices Annual Report, *supra;* and appears directly in Appendix Table A-22. Although guilt generally cannot be reviewed on appeal after a guilty plea (Pen. Code, §§ 1237, 1237.5), issues relating to the sentence can be raised. It was noted in the 1979 Annual Report (page 48) that the appellate workload was expected to reflect issues arising under the new determinate sentencing law.

Work continues on developing new statistical measures that will differentiate between appeals from the conviction and appeals raising only sentencing questions.

Original Proceedings

Civil original proceedings consist primarily of petitions for the writs of mandamus and prohibition. These writs are used to seek appellate review of trial court decisions in both civil and criminal cases, when an appeal is not permitted or would be an inadequate remedy, as is often true of interlocutory rulings.

FIGURE 2—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
CIVIL AND CRIMINAL ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS FILED IN ALL DISTRICTS
Fiscal Years 1973–74 through 1982–83



SOURCE TABLE T-6

Filings—Highlights by District

District 1. After several static years and a 1980–81 increase of 267, civil appeal filings decreased for a second year, this time by 106 (−9 percent). Criminal appeals, however, increased by 179 (+16 percent), making 1982–83 the first year since 1972–73 that criminal appeals exceeded civil appeals by a substantial number in this district.

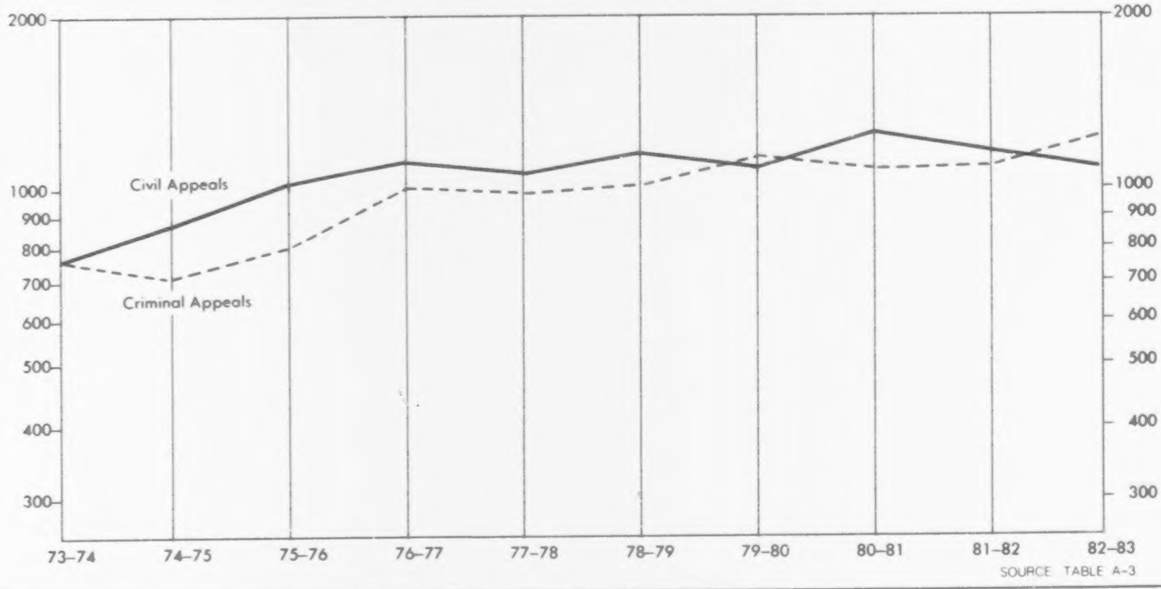


FIGURE 3—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
CIVIL AND CRIMINAL APPEALS FILED IN FIRST DISTRICT
Fiscal Years 1973–74 through 1982–83

SOURCE: TABLE A-3

District 2. In this district, civil appeals increased by 660 (+59 percent), a much greater increase than normal. Criminal appeals decreased 142 (−8 percent), the third consecutive year of decreased criminal filings.

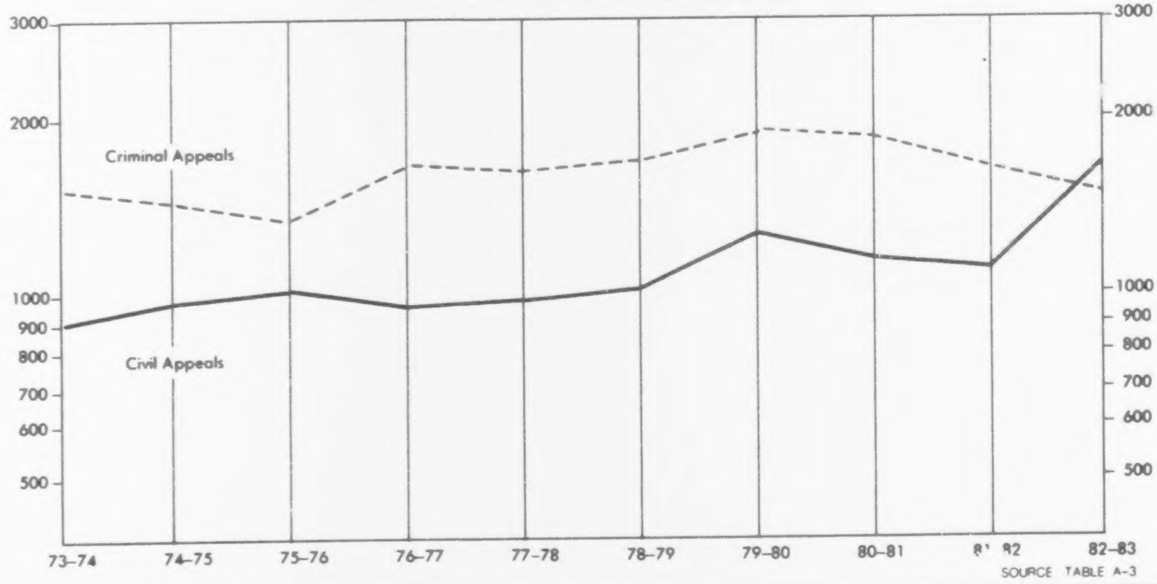
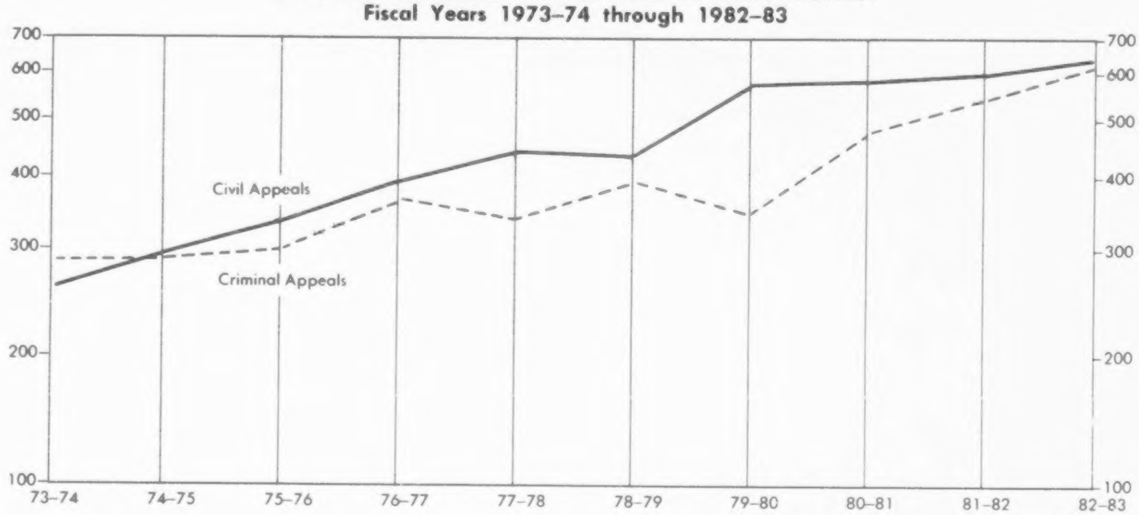


FIGURE 4—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
CIVIL AND CRIMINAL APPEALS FILED IN SECOND DISTRICT
Fiscal Years 1973–74 through 1982–83

SOURCE: TABLE A-3

District 3. Civil appeals increased by 38 (+6 percent). Criminal appeals increased by 76 (+14 percent). Both civil and criminal appeal totals appear to be near the numbers suggested by this district's long-term trends: civil appeals average about a 10 percent annual increase, and criminal appeals average an 8 to 9 percent annual increase.

FIGURE 5—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
CIVIL AND CRIMINAL APPEALS FILED IN THIRD DISTRICT
Fiscal Years 1973–74 through 1982–83



SOURCE TABLE A-3

District 4. Civil appeals, that had shown a trend of an average annual increase of about 10 percent, increased by 289 (+31 percent). Part of this increase (and last year's decrease) in civil filings was due to the following situation: civil appeals became backlogged in a large county, and extra personnel were hired to clear the backlog, which produced an abnormal number of appeal filings in 1982–83. Criminal appeals increased by 134 (15 percent), a rate exceeding the trend, showing a 6 to 6½ percent average annual increase.

FIGURE 6—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
CIVIL AND CRIMINAL APPEALS FILED IN FOURTH DISTRICT
Fiscal Years 1973–74 through 1982–83

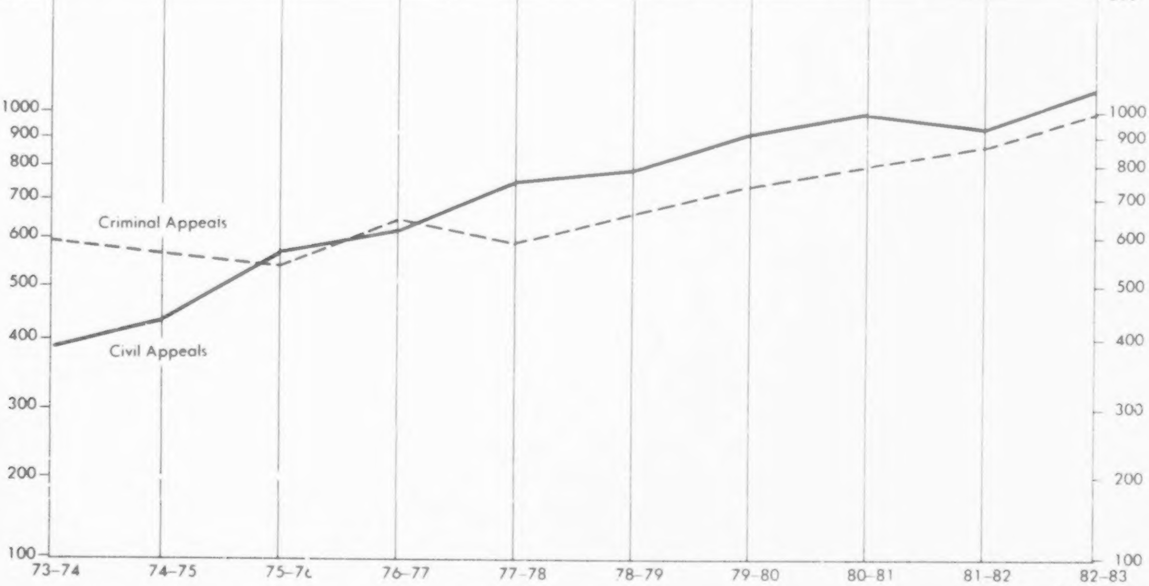
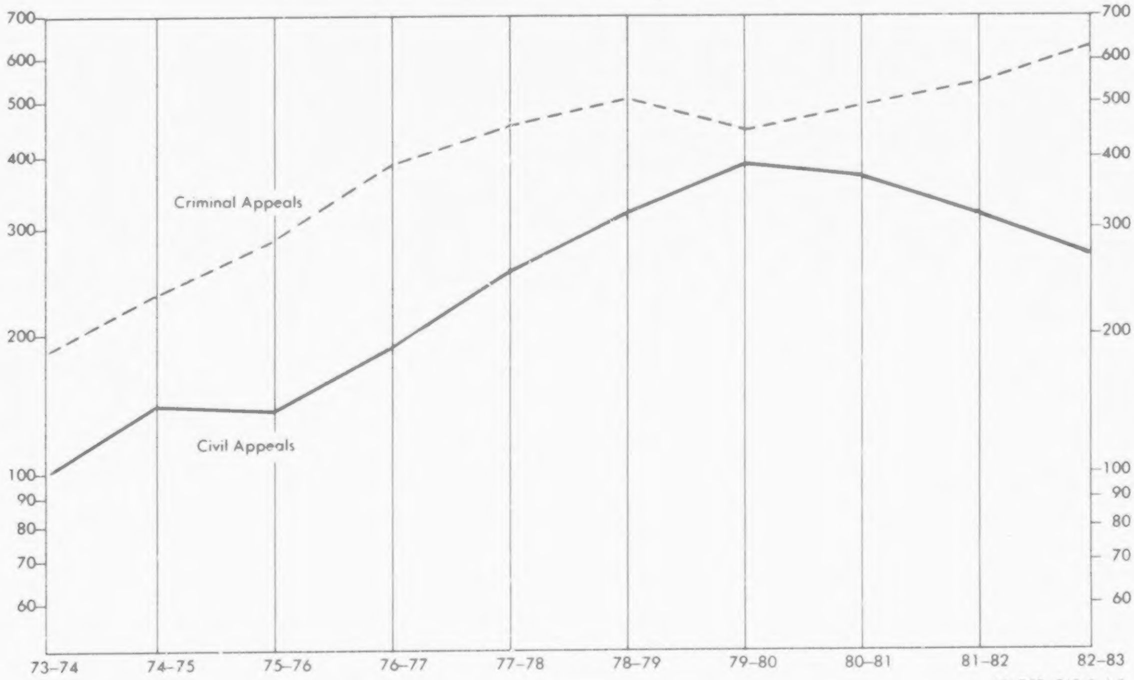


TABLE A-3

District 5. For the third consecutive year, civil appeals decreased by 30 (−10 percent). Criminal appeals increased by 82 (+15 percent), consistent with a trend averaging about 14 percent annual increases.

FIGURE 7—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
CIVIL AND CRIMINAL APPEALS FILED IN FIFTH DISTRICT
Fiscal Years 1973–74 through 1982–83



SOURCE: TABLE A-3

2. BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Summary

In 1982–83 the Courts of Appeal disposed of 7,705 contested matters [8] on the merits by written opinion (−81, or −1 percent, under 1981–82).

Dispositions by written opinion included 3,257 civil appeals (+2 percent), 3,975 criminal appeals (−3 percent) (7,233 total appeals), and 473 dispositions of original proceedings (−7 percent).

A total of 2,527 civil appeals and 837 criminal appeals were disposed of without opinion.[9] In most cases, appeals disposed without written opinion constitute little burden on the court because they are settled or abandoned before there is any judicial action. In a court with an active preargument settlement conference program, however, many of these settlements may be the result of judicial efforts which require substantial judicial resources.

All original proceedings, whether or not resulting in written opinions, require judicial review to determine whether they have merit. Written opinions in original proceedings decreased by 33 (−7 percent) and those disposed of without opinions increased by 578 (+12 percent), indicating increased judicial workload attributable to these matters.

In 1975, the Judicial Council concluded that "in evaluating the need for Court of Appeal justices . . . current experience indicates generally that 1 judge is required for each 95 written opinions. . . ."[10] Even allowing for the assistance of retired judges and trial court judges sitting on assignment, the Courts of Appeal are exceeding this standard to maintain reasonable currency. The state total was 105 cases disposed of by written opinion per judge-equivalent.

The Third and Fourth Appellate Districts, that disposed of 128 and 125 cases per judge-equivalent by written opinion, respectively, are especially noted. Their output continues to exceed both the Judicial Council standard and the most widely accepted national standard for intermediate appellate courts.[11] While their efforts have kept delay in these courts near the lowest levels in the state (see Tables T-13 and T-14), such high levels of output are not sustainable without undue strain on court resources.

TABLE T-8—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Fiscal Years 1973–74 through 1982–83

Year	Total business transacted	Total by written opinion	Appeals		Original proceedings		Motions denied or granted[b]	Rehearing		Orders[c] (miscellaneous)
			By written opinion	Without opinion[a]	By written opinion	Without opinion		Granted	Denied	
					NUMBER					
1973–74	18,639	4,685	4,389	1,655	296	3,455	525	62	1,030	7,227
1974–75	18,946	5,571	5,240	1,575	331	3,647	670	96	1,138	6,249
1975–76	18,912	5,943	5,592	1,966	351	3,448	736	89	1,274	5,456
1976–77	22,223	6,003	5,626	2,368	377	3,763	929	127	1,250	7,783
1977–78	24,683	6,093	5,686	2,897	407	4,221	1,077	139	1,289	8,967
1978–79	25,565	6,164	5,750	2,917	414	4,358	1,262	184	1,265	9,415
1979–80	28,011	6,659	6,175	3,505	484	4,841	1,322	136	1,363	10,185
1980–81	29,390	7,166	6,633	3,364	533	5,202	1,400	151	1,336	10,771
1981–82	[R] 31,045	[R] 7,786	[R] 7,280	3,309	[R] 506	4,716	1,539	142	1,404	12,199
1982–83	35,707	7,705	7,232	3,364	473	5,294	1,038	125	1,319	16,862
					PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR					
1973–74	7	12	13	3	7	12	20	−5	10	2
1974–75	2	19	19	−5	12	6	28	55	10	−14
1975–76	− <1	7	7	25	6	−5	10	−7	12	−13
1976–77	18	1	1	20	7	9	26	43	−2	43
1977–78	11	2	1	22	8	12	16	9	3	15
1978–79	4	1	1	1	2	3	17	32	−2	5
1979–80	10	8	7	20	17	11	5	−26	8	8
1980–81	5	8	7	−4	10	7	6	11	−2	6
1981–82	6	9	10	−2	[R] −5	−9	10	−6	5	13
1982–83	15	−1	−1	2	−7	12	−33	−12	−6	38

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[a] Includes cases disposed of where record was not filed

[b] Excluding granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals

[c] Not reported elsewhere

[R] Revised

TABLE T-9—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL DISPOSITIONS BY WRITTEN OPINION PER JUDGE-EQUIVALENT

Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

District	Full-time judge-equivalents[a]		Appeals disp. by written opinion		Orig. proceedings disp. by written opinion		Total appeals & orig. proc. by written opinion[b]		Per judge-equivalent	
	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83
I	18.9	[c] 18.2	1,799	1,701	169	121	1,968	1,822	104	100
II	22.8	[c] 27.1	2,513	2,383	109	89	2,622	2,472	115	91
III	7.0	7.2	830	844	86	75	916	919	131	128
IV	11.7	[c] 13.2	1,493	1,525	77	124	1,570	1,649	134	125
V	7.0	[c] 7.6	645	779	65	64	710	843	101	111
State Total[d]	67.5	73.3	7,280	7,232	506	473	7,786	7,705	115	105

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[a] "Full-time judge-equivalents" includes a court's regular justices plus the time reported for judges assigned to the court, minus the time reported for assignments of the court's regular members to another court and for extended absence.

[b] Note that "cases disposed of by written opinion" is a somewhat higher number than "majority written opinions" (see Table T-10) because some opinions dispose of two or more consolidated cases.

[c] Annual figure may understate present staffing because new divisions (or positions) were operative only part of the fiscal year.

[d] May not agree with total of districts because of rounding.

The situation in the Fourth Appellate District has been eased by the addition of four judges at the beginning of 1983, as authorized by recent legislation (Stats. 1981, ch. 959). This legislation originated with a Judicial Council request to create 15 new judgeships in existing Court of Appeal locations.[12] New judicial positions were requested on the basis of statistical projections of workload in each district. Although the projections did not then support new judgeships for the Third Appellate District, and none were requested, subsequent experience indicates that the projections were too low, and that the court's workload would justify an increase in judicial staffing.

An experimental program of holding preargument settlement conferences in civil appeals, begun in January 1975, has been formalized in a statewide rule facilitating courts' scheduling of these conferences.[13]

While there is little question that these conferences result in a significant number of added settlements, saving the parties expense and uncertainty, it is difficult to measure the results of the program statistically, because it has always been true that a large number of civil cases are settled or are abandoned pending appeal.

Two statistical measures include the results of settlement conferences in a way that is not dependent on possible subjective evaluations of their successes. Table T-9-A shows, per judge-equivalent, the number of cases disposed of, *including civil appeals disposed of without opinion* (i.e., settled or otherwise dismissed), so as to give equal weight to dispositions achieved by settlement and dispositions by written opinion. This table shows the Third District, with a very active settlement program, disposing of 166 cases per judge compared to a statewide average of 125 per judge.

Table T-9-B shows, as a percentage of civil appeals filed, the number disposed of without opinion. This measure has historically varied from district to district. The Third and Fifth Districts, with active settlement programs, show greater percentages of civil appeals dismissed than other districts.

The Third Appellate District, which pioneered using appellate settlement procedures in California, has reported 109 settlements concluded in 1982–83 as a result of its efforts. This report provides a measure of the value of their program: 109 cases is more than the average number of opinions expected per appellate judge. The settlement program thus contributed to the court's maintaining currency despite being short at least two judges based on the standards applied statewide.

TABLE T-9A—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL DISPOSITIONS PER JUDGE-EQUIVALENT INCLUDING CIVIL APPEALS DISMISSED

Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

	Full-time judge-equivalents [a]		*Total appeals & orig. proc. by written opinion* [b]		*Civil appeals without opinion* [c] *(settled, abandoned, dismissed)*		*Total dispositions by written opinion plus civil appeals without opinion*		*Per judge-equivalent*	
District	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*
I	18.9	[d] 18.2	1,968	1,822	371	365	2,339	2,187	124	120
II	22.8	[d] 27.1	[R] 2,622	2,472	372	414	[R] 2,994	2,886	131	106
III	7.0	7.2	916	919	226	273	1,142	1,192	163	166
IV	11.7	[d] 13.2	1,570	1,649	234	270	1,804	1,919	154	145
V	7.0	[d] 7.6	710	843	145	103	855	946	122	124
State Total [e]	67.5	73.3	[R] 7,786	7,705	1,348	1,425	[R] 9,134	9,130	135	125

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[a] "Full-time judge-equivalents" includes a court's regular judges plus the time reported for judges assigned to the court, minus the time reported for assignments of the court's regular members to another court and for extended absence.

[b] Note that "cases disposed of by written opinion" is a somewhat higher number than "majority written opinions" (see Table T-10) because some opinions dispose of two or more consolidated cases.

[c] Does not include dispositions where record on appeal was never filed. An appeal is not deemed "filed" for statistical purposes until the record is filed.

[d] Annual figure may understate present staffing because new divisions (or positions) were operative only part of the fiscal year.

[e] May not agree with total of districts because of rounding.

[R] Revised.

Outcome of Criminal Appeals

A tabulation of the outcome of criminal appeals (Table T-10) shows that relatively few defendants are successful: 92 percent of their appeals were affirmed in full or with modifications by Courts of Appeal, and 37 percent of the 24 defendants' appeals reviewed by the Supreme Court were affirmed in full or with modifications. In almost all of the defendants' appeals resulting in reversals, a new trial was the expected outcome.

TABLE T-9B—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL CIVIL APPEALS DISMISSED AFTER RECORD FILED

Fiscal Years 1975–76 through 1982–83

District[a]	*1975–76*	*1976–77*	*1977–78*	*1978–79*	*1979–80*	*1980–81*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*
NUMBER								
I	203	275	319	313	314	358	371	365
II	303	323	248	263	376	346	372	414
III	121	138	211	176	247	262	226	273
IV	128	203	174	197	249	251	234	270
V	34	44	44	94	129	129	145	103
State	789	983	996	1,043	1,315	1,346	1,348	1,425
PERCENTAGE OF CIVIL APPEALS FILED								
I	20	25	29	28	28	26	31	33
II	27	34	25	26	30	30	33	23
III	35	34	46	40	43	45	37	42
IV	23	32	23	26	28	26	25	22
V	25	24	18	30	33	34	47	37
State	25	30	28	28	31	30	32	28

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[a] The Sixth Appellate District was created on November 18, 1982 but no judges have been appointed and confirmed.

TABLE T-10—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL MAJORITY OPINIONS WRITTEN[a]

Fiscal Years 1973–74 through 1982–83

Majority opinions written	*1973–74*	*1974–75*	*1975–76*	*1976–77*	*1977–78*	*1978–79*	*1979–80*	*1980–81*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*
Total opinions	4,605	5,449	5,815	5,905	5,959	6,031	6,510	7,023	7,772	7,615
"By the Court" opinions	1,138	1,369	1,708	1,792	1,707	1,130	1,390	1,317	1,328	1,143
Authored opinions	3,467	4,080	4,107	4,113	4,252	4,901	5,120	5,706	6,444	6,472
By Court of Appeal justices	3,116	3,575	3,613	3,675	3,716	4,558	4,476	5,048	5,492	5,939
By assigned judges	351	505	494	438	536	343	644	658	952	533

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[a] Lower than "dispositions by written opinion" (Table T-9) because consolidated cases produce only one opinion.

TABLE T-10A—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT AND COURTS OF APPEAL OUTCOME OF CRIMINAL APPEALS TERMINATED[a] BY WRITTEN OPINION

Fiscal Year 1982–83

	Appeals by defendants				*Appeals by prosecution*[b]			
	Supreme Court		*Courts of Appeal*		*Supreme Court*		*Courts of Appeal*	
	Number	*%*	*Number*	*%*	*Number*	*%*	*Number*	*%*
Total cases	24	100	3,906	100	4	100	25	100
Affirmed in full	–	–	3,109	79	4	100	6	24
Affirmed with modifications	9	37	503	13	–	–	3	12
Total Affirmed	9	37	3,612	92	4	100	9	36
Reversed for expected retrial[c]	6	25	228	6	–	–	16	64
Reversed no retrial possible	9	37	65	2	–	–	–	–
Dismissed	–	–	1	< 1	–	–	–	–

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[a] Percentages may not add to total because of rounding.

[b] Pen. Code, § 1238.

[c] In a case appealed by prosecution, there may not yet have been a trial (if the order appealed from was a dismissal); or a retrial may be unnecessary (e.g., if the order appealed from was a sentence reduction).

The prosecution has a limited right to appeal from adverse trial court rulings, such as an order dismissing the prosecution, an order granting a new trial after conviction, and an order reducing the sentence originally imposed.[14] Although there are few appeals by the prosecution each year, they enjoy a high rate of success: in 1982–83 trial court rulings against the prosecution were reversed in 64 percent of the prosecution appeals reviewed by the Courts of Appeal; only four prosecution appeals reached the Supreme Court.

The low percentage of reversals in appeals by defendants does not necessarily indicate that the appeals were generally unmeritorious. Affirmances include cases in which there was error deemed to be harmless under all of the circumstances, and those in which significant legal questions were decided adversely to the appellant.

3. PENDING MATTERS

Total Appeals Pending

There were 9,873 appeals pending in the Courts of Appeal on June 30, 1983, an increase of 1,039 (+12 percent) over the number pending a year earlier. An appeal is treated as "filed" for statistical purposes when the record on appeal is transmitted to the Court of Appeal. It is not ready for action by the court, however, until briefing has been completed, which is generally several months after the appeal is filed. During the intervening period, a significant number of appeals are dismissed as a result of settlement or abandonment.

Accordingly, while total appeals pending indicate the courts' potential workload, only those in the category "argued, calendared or ready for calendar" represent appeals ready for judicial action.

TABLE T-11—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
APPEALS PENDING
June 30, 1982 and June 30, 1983

	June 30, 1982			*June 30, 1983*		
Courts of Appeal[a]	*Total pending*	*Civil*	*Criminal*	*Total pending*	*Civil*	*Criminal*
State Total	8,834	4,649	4,185	9,873	5,109	4,764
District I—Total	3,527	2,248	1,279	3,764	2,126	1,638
Division 1[b]	923	581	342	900	498	402
Division 2[b]	965	643	322	901	486	415
Division 3[b]	654	408	246	726	408	318
Division 4[b]	985	616	369	1,010	584	426
Division 5[cg]	–	–	–	227	150	77
District II—Total	2,043	852	1,191	2,387	1,292	1,095
Division 1[b]	374	126	248	357	186	171
Division 2[b]	355	146	209	342	187	155
Division 3[b]	450	239	211	432	238	194
Division 4[b]	402	163	239	322	167	155
Division 5[b]	462	178	284	398	229	169
Division 6[cg]	–	–	–	267	132	135
Division 7[cg]	–	–	–	269	153	116
District III[d]	830	442	388	918	458	460
District IV—Total	1,401	663	738	1,597	835	762
Division 1[eh]	696	322	374	640	368	272
Division 2[bh]	705	341	364	418	187	231
Division 3[bg]	–	–	–	539	280	259
District V[f]	1,033	444	589	1,207	398	809

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[a] The Sixth Appellate District was created with three judgeships on November 18, 1982 but no judges have been appointed and confirmed.
[b] Authorized four judges.
[c] Authorized three judges.
[d] Authorized seven judges.
[e] Authorized six judges.
[f] Authorized eight judges on November 18, 1982.
[g] Created on November 18, 1982.
[h] Reorganized on November 18, 1982.

Pending Appeals Argued, Calendared or Ready for Calendar

An appeal is ready for judicial action when the last brief has been filed, or the time for its filing has passed. Of the total appeals pending on June 30, 1983, there were 4,593 ready for judicial action, as compared with 4,007 pending a year earlier, an increase of 586 (+15 percent) (see Table T-12). Increases in the First District (+378 or 19 percent), Third District (+78 or 25 percent), and Fourth District (+168 or 35 percent) are notable.

The significance of the number of ready appeals may be measured by comparing that number with the number of cases the court disposes of in a year.[15] The "ready pending ratio" in Table T-13 is the courts' volume of ready appeals expressed as a percentage of the preceding year's dispositions by written opinion. There is, of course, an irreducible minimum number of cases that will be on hand. For example, if 1 month were allowed for calendaring and notice and 1 month for decision, there would be 2 months' ready appeals, or 16.7 percent of a year's cases.

Statewide, there are now over 9 months' civil cases (81 percent of a year) ready, and ready criminal cases amount to almost 6 months' workload (47 percent of a year). However, the situation varies widely from district to district.

The First Appellate District had almost 2 years' civil cases and a year's criminal cases ready as of June 30, 1983. The Second District had between 4 and 5 months' civil cases and between 2 and 3 months' criminal cases ready. In the Third District, ready civil and criminal cases each amounted to about 5 months' workload. The Fourth District's comparable figures indicate about 6 months' civil and 4 months' criminal cases ready; and in the Fifth Appellate District, ready civil cases amounted to about 9 months' workload and ready criminal cases equalled 8 months' workload.

TABLE T-12—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
APPEALS ARGUED, CALENDARED OR READY FOR CALENDAR
June 30, 1982 and June 30, 1983

	June 30, 1982			*June 30, 1983*		
Courts of Appeal[a]	*Total*	*Civil*	*Criminal*	*Total*	*Civil*	*Criminal*
State Total	4,007	2,550	1,457	4,593	2,733	1,860
District I—Total	2,023	1,553	470	2,401	1,614	787
Division 1[b]	545	402	143	554	365	189
Division 2[b]	560	455	105	599	388	211
Division 3[b]	337	268	69	450	321	129
Division 4[b]	581	428	153	674	440	234
Division 5[cg]	–	–	–	124	100	24
District II—Total	638	345	293	635	347	288
Division 1[b]	84	37	47	67	41	26
Division 2[b]	57	27	30	66	44	22
Division 3[b]	182	136	46	109	50	59
Division 4[b]	112	60	52	74	24	50
Division 5[b]	203	85	118	130	74	56
Division 6[cg]	–	–	–	108	68	40
Division 7[cg]	–	–	–	81	46	35
District III[d]	313	131	182	391	199	192
District IV—Total	475	235	240	643	376	267
Division 1[eh]	294	129	165	296	177	119
Division 2[bh]	181	106	75	123	71	52
Division 3[bg]	–	–	–	224	128	96
District V[f]	558	286	272	523	197	326

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[a] The Sixth Appellate District was created with three judgeships on November 18, 1982 but no judges have been appointed and confirmed.

[b] Authorized four judges.

[c] Authorized three judges.

[d] Authorized seven judges.

[e] Authorized six judges.

[f] Authorized eight judges on November 18, 1982.

[g] Created on November 18, 1982.

[h] Reorganized on November 18, 1982.

TABLE T-13—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL ANALYSIS OF PENDING READY APPEALS

Fiscal Year 1982–83

	Appeals disposed of by written opinion fiscal year 1982–83			*Appeals argued, calendared or ready June 30, 1983*			*Ready-pending ratio (June 30, 1983 percent figures)*			*Ready-pending ratio (June 30, 1982 percent figures)*		
District[*]	*Total*	*Civil*	*Criminal*	*Total*	*Civil*	*Criminal*	*Total*	*Civil*	*Criminal*	*Total*	*Civil*	*Criminal*
State Total	7,232	3,257	3,975	4,593	2,733	1,860	64	84	47	55	80	36
I	1,701	921	780	2,401	1,614	787	141	175	101	112	191	48
II	2,383	917	1,466	635	347	288	27	38	20	25	35	19
III	844	369	475	391	199	192	46	54	40	38	35	40
IV	1,525	775	750	643	376	267	42	48	36	32	30	34
V	779	275	504	523	197	326	67	72	65	86	120	67

[*] The Sixth Appellate District was created on November 18, 1982 but no judges have been appointed and confirmed.

Although the Third and Fourth Appellate Districts show only modest ready appeals ratios averaging 5 months' cases each, trends in both districts suggest further filing increases. In each district, as noted above, only unusually high numbers of opinions written per judge have prevented the accumulation of more significant numbers of cases.

The situation in the First Appellate District may be improving as a result of three additional judges who took office in December 1982. In addition, throughout the fiscal year the court was participating in a program designed to increase its rate of case dispositions. This program included an experiment in the use of appellate settlement conferences in civil cases, conducted under the auspices of the American Bar Association and still under evaluation. The First District also has received assistance from judges assigned by the Chief Justice, and has been provided extra research attorney and secretarial support out of temporary help.

Time to Decision

Viewing the ratios in the preceding table as fractions of a year, they correspond closely to the reported average times for decision of ready appeals in the several districts. Criminal appeals receive priority in consideration and are generally decided promptly after briefing is completed.

Civil appeals in some districts, however, are to an increasing degree pending for extended periods of time after the last brief is filed. In evaluating Table T-14, it should be noted that times are stated as the median number of months that a case was pending, based on cases *decided* during the last quarter of the fiscal year.

4. OPINIONS PUBLISHED

Table T-15 indicates the percentage of majority opinions of Courts of Appeal certified for publication during 1982–83. Statewide, and in each appellate district, the percentage of opinions published was about the same as in the previous year.[16]

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[7] "Contested matters" includes all appeals and original proceedings; it excludes motions to dismiss on clerk's certificate, which do not significantly add to the courts' workload.

[8] "Contested matters" means appeals and original proceedings. While some motions (e.g., a contested motion to dismiss) may add significantly to the courts' work, the majority of motions do not do so to any great extent.

[9] Includes cases disposed of before record filed. Dispositions without opinion *after record filed* were:

	1982–1983	1981–1982	1980–1981
Civil Appeals	1,425	1,348	1,346
Criminal Appeals	602	634	759

[10] 1976 Annual Report, p. 34.

[11] "[N]o state appellate court operating at the first level of review should be asked or permitted to make more than 100 dispositions on the merits per judgeship per year." Carrington et al., Justice on Appeal, p. 230 (West 1976).

[12] As enacted, chapter 959 created 18 new judicial positions and 3 new Court of Appeal locations.

[13] Rule 19.5, Cal. Rules of Court, effective January 1, 1977.

[14] Penal Code section 1238.

[15] Dispositions by written opinion are used here because dismissals by stipulation and the like generally occur before cases are "ready."

[16] Publication rates in 1980–81 (state total) were: Total, 13 percent; civil appeals, 17 percent; criminal appeals, 7 percent; and original proceedings, 30 percent.

TABLE T-14
CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL TIME TO DECISION MEDIAN TIME IN MONTHS
Quarter Ending June 30, 1983

Courts of Appeal[a]	*Notice of appeal to filing of opinion*		*Ready for calendar to filing of opinion*	
	Civil	*Criminal*	*Civil*	*Criminal*
District I				
Division 1[b]	24	14	15	4
Division 2[b]	20	18	8	7
Division 3[b]	19	15	8	5
Division 4[b]	42	17	26	7
Division 5[c,g]	–	–	–	–
District II				
Division 1[b]	15	10	3	4
Division 2[b]	15	12	1	1
Division 3[b]	20	9	2	2
Division 4[b]	18	13	2	2
Division 5[b]	19	11	5	4
Division 6[c,g]	16	12	8	4
Division 7[c,g]	18	11	3	3
District III[d]	11	11	5	4
District IV				
Division 1[e,h]	15	11	3	4
Division 2[b,h]	12	11	3	2
Division 3[b,g]	12	11	2	2
District V[f]	24	15	14	8

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[a] The Sixth Appellate District was created with three judgeships on November 18, 1982 but no judges have been appointed and confirmed.

[b] Authorized four judges.

[c] Authorized three judges.

[d] Authorized seven judges.

[e] Authorized six judges.

[f] Authorized eight judges on November 18, 1982.

[g] Created on November 18, 1982.

[h] Reorganized on November 18, 1982.

TABLE T-15
CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL PERCENTAGE OF MAJORITY OPINIONS PUBLISHED
Fiscal Year 1982–83

Courts of Appeal[a]	*Total*	*Civil appeals*	*Criminal appeals*	*Original proceedings*
State Total	13	19	6	30
District I	16	20	7	37
Division 1	14	19	6	32
Division 2	13	15	7	27
Division 3	17	22	5	51
Division 4	19	25	12	34
Division 5[b]	25	25	–	50
District II	15	25	6	48
Division 1	13	20	6	42
Division 2	17	25	10	58
Division 3	12	21	2	56
Division 4	16	31	4	43
Division 5	17	29	10	50
Division 6[b]	8	15	5	–
Division 7[b]	20	33	4	33
District III	7	10	4	15
District IV	11	17	4	19
Division 1[c]	12	20	5	10
Division 2[c]	11	15	4	25
Division 3[b]	8	11	–	–
District V	11	17	6	17

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[a] The Sixth Appellate District was created on November 18, 1982 but no judges have been appointed and confirmed.

[b] Created on November 18, 1982.

[c] Reorganized on November 18, 1982.

C. Superior Courts

1. JUDICIAL STAFFING

This section explains the various indicators and measures of judicial resources that are referred to throughout the discussion on superior courts.

The term "judicial positions" refers to persons in superior courts who perform duties generally required of judges. It includes judgeships authorized by legislation (whether filled or not) and authorized full-time court commissioners and juvenile court referees. Commissioners and referees are included since they relieve judges of routine functions and also act as temporary judges with the consent of the parties.

The term "judicial positions" is generally used in conjunction with judicial staffing requirements, that is, a court's need for additional judges. By comparing the number of judicial positions in a court with the computed number needed to carry the court's caseload, the number of additional judicial positions required by a court is determined. The term "judicial positions" is therefore used in association with filings and other measures of potential work.

"Judicial position equivalent" is used when a more restrictive term is required to describe the persons who were actually available and present in the courts. That number is determined by adjusting the authorized number of judges to reflect vacancies (but not vacation or sick time), assistance rendered to other courts, assistance received from full-time and part-time commissioners and referees and from assigned and temporary judges sitting by the stipulation of the parties.

The term "judicial position equivalents" has generally been used in conjunction with the analysis of court output or case dispositions, since it represents the amount of judicial time that was present and available to the court.

TABLE T-16—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS NUMBER OF JUDICIAL POSITIONS AND JUDICIAL POSITION EQUIVALENTS[a]

Fiscal Years 1973–74 through 1982–83

	Judicial positions								*Judicial position equivalents*	
	Total		*Judges*			*Court commissioners and referees*				
Fiscal Year	*Number*	*Change from preceding year*	*Number*	*Change from preceding year*	*Percent of total judicial positions*	*Total*	*Court commissioners*	*Referees*	*Total number*	*Change from preceding year*
1973–74	[R]574	[R]+1	478	+1	83	[R]96	[R]66	[R]30	586	+8
1974–75	[R]599	+25	[R]501	[R]+23	84	98	69	29	600	+14
1975–76	619	[R]+20	520	[R]+19	84	99	71	28	622	+22
1976–77	647	+28	542	+22	84	105	77	28	644	+22
1977–78	646	−1	551	+9	85	95	69	26	663	+19
1978–79	659	+13	561	+10	85	98	71	27	667	+4
1979–80	705	+46	607	+46	86	98	77	21	688	+21
1980–81	725	+20	628	+21	87	97	74	23	709	+21
1981–82	723	−2	628	0	87	95	73	22	736	+27
1982–83	744	+21	648	+20	87	96	76	20	745	+9

[a] Data for 1981–82 and 1982–83 for the individual courts are listed in Appendix Table A-26A. See text and glossary for definitions.
[R] Revised

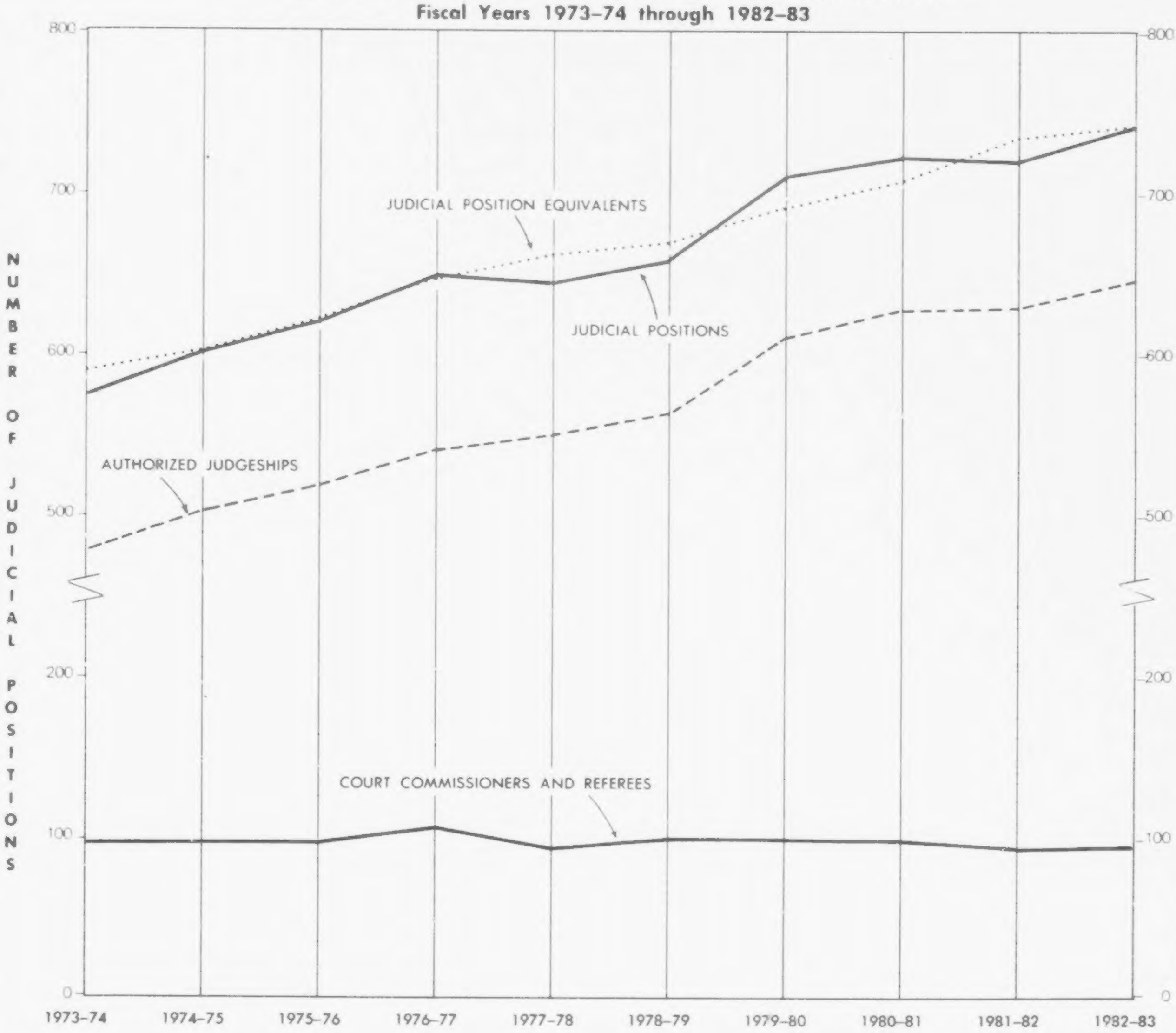
In fiscal year 1982–83, the 744 judicial positions in the superior courts were an increase of 21 positions from the number authorized in 1981–82 (see Table T-16). Twenty of the additional positions were judgeships resulting from past legislation. Legislation passed in 1982 created 6 new judgeships and legislation passed in 1981 created 14 new positions.

During the 10-year period from 1973–74 to 1982–83, the number of judicial positions in the superior courts increased at an annual rate of 17 positions per year. Of the total 170 judicial positions added during this 10-year period, all 170 positions were judgeships.

The 96 full-time commissioners and referees in superior courts was at the same level that it was 10 years ago. The commissioner positions increased by 10 to a total of 76 during this 10-year period. The number of referee positions decreased by 10 to a total of 20. In many instances during the 10-year period, referee positions were replaced by commissioner positions and some commissioner positions were replaced with judges. Judges occupied almost 87 percent of all judicial positions in superior courts in 1982–83. In 1973–74, they occupied 83 percent.

In 1982–83 the 745 judicial position equivalents—i.e., the number equivalent to the actual number of judges, commissioners, and referees present in superior court—was virtually the same as the number of judicial positions authorized by statute (744). Judicial position equivalents rose 9 positions from 1981–82. This increase was much smaller than the rise (+21) in the number of authorized judicial positions, since the 736 judicial position equivalents in 1981–82 was already high and was more than the number of authorized judicial positions (723) in 1981–82. In addition, a rule change adopted effective January 1983, requires that assistance rendered or received be reported in one-fourth day units rather than one-half day. These new units of reporting may have produced a reduction in the total days of assistance reported as rendered and received by superior courts, and consequently depressed the number of judicial position equivalents. During the 10-year period between 1973–74 and 1982–83, the judicial position equivalents maintained a steadier pattern of annual growth than judicial positions.

FIGURE 7A—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS JUDICIAL POSITIONS
Fiscal Years 1973–74 through 1982–83



SOURCE TABLE T 16

2. FILINGS

Highlights

The 753,500 cases filed in superior court in 1982–83 established a new record high and was about 12,600 cases or almost 2 percent above the previous peak of 740,900 cases reached four years earlier. The 1982–83 total was also about 15,100 or 2 percent more than in 1981–82.

In 1982–83, 8 of the 12 categories registered increases from a year earlier. Five categories showed moderate or substantial increases and accounted for 98 percent of the total gain. Appeals from lower courts filed in superior court registered the highest percentage gain (30 percent) of all proceedings. This was four to six times greater than the percentage gains reflected by categories showing the next largest gains. The larger absolute increases were reported in other civil petitions (+5,300), personal injury (+5,000), criminal (+5,000), appeals from lower courts (+5,000), and other civil complaints (+4,400). Small gains were reported in probate and guardianship, mental health and juvenile dependency. The categories with increases rose about 25,300 cases. Decreases were reported in four categories: family law (−6,500), juvenile delinquency (−2,100), habeas corpus (−1,200), and eminent domain (−300). Together, these categories declined by 10,100 cases.

The filings per judge index in 1982–83 declined from the 1981–82 level. After three consecutive years of relative stability, the filings per judge index dropped to 1,163. (See Table T-16A.)

TABLE T-16A—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS TOTAL FILINGS AND FILINGS PER JUDGESHIP

Fiscal Years 1973–74 through 1982–83

	Filings			
		Change from preceding year		
Fiscal year	*Total*	*Amount*	*Percent*	*Total filings per judgeship*
1973–74	562,248	29,685	6	1,176
1974–75	602,478	40,230	7	1,203
1975–76	666,458	63,988	11	1,282
1976–77	713,846	47,388	7	1,317
1977–78	726,659	12,813	2	1,319
1978–79	740,933	14,274	2	1,321
1979–80	713,476	−27,457	−4	1,175
1980–81	735 219	21,743	3	1,171
1981–82	738,363	3,144	1	1,176
1982–83	753,488	15,125	2	1,163

Filings by Type of Proceedings

In 1982–83 civil filings, overall, rose modestly by 8,300 cases or 2 percent over 1981–82 (see Table T-17). Each category, however, showed varied trends from an increase of 5,300 filings in other civil petitions (see Glossary) to a decrease of 6,500 cases in family law. The absolute increase in other civil petitions of 5,300 filings (+5 percent) was the highest of all categories and accounted for 21 percent of all the increases. The total of other civil petitions filed in 1982–83 was only 200 petitions below the record 118,400 cases filed in 1978–79. Filings by district attorneys to recover from noncustodial parents child support payments made by the county may have contributed to an increase in other civil petition filings. Among the counties reporting large increases between 1981–82 and 1982–83 were San Bernardino (+1,957), Santa Clara (+1,647), Orange (+1,624), Los Angeles (+1,173), Kern (+787) and Fresno (+339). Some of the counties that reported large decreases were Alameda (−1,342), San Diego (−523) and San Joaquin (−390).

The second and the fifth largest increases of all proceedings were also registered in the civil group. They are of particular importance in assessing caseload since they occurred in the time-consuming categories of personal injury, death and property damage, and other civil complaints. The 85,500 personal injury, death and property damage cases filed in 1982–83 was 5,000 cases (+6 percent) more than in 1981–82. Although motor vehicle cases rose by 1,400, more than 3,600 cases resulted from filings of complaints not involving motor vehicles. Counties reporting large increases in motor vehicle personal injury cases were Los Angeles (+1,165) and Orange (+202). Counties reporting large increases in cases other than motor vehicle were Los Angeles (+1,568), Alameda (+456) and San Francisco (+346).

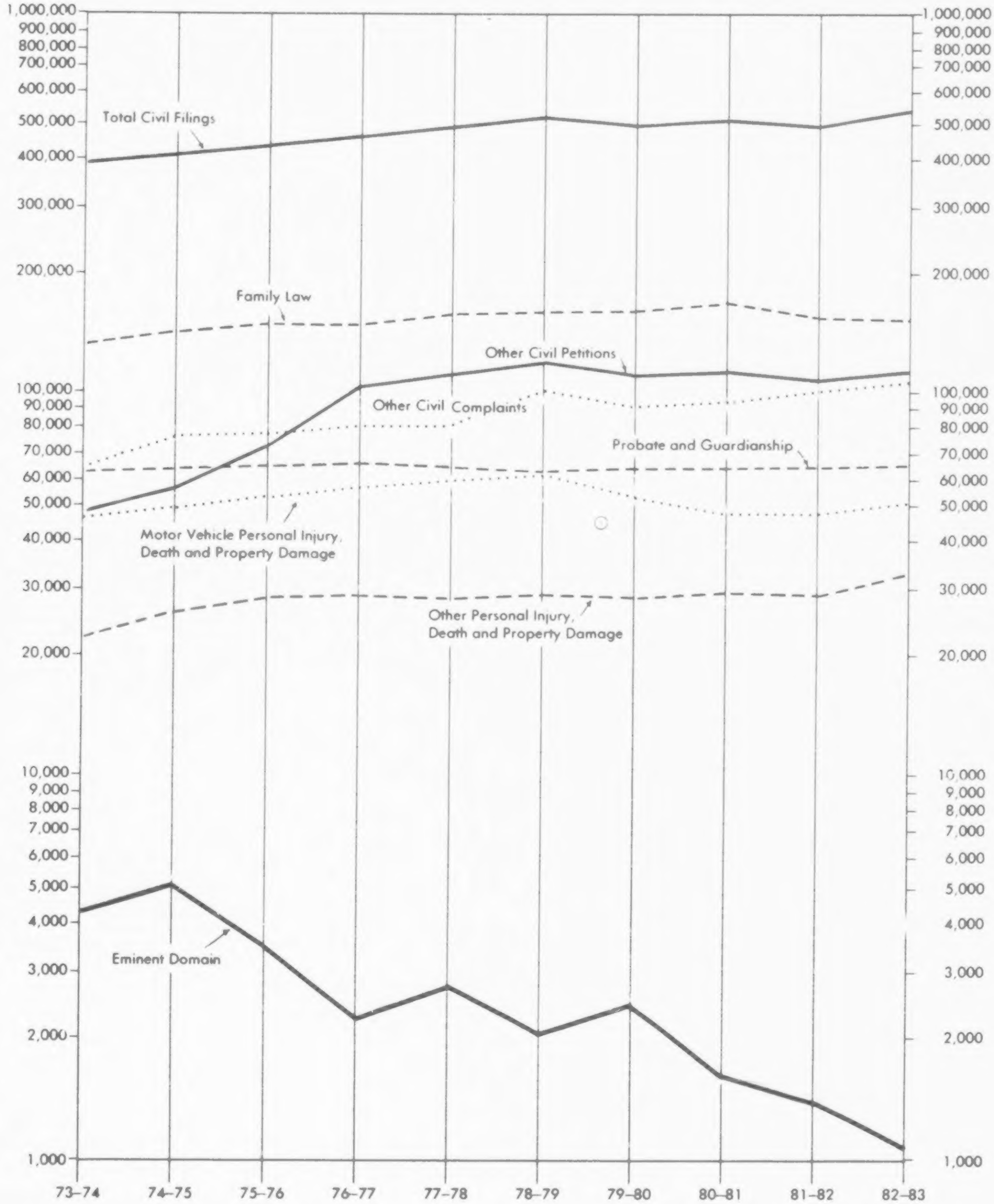
TABLE T-17—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS CIVIL FILINGS

Fiscal Years 1973–74 through 1982–83

				Personal injury death & property damage				*Other civil*	
Fiscal year	*Total civil filings*	*Probate and guardianship*	*Family law*	*Total*	*Motor vehicle*	*Other*	*Eminent domain*	*Complaints*	*Petitions*
				NUMBER					
1973–74	407,923	62,960	154,793	70,854	48,205	22,649	4,313	66,996	48,007
1974–75	443,356	61,975	162,938	75,239	49,266	25,973	5,299	81,387	56,518
1975–76	476,905	62,947	168,602	80,310	52,555	27,755	3,617	84,955	76,474
1976–77	523,391	64,910	172,211	85,604	57,193	28,411	2,249	82,232	116,185
1977–78	534,686	63,774	175,160	86,729	58,822	27,907	2,725	88,349	117,949
1978–79	551,393	62,858	175,837	92,962	63,108	29,854	2,074	99,279	118,383
1979–80	521,068	64,408	176,279	83,271	53,733	29,538	2,509	89,300	105,301
1980–81	532,556	64,779	177,255	80,970	50,723	30,247	1,719	93,916	113,917
1981–82	532,190	64,965	167,902	80,495	50,180	30,315	1,498	104,384	112,946
1982–83	540,510	65,429	161,391	85,509	51,560	33,949	1,208	108,745	118,228
				PERCENT					
1973–74	100	15	38	17	12	6	1	16	12
1974–75	100	14	37	17	11	6	1	18	13
1975–76	100	13	35	17	11	6	1	18	16
1976–77	100	12	33	16	11	5	<1	16	22
1977–78	100	12	33	16	11	5	1	17	22
1978–79	100	11	32	17	11	5	<1	18	21
1979–80	100	12	34	16	10	6	<1	17	20
1980–81	100	12	33	15	10	6	<1	18	21
1981–82	100	12	31	15	10	6	<1	20	21
1982–83	100	12	30	16	10	6	<1	20	22
				PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR					
1973–74	5	1	4	13	11	17	−33	17	−1
1974–75	9	−2	5	6	2	15	23	21	18
1975–76	8	2	3	7	7	7	−32	4	35
1976–77	10	3	2	7	9	2	−38	−3	52
1977–78	2	−2	2	1	3	−2	21	7	2
1978–79	3	−1	<1	7	7	7	−24	12	<1
1979–80	−6	2	<1	−10	−15	−1	21	−10	−11
1980–81	2	<1	<1	−3	−6	2	−31	5	8
1981–82	−1	<1	−5	−1	−1	<1	−13	11	−1
1982–83	2	1	−4	6	3	12	−19	4	5
				AMOUNT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR					
1973–74	21,158	554	5,731	7,989	4,684	3,305	−2,139	9,702	−679
1974–75	35,433	−985	8,145	4,385	1,061	3,324	986	14,391	8,511
1975–76	33,549	972	5,664	5,071	3,289	−1,782	−1,682	3,568	19,956
1976–77	46,486	1,963	3,609	5,294	4,638	656	−1,368	−2,723	39,711
1977–78	11,295	−1,136	2,949	1,125	1,629	−504	476	6,117	1,764
1978–79	16,707	−916	677	6,233	4,286	1,947	−651	10,930	434
1979–80	−30,325	1,550	442	−9,691	−9,375	−316	435	−9,979	−13,082
1980–81	11,482	371	976	−2,301	−3,010	709	−790	4,616	8,610
1981–82	−366	186	−9,353	−475	−543	68	−221	10,468	−971
1982–83	8,320	464	−6,511	5,014	1,380	3,634	−290	4,361	5,282

FIGURE 8—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS CIVIL FILINGS

Fiscal Years 1973–74 through 1982–83



SOURCE: TABLE T-17

○ Lower court jurisdiction of civil cases raised from a maximum of $5,000 to $15,000 on July 1, 1979.

TABLE T-17A CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
JUVENILE FILINGS
Fiscal Years 1973–74 through 1982–83

	DELINQUENCY									*DEPENDENCY*[3]		
				W&I 601[1]			*W&I 602*[2]					
Fiscal year	*Total*	*Original*	*Subsequent*	*Total*	*Original*	*Subsequent*	*Total*	*Original*	*Subsequent*	*Total*	*Original*	*Subsequent*
NUMBER												
1973–74		60,595									12,843	
1974–75		63,739									13,983	
1975–76[4]	93,980	56,943	37,037	12,806	9,675	3,131	81,174	47,268	33,906	14,092	13,151	941
1976–77	93,171	58,142	35,029	6,801	4,887	1,914	86,370	53,255	33,115	14,615	13,840	775
1977–78	87,703	55,806	31,897	2,313	1,868	445	85,390	53,938	31,452	17,524	16,672	852
1978–79	86,295	55,519	30,776	1,741	1,503	238	84,554	54,016	30,538	18,295	17,368	927
1979–80	82,887	52,346	30,541	1,315	1,152	163	81,572	51,194	30,378	19,651	18,475	1,176
1980–81	81,241	49,660	31,581	1,706	1,384	322	79,535	48,276	31,259	22,679	21,163	1,516
1981–82	79,591	49,821	29,770	1,105	851	254	78,486	48,970	29,516	23,045	21,843	1,202
1982–83	77,477	48,166	29,311	2,010	1,505	505	75,467	46,661	28,806	23,179	21,952	1,227
PERCENT												
1973–74		100									100	
1974–75		100									100	
1975–76[4]	100	61	39	14	10	3	86	50	36	100	93	7
1976–77	100	62	38	7	5	2	93	57	36	100	95	5
1977–78	100	64	36	3	2	1	97	62	36	100	95	5
1978–79	100	64	36	2	2	<1	98	63	35	100	95	5
1979–80	100	63	37	2	1	<1	98	62	37	100	94	6
1980–81	100	61	39	2	2	<1	98	59	38	100	93	7
1981–82	100	63	37	1	1	<1	99	62	37	100	95	5
1982–83	100	62	38	3	2	1	97	60	37	100	95	5
PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR												
1973–74		18									-<1	
1974–75		5									9	
1975–76[4]		-11									-6	
1976–77	-1	2	-5	-47	-49	-39	6	13	-2	4	5	-18
1977–78	-6	-4	-9	-66	-62	-77	-1	1	-5	20	20	10
1978–79	-2	-1	-4	-25	-20	-46	-1	<1	-3	4	4	9
1979–80	-4	-6	<1	-24	-23	-32	-4	-5	-1	7	6	27
1980–81	-2	-5	3	30	20	98	-3	-6	3	15	15	29
1981–82	-2	<1	-6	-35	-39	-21	-1	1	-6	2	3	-21
1982–83	-3	-3	-2	82	77	99	-4	-5	-2	1	<1	2
AMOUNT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR												
1973–74		9,259									-38	
1974–75		3,144									1,140	
1975–76[4]		-6,796									-832	
1976–77	-809	1,199	-2,008	-6,005	-4,788	-1,217	5,196	5,987	-791	523	689	-166
1977–78	-5,468	-2,336	-3,132	-4,488	-3,019	-1,469	-980	683	-1,663	2,909	2,832	77
1978–79	-1,408	-287	-1,121	-572	-365	-207	-836	78	-914	771	696	75
1979–80	-3,408	-3,173	-235	-426	-351	-75	-2,982	-2,822	-160	1,356	1,107	249
1980–81	-1,646	-2,686	1,040	391	232	159	-2,037	-2,918	881	3,028	2,688	340
1981–82	-1,650	161	-1,811	-601	-533	-68	-1,049	694	-1,743	366	680	-314
1982–83	-2,114	-1,655	-459	905	654	251	-3,019	-2,309	-710	134	109	25

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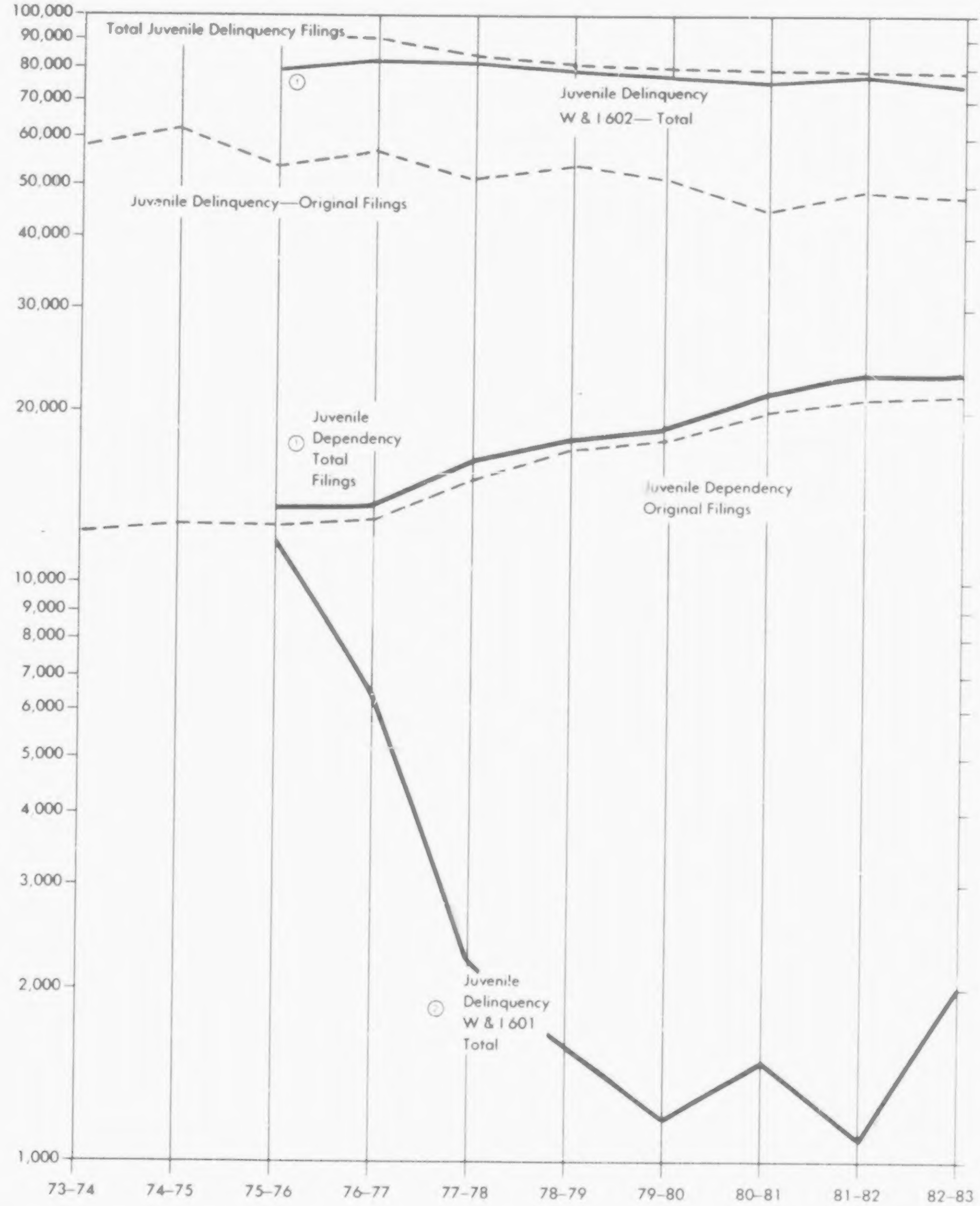
[1] Welf. & Inst. Code, § 601: Minors habitually refusing to obey parents; habitual truants; minors in danger of leading immoral life.

[2] Welf. & Inst. Code, § 602: Minors violating laws defining crime; minors failing to obey court order.

[3] Welf. & Inst. Code, § 300: Minors in need of effective parental care; destitute; physically dangerous to public; with unfit home.

[4] Data for subsequent filings and separate data for Welf. & Inst. Code, §§ 601 and 602 first available for 1975–76.

FIGURE 8A—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS JUVENILE FILINGS
Fiscal Years 1973–74 through 1982–83



SOURCE: TABLE T-11A

① Data for subsequent filings and separate data for W & I 601 and 602 first available for 1975–76.

② Jan. 1977 change in juvenile law prohibits prosecution of juveniles for activities for which adults cannot be prosecuted. Runaway minors no longer charged under W & I 601

TABLE T-17B—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS FILINGS OF OTHER PROCEEDINGS

Fiscal Years 1973–74 through 1982–83

Fiscal year	*Total other proceedings*	*Mental health*	*Criminal*	*Appeals from lower courts*			*Habeas corpus*		
				Total	*Civil*	*Criminal*	*Total*	*Criminal*	*Other*
				NUMBER					
1973–74	80,887	6,412	54,635	10,215			9,625		
1974–75	81,392	6,039	55,635	10,891			8,827		
1975–76	81,481	6,098	54,816	11,612	9,088 [1]	2,524 [1]	8,955	4,378 [1]	4,577 [1]
1976–77	82,669	5,451	54,619	12,740	10,232	2,508	9,859	4,019	5,840
1977–78	86,746	4,055	55,369	14,601	11,893	2,708	12,721	3,975	8,746
1978–79	84,950	3,573	53,955	14,414	12,065	2,349	13,008	3,541	9,467
1979–80	89,870	3,593	58,004	14,885	12,389	2,496	13,388	3,766	9,622
1980–81	98,740	3,786	64,993	15,035	12,513	2,522	14,929	3,599	11,330
1981–82	103,527	4,085	67,411	16,759	14,138	2,621	15,282	3,682	11,600
1982–83	112,322	4,106	72,421	21,733	18,635	3,098	14,062	3,723	10,339
				PERCENT					
1973–74	100	8	68	13			12		
1974–75	100	7	68	13			11		
1975–76	100	7	67	14	11	3	11	5	6
1976–77	100	7	66	15	12	3	12	5	7
1977–78	100	5	64	17	14	3	15	5	10
1978–79	100	4	64	17	14	3	15	4	11
1979–80	100	4	65	17	14	3	15	4	11
1980–81	100	4	66	15	13	3	15	4	11
1981–82	100	4	65	16	14	3	15	4	11
1982–83	100	4	64	19	17	3	13	3	9
				PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR					
1973–74	−1	−4	−11	45			55		
1974–75	1	−6	2	7			−8		
1975–76	<1	1	−1	7			1		
1976–77	1	−11	−<1	10	13	−1	10	−8	28
1977–78	5	−26	1	15	16	8	29	−1	50
1978–79	−2	−12	−3	−1	1	−13	2	−11	8
1979–80	6	<1	8	3	3	6	3	6	2
1980–81	10	5	12	1	1	1	12	−4	18
1981–82	5	8	4	11	13	4	2	2	2
1982–83	8	1	7	30	32	18	−8	1	−11
				AMOUNT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR					
1973–74	−694	−273	−6,970	3,149			3,400		
1974–75	505	−373	1,000	676			−798		
1975–76	89	59	−819	721			128		
1976–77	1,188	−647	−197	1,128	1,144	−16	904	−359	1,263
1977–78	4,077	−1,396	750	1,861	1,661	200	2,862	−44	2,906
1978–79	−1,796	−482	−1,414	−187	172	−359	287	−434	721
1979–80	4,920	20	4,049	471	324	147	380	225	155
1980–81	8,870	193	6,989	150	124	26	1,541	−167	1,708
1981–82	4,797	299	2,418	1,724	1,625	99	353	83	270
1982–83	8,785	21	5,010	4,974	4,497	477	−1,220	41	−1,261

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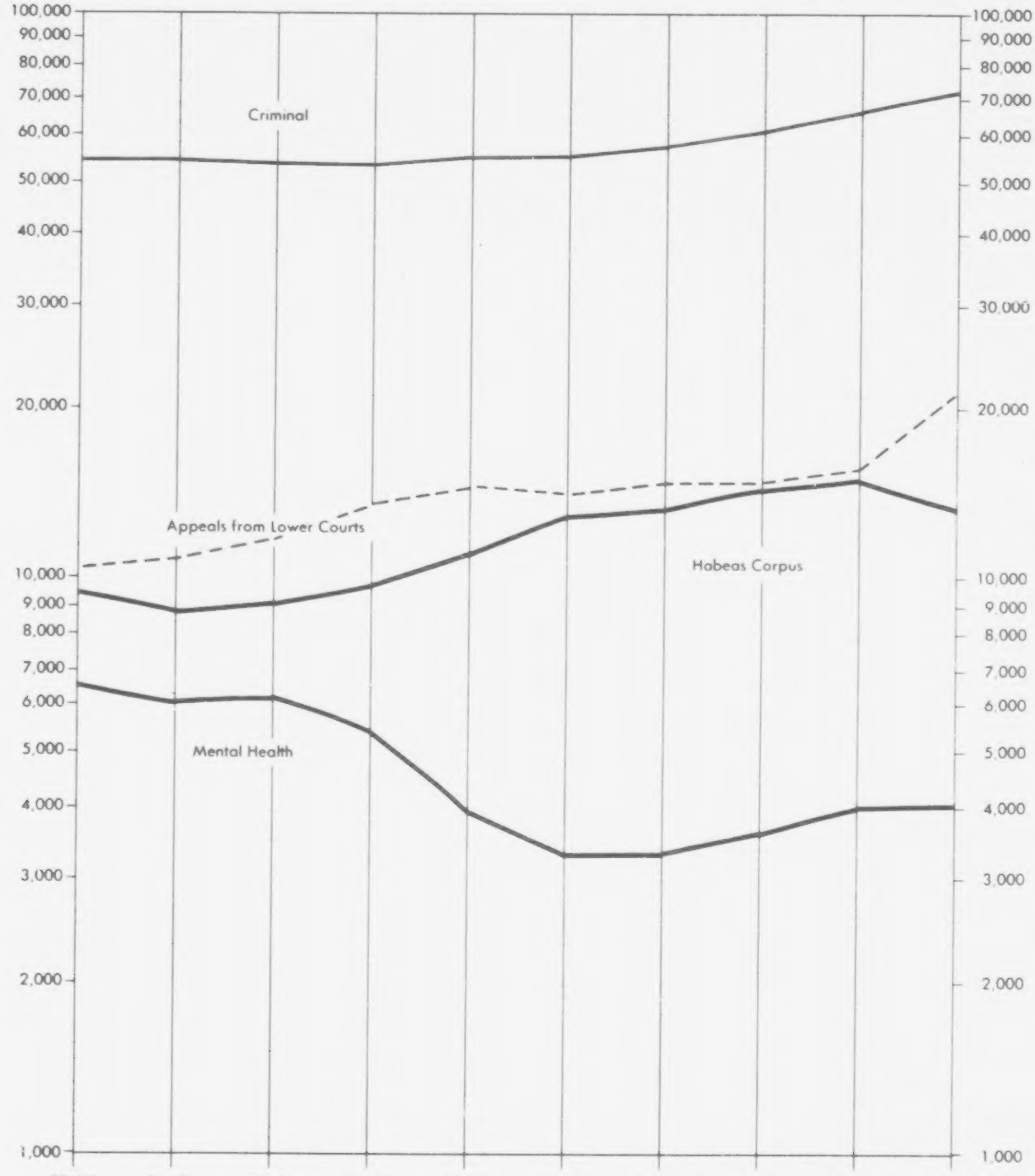
[1] Components of appeals from lower courts and habeas corpus first available for 1975–76.

FIGURE 8B—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS FILINGS OF OTHER PROCEEDINGS

Fiscal Years 1973–74 through 1982–83



SOURCE: TABLE T-17B

① Small claims jurisdictional maximum increased from $750 to $1,500, January 1982.

Other civil complaints rose by 4,400 cases (+4 percent) to 108,700, the highest level ever for this case category. The gain was the fifth highest of all proceedings. Counties with the larger increases were San Diego (+1,024), Los Angeles (+898), Orange (+871), Sonoma (+574), San Francisco (+490), Mendocino (+377), Alameda (+324), Santa Clara (+314) and Contra Costa (+303). Some counties, however, showed declines, e.g., Fresno (−679), Solano (−593), Kern (−368) and Riverside (−304).

The largest decrease of all categories also occurred in the civil group. The 161,400 family law cases, the largest of all categories, reflected a decrease of 6,500 cases, or 4 percent less than the number in the preceding year. The decline was 64 percent of the decreases and the second in two years. The largest family law declines were registered in the following courts: Los Angeles (−3,675), Orange (−696), Ventura (−697) and Sacramento (−409).

In the remaining civil categories, the changes were relatively small. Probate and guardianship, changing very little during the past 10 years, rose by 500 cases (+1 percent) from the preceding year to 65,400 cases. Eminent domain decreased by 300 cases to 1,200 cases, the lowest level in 10 years.

The 77,500 juvenile delinquency cases in 1982–83 reflected a decrease for the seventh consecutive year (see Table T-17A). About 2,100 or 3 percent fewer cases were filed in 1982–83 than in 1981–82. Although both original and subsequent petitions decreased, the decline in original petitions was three times larger than the decline in subsequent petitions. Original filings represent minors making initial contact with the courts. Subsequent filings represent minors who are already wards of the court.

Despite the decreased juvenile delinquency filings, trends among the courts were mixed. Some courts with large changes were Orange (−1,623), Santa Clara (−930), Ventura (−494), Fresno (−245), Los Angeles (+421) and Kern (+307).

Most juvenile delinquency cases are filed under Welfare and Institutions Code section 602 (see Glossary on "Juvenile Delinquency"). In 1982–83, about 75,500 cases were filed. This volume was about 3,000 or 4 percent less than the number in 1981–82. The 2,000 juvenile delinquency cases under Welfare and Institutions Code section 601 reflected an increase of 900 cases from the preceding year.

Juvenile dependency cases in 1982–83 under Welfare and Institutions Code section 300 remained virtually unchanged from last year's level, increasing by 100 cases or 1 percent over 1981–82. It was the seventh consecutive annual increase; it was also the smallest.

The 72,400 criminal cases filed in 1982–83 were the highest in 10 years and exceeded the previous year by 5,000 cases or 7 percent. (See Table T-17-B.) This increase was the third highest of all proceedings. It was the largest criminal filings increase since 1980–81, and the second largest in the criminal category during the past 10 years. Some of the counties that reflected large increases between 1981–82 and 1982–83 were Los Angeles (+1,695), San Diego (+1,104), Santa Clara (+803), Riverside (+343) and Fresno (+302). These counties provided about 4,200 or 85 percent of the net increase in criminal filings.

The 21,700 appeals from lower courts in superior courts in 1982–83 was the highest ever. This number was almost 5,000 cases more than were filed in the preceding year. It rose 30 percent, the sharpest relative gain of all categories. The rise has been attributed in part to the state of the economy and to the increased jurisdiction of municipal and justice courts in handling small claims cases. A small claims jurisdiction in lower courts was raised from a maximum $750 to $1,500 on January 1, 1982. About 4,300 of the 5,000-case increase in appeals was filed in the trial departments of the superior courts. Some of the counties reporting gains in appeals were Los Angeles (+1,445), Orange (+419), San Diego (+416), Santa Clara (+347), Alameda (+289), San Mateo (+280) and San Bernardino (+273). Forty-five of the 58 superior courts reported increases of 14 percent or greater; 36 courts showed increases of 30 percent or greater.

Of the two remaining categories, habeas corpus showed a decrease of 1,200 cases or 8 percent. Mental health filings remained virtually unchanged.

Filings in Weighted Units

The number of cases filed provides only a rough measure of the potential work of judges since each filing is considered no different from any other for statistical purposes, and no recognition is given to the wide variance in judicial time spent on cases. To provide a more accurate measure of the potential judicial work reflected by filings, a system known as weighted caseload was developed. Under this system, a survey is conducted among the courts to determine (1) the average time required to dispose of each type of case and (2) the judge-year value, that is, the average time a judge spends working during a year.

The current set of weights and judge-year values were approved by the Judicial Council in 1977 and are shown in Table T-17C. Two sets of weights were approved. One set applies to Los Angeles court and the second set to other courts.

The weighted units represent the estimated minutes of judicial time required to dispose of the cases filed in superior court. Weighted units are computed by multiplying the number of filings in a category by the average case-related time (the weight) required to dispose of a filing in that category. The number of judicial positions required to dispose of the weighted caseload is determined by dividing the total weighted units by the judge-year value, that is, the number of minutes a judge is estimated to spend disposing of cases in a year. Weighted units are used primarily to estimate the judgeship needs of a court.

TABLE T-17C—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WEIGHTED FILINGS BY TYPE OF PROCEEDING
Fiscal Year 1982–83

	State Total		*State less L.A. County*			*Los Angeles*		
Type of proceeding	*Weighted filings*	*Required judicial positions*	*Weight*	*Weighted filings*[1]	*Required judicial positions*[2]	*Weight*	*Weighted filings*[1]	*Required judicial positions*[2]
Total	61,309,199	838	–	39,856,485	548	–	21,452,714	290
Probate and guardianship	1,820,828	25	31	1,443,608	20	20	377,220	5
Family law	7,275,821	100	43	5,133,770	71	51	2,142,051	29
P.I., death & prop. dam.	6,085,367	83	81	3,830,328	53	59	2,255,039	30
Eminent domain	124,089	2	72	67,752	1	211	56,337	1
Other civil								
Complaints	15,692,516	215	131	10,377,296	143	180	5,315,220	72
Petitions	1,331,873	18	11	955,493	13	12	376,380	5
Mental health	229,926	4	51	190,026	3	105	39,900	1
Juvenile								
Delinquency	4,769,071	65	53	2,935,352	40	83	1,833,719	25
Dependency	2,312,080	31	68	1,032,240	14	160	1,279,840	17
Criminal	20,474,252	280	282	13,156,992	181	284	7,317,260	99
Appeals from lower court	1,193,376	16	49	733,628	10	68	459,748	6
Habeas corpus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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[1] Filings multiplied by the weight assigned to the category.

[2] Weighted filings divided by the judge-year standard of 74,000 weighted units for Los Angeles County and 72,700 weighted units for the remainder of the state (individual categories may not add to total because of rounding). The 74,000 weighted units is the approved standard for courts with 11 or more judicial positions. The 72,700 weighted units is the average of the approved set of judge-year standards considering the number of judicial positions in each judge-year group as computed below:

Court size in judicial positions	*Judge-year standard*		*Judicial positions in group*	*Judicial positions multiplied by judge-year standard*
1–2	62,100	×	33	2,049,300
3–10	71,400	×	87	6,211,800
11 or more	74,000	×	363 (excluding L.A.)	26,862,000
			483	35,123,100 ÷ 483 = 72,718.6335 rounded to 72,700

Multiplication of the case weights by the filings reported in 1982–83 produced a caseload of 61 million weighted units for the superior courts. This weighted caseload, when divided by the judge-year values for superior courts, showed a workload for 838 judicial positions (see Table T-17C). In comparison, the number of judicial positions actually authorized in superior courts in 1982–83 was 744.

Figure 9 displays the number of judicial positions required to dispose of the weighted units in each major case category. It also displays the percentage that each major category is of total weighted units and total filings.

The chart shows that, the 3 categories with the largest weighted caseloads were criminal, other civil complaints, and family law. These categories accounted for 71 percent of the weighted caseload filed in superior courts in 1982–83, indicating the need for 595 of the 838 judicial positions required to process the cases filed.

The criminal category alone accounted for one-third of the total weighted units in the superior courts. Although criminal filings were only 10 percent of the total, the criminal weighted caseload indicated that 280 judicial positions were needed to process these filings.

Civil complaints represented the category with the next largest weighted caseload. Its weighted units were one-fourth of the total and reflected work for 215 judicial positions.

The family law category was the third highest with 12 percent of the total weighted units and reflected a requirement for 100 judicial positions to dispose of those cases. This category, however, accounted for over one-fifth of the total cases filed in superior court and had more filings in 1982–83 than any other group.

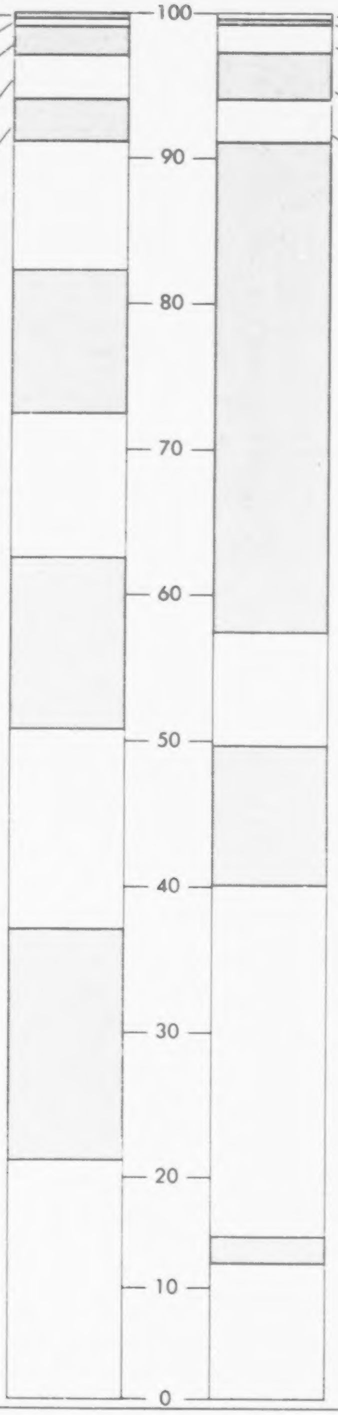
Personal injury and juvenile delinquency categories were, respectively, fourth and fifth highest in weighted units, with proportions of 10 percent and 8 percent. Their share of filings was somewhat comparable, with personal injury cases and juvenile delinquency petitions having 11 and 10 percent, respectively, of the total.

The remaining seven categories, including juvenile dependency, probate and guardianship, other civil petitions, appeals for lower courts, eminent domain, mental health, and habeas corpus, accounted for one-third of the total superior court filings but only one-tenth of the total weighted units. The weighted units in this group provide a caseload for 96 judicial positions.

FIGURE 9—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS

Categories as Percentage of Total Filings Compared with Categories as Percentage of Total Weighted Units and Required Judicial Positions—Fiscal Year 1982–83

	Filings	Percent of Total
Eminent Domain	1,208	< 1
Mental Health	4,106	< 1
Habeas Corpus	14,062	2
Appeals from Lower Courts	21,733	3
Juvenile Dependency	23,179	3
Probate and Guardianship	65,429	9
Criminal	72,421	10
Juvenile Delinquency	77,477	10
Personal Injury Death and Property Damage	85,509	11
Other Civil Complaints	108,745	14
Other Civil Petitions	118,228	16
Family Law	161,391	21



Percent of Total	Weighted Units	Required Judicial Positions	
1	124,089	2	Eminent Domain
1	229,926	4	Mental Health
2	1,193,376	16	Appeals from Lower Courts
4	2,312,080	31	Juvenile Dependency
3	1,820,828	25	Probate and Guardianship
33	20,474,252	280	Criminal
8	4,769,071	65	Juvenile Delinquency
10	6,085,367	83	Personal Injury, Death and Property Damage
26	15,692,516	215	Other Civil Complaints
2	1,331,873	18	Other Civil Petitions
12	7,275,821	100	Family Law

3. DISPOSITIONS

Highlights

In 1982–83 the superior courts disposed of 598,900 cases, exclusive of civil matters dismissed for lack of prosecution.[17] This was an increase of 16,900 cases or 3 percent over 1981–82.

The average number of cases disposed of per judicial position equivalent [18] (804) was slightly higher than in the preceding year (791). During the past 10 years, the average ranged from a low of 789 dispositions in 1973–74 to a high of 902 dispositions in 1976–77. This disposition rate only provides a rough index of judicial output since it is affected not only by judicial effort but also by factors over which courts have little or no control. Some of the influencing factors are changes in the frequency of types of cases filed, the rate at which cases are filed, the manner in which cases are disposed of, and the effect of changes in statutory and case law.

In 1982–83 judges disposed of about 31,800 or 13 percent more cases without trial than in 1981–82. At the same time, however, the number of cases disposed of by trial in 1982–83 decreased by 14,900 or 5 percent.

A probable cause for the shift was the change in the disposition of family law cases. On January 1, 1982, a statutory change went into effect which allows affidavits to be used in lieu of testimony in certain situations. As a result, a substantial number of family law cases were being disposed of without trial (+15,800) in 1982–83. This resulted in a decreasing number of family law cases that went to trial (−20,700).

The cases disposed of after trial reflected a decline in dispositions of uncontested matters, that is, cases terminated before evidence was introduced by both parties. These dispositions declined by 15,500 cases.

Dispositions of contested matters, on the other hand, increased by 600 cases. Contested matters are cases which were terminated after evidence was introduced by both parties. Thus, although the disposition of routine types of cases decreased, the disposition of time-consuming types of cases increased.

About 200 (−3 percent) fewer jury trials were held in 1982–83 than in 1981–82.

TABLE T-18—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
NUMBER OF JUDICIAL POSITION EQUIVALENTS, DISPOSITIONS (EXCLUDING CIVIL CASES DISMISSED FOR LACK OF PROSECUTION) AND DISPOSITIONS PER JUDICIAL POSITION EQUIVALENT [a]
Fiscal Years 1973–74 through 1982–83

	Number of judicial position equivalents		*Dispositions (less civil dismissals for lack of prosecution)*			
				Change from preceding year		
Fiscal year	*Total*	*Increases from preceding year*	*Total*	*Amount*	*Percent*	*Dispositions per judicial position equivalent*
1973–74	586	8	462,312	12,411	3	789
1974–75	600	14	485,903	23,591	5	810
1975–76	622	22	552,111	66,164	14	888
1976–77	644	22	581,037	28,926	5	902
1977–78	663	19	589,921	8,884	2	890
1978–79	667	4	588,015	−1,906	−<1	882
1979–80	688	21	563,530	−24,485	−4	819
1980–81	709	21	584,316	20,786	4	824
1981–82	736	27	[R] 581,922	[R] −2,394	−<1	[R] 791
1982–83	745	9	598,862	16,940	3	804

[a] Data for this classification first reported in 1975–76.
[R] Revised.

Total Dispositions

The other civil complaint category registered the largest increase (+6,600) in dispositions of all categories. This increase was 51 percent greater than the increase (+4,400) in filings of the same proceedings. The criminal category registered the next highest disposition increase with 6,300 cases (+10 percent). The gain in criminal dispositions was 25 percent greater than the 5,000 (+7 percent) rise registered in filings. The appeals from lower courts category registered the third highest rise in dispositions with a gain of 6,000 cases or 44 percent. Its filings, in comparison, rose by 5,000 cases or 30 percent over the preceding year. That gain was the fourth largest in

TABLE T-18A—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE OF PROCEEDING (EXCLUDING CIVIL DISMISSALS FOR LACK OF PROSECUTION)

Fiscal Year 1982–83

	Dispositions			*Change in dispositions from*			
				1981–82		*1973–74*	
Type of proceeding	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1973–74*	*Amount*	*Percent*	*Amount*	*Percent*
Total	598,862	[R] 581,922	–[a]	16,940	3	–[a]	–[a]
Probate and guardianship	62,186	60,513	57,321	1,673	3	4,865	8
Family law	135,264	[R] 140,126	134,222	–4,862	–4	1,042	1
P.I., death & prop. dam.	74,397	[R] 69,984	55,406	4,413	6	18,991	34
Motor vehicles	49,700	46,406	39,037	3,294	7	10,663	27
Others	24,697	[R] 23,578	16,369	1,119	5	8,328	51
Eminent domain	893	808	4,143	85	11	–3,250	–78
Other civil	131,925	[R] 123,886	84,807	8,039	6	47,118	56
Complaints	64,601	[R] 58,027	49,295	6,574	11	15,306	31
Petitions	67,324	[R] 65,859	35,512	1,465	2	31,812	90
Mental health	4,842	4,842	6,157	–	–	–1,315	–21
Juvenile	91,124	[R] 94,639	–	–3,515	–4	–	–
Delinquency [b]	73,276	76,251	–	–2,975	–4	–	–
Original	45,774	48,456	58,953	–2,682	–6	–13,179	–22
Subsequent [b]	27,502	27,795	–	–293	–1	–	–
Dependency [b]	17,848	[R] 18,388	–	–540	–3	–	–
Original	15,142	[R] 15,581	12,467	–439	–3	2,675	21
Subsequent [b]	2,706	[R] 2,807	–	–101	–4	–	–
Criminal	67,261	60,998	49,607	6,263	10	17,654	36
Appeals from lower court	19,581	13,624	9,176	5,957	44	10,405	113
Civil [b]	16,688	11,154	7,228	5,534	50	9,460	131
Criminal [b]	2,893	2,470	1,948	423	17	945	49
Habeas corpus [b]	11,389	12,502	8,562	–1,113	–9	2,827	33
Criminal [b]	3,074	3,080	–	–6	– <1	–	–
Other [b]	8,315	9,422	–	–1,107	–12	–	–

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[a] Not listed as total was not comparable to 1981–82 and 1982–83 data.

[b] Data for this classification first reported in 1975–76.

[R] Revised.

filings among the proceedings. Other civil petitions, although registering the largest increase in filings (+5,300), reflected only a modest rise in dispositions (+1,465). A similar disposition increase occurred in the probate and guardianship category. The personal injury category registered the fourth highest disposition rise among the categories with 4,400 cases. Its 5,000 increase in filings was the second highest among the categories in 1982–83. Four categories that reported fewer cases disposed of in 1982–83 than in 1981–82 were family law (–4,900), juvenile delinquency (–3,000), habeas corpus (–1,100) and juvenile dependency (–500). Mental health dispositions in 1982–83 remained at the same level as in 1981–82.

Disposed of Before Trial and After Trial

Of all superior court cases, about 280,400 or 47 percent were disposed of without trial in 1982–83. During the preceding year, 43 percent were disposed of without trial. The 1982–83 level was about 31,800 or 13 percent more than the number disposed of before trial in 1981–82. (See Table T-18B.) Cases disposed of without trial include dismissals before trial, tranfers, summary judgments, pleas of guilty, and all other judgments before trial.

The family law, other civil complaints, criminal and personal injury categories show the largest increases in dispositions before trial. The family law cases disposed of without trial was two-thirds larger than the number disposed of before trial in the preceding year. This category increased by 15,800 or 66 percent. One reason given for the sharp rise is the change in the statute on January 1, 1983, which permits uncontested dissolutions to be disposed of without court appearance, that is, it permits affidavits to be used in lieu of testimony under certain conditions. Courts which showed large family law increases in

TABLE T-18B—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURT DISPOSITIONS BEFORE AND AFTER TRIAL BY TYPE OF PROCEEDING (EXCLUDING CIVIL DISMISSALS FOR LACK OF PROSECUTION)

Fiscal Year 1982–83

	Dispositions before trial				*Dispositions after trial*			
			Change from 1981–82				*Change from 1981–82*	
Type of proceeding	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*Amount*	*Percent*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*Amount*	*Percent*
Total	280,426	[R] 248,588	31,838	13	318,436	333,334	−14,898	−4
Probate and guardianship	3,527	3,892	−365	−9	58,659	56,621	2,038	4
Family law	39,739	[R] 23,932	15,807	66	95,525	[R] 116,194	−20,669	−18
P.I., death & prop. dam.	70,341	65,971	4,370	7	4,056	[R] 4,013	43	1
Motor vehicles	47,757	44,530	3,227	7	1,943	1,876	67	4
Others	22,584	21,441	1,143	5	2,113	[R] 2,137	−24	−1
Eminent domain	707	517	190	37	186	291	−105	−36
Other civil	86,176	[R] 79,736	6,440	8	45,749	[R] 44,150	1,599	4
Complaints	48,320	[R] 41,957	6,363	15	16,281	[R] 16,070	211	1
Petitions	37,856	[R] 37,779	77	<1	29,468	28,080	1,388	5
Mental health	589	514	75	15	4,253	4,328	−75	−2
Juvenile	11,015	11,951	−936	−8	80,107	[R] 82,688	−2,581	−3
Delinquency	7,703	8,899	−1,196	−13	65,573	67,352	−1,779	−3
Original	5,235	5,982	−747	−12	40,539	42,474	−1,935	−5
Subsequent	2,468	2,917	−449	−15	25,034	24,878	156	1
Dependency	3,312	3,052	260	9	14,536	[R] 15,336	−800	−5
Original	3,027	2,678	349	13	12,115	[R] 12,903	−788	−6
Subsequent	285	374	−89	−24	2,421	[R] 2,433	−12	−<1
Criminal	59,461	53,860	5,601	10	7,800	7,138	662	9
Appeals fr. lower court	2,383	1,368	1,015	74	17,198	12,256	4,942	40
Civil	1,587	750	837	112	15,101	10,404	4,697	45
Criminal	796	618	178	29	2,097	1,852	245	13
Habeas corpus	6,488	6,847	−359	−5	4,901	5,655	−754	−13
Criminal	2,358	2,305	53	2	716	775	−59	−8
Other	4,130	4,542	−412	−9	4,185	4,880	−695	−14

[R] Revised.

dispositions before trial were San Diego (+4,023), Orange (+3,798), Santa Clara (+1,739), Fresno (+1,453), Contra Costa (+1,063), San Mateo (+997), Kern (+611) and San Francisco (+540). Los Angeles, however, showed a large decrease (−876).

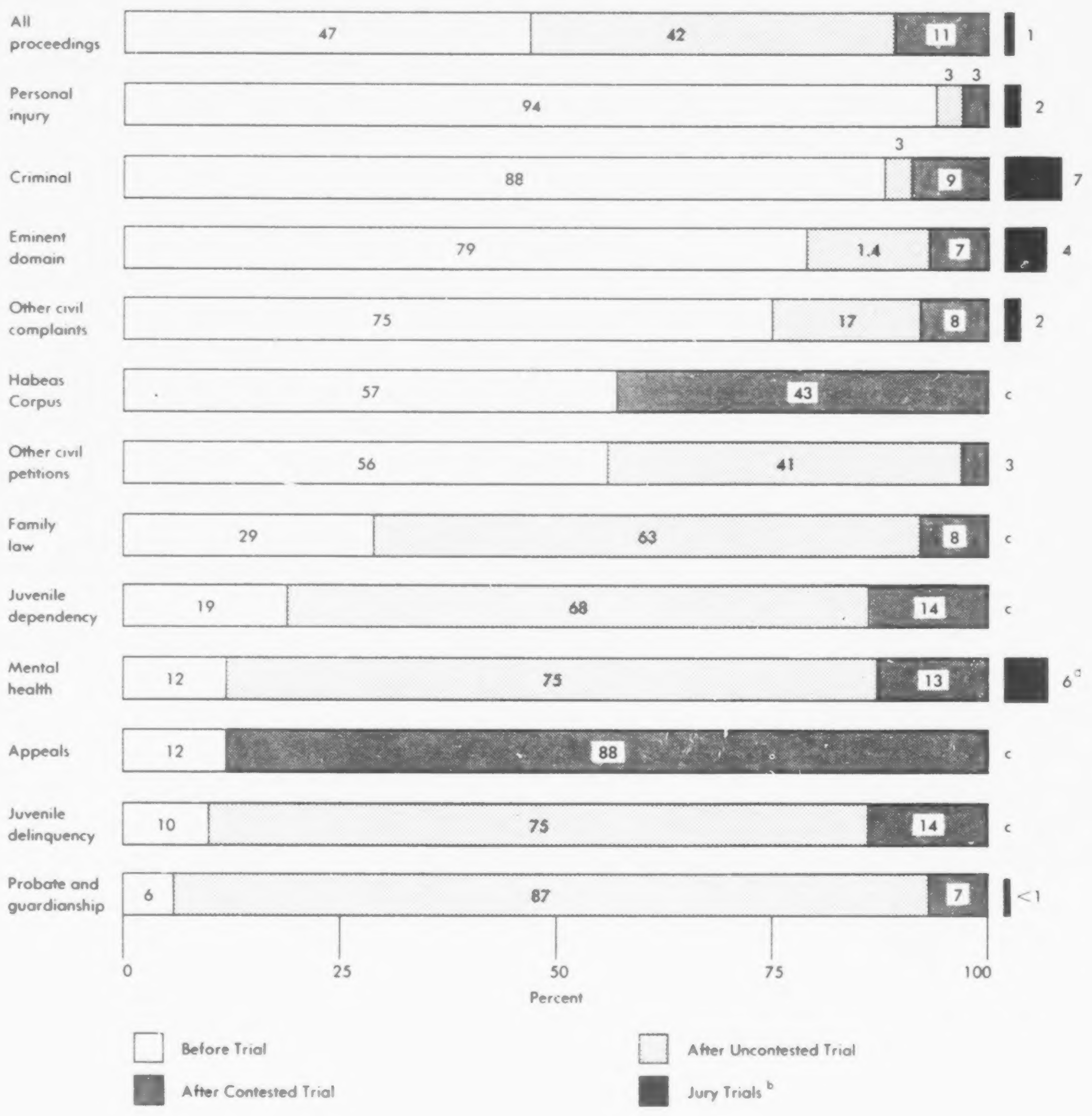
Other civil complaints and personal injury cases disposed of without trial increased by 6,400 (+15 percent) and 4,400 (+7 percent) cases respectively. Dispositions without trial of criminal cases increased by 5,600 cases or 10 percent of which almost all resulted from guilty pleas.

The annual changes in the number of cases disposed of without trial in the other categories were mixed and, in most instances, with the exception of appeals from lower courts and juvenile delinquency, involved far fewer than 500 cases. About 1,000 (+74 percent) more appeals from lower courts were disposed of without hearing in 1982–83 than in 1981–82. The increase in appeals dispositions are discussed below under dispositions after trial. Before trial dispositions of juvenile delinquency cases decreased by 1,196. Categories reporting small gains were juvenile dependency, eminent domain and mental health. Categories reporting small declines in the number of cases disposed of without trial were probate and guardianship, and habeas corpus.

About 318,400 cases or 53 percent of all superior court cases required trial for disposition in 1982–83. (See Table T-18B.) This volume was 14,900 cases or 5 percent less than the number tried during the preceding year, and largely reflected the decrease in the family law category. About 20,700 or 18 percent fewer family law cases were disposed of after trial. The decrease is attributed to the recent change in law which now permits uncontested matters under certain conditions to be disposed of without trial. A large number of family law cases which previously would have required trial are now apparently being disposed of without trial.

FIGURE 10—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS MANNER OF DISPOSITION BY TYPE OF PROCEEDING [a]

(Excluding Civil Dismissals For Lack Of Prosecution)
Fiscal Year 1982–83



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[a] Parts may not add to total because of rounding.
[b] Jury trials are shown here separately but are also included as part of dispositions after uncontested and contested trial.
[c] Less than .06 percent or no jury trials.
[d] Juries sworn as percent of total dispositions.

TABLE T-19—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURT CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS CONVICTED, ACQUITTED, DISMISSED OR TRANSFERRED AND MANNER OF DISPOSITION

Fiscal Year 1982–83

Manner of disposition	*Total defendants*		*Percent distribution of outcome of disposition*			
				Acquitted, dismissed or transferred	*Convicted*	
	Number	*Percent*	*Total*		*Felony*	*Misdemeanor*
All manner of disposition	67,261	100	100	12	84	4
Before trial	59,461	88	100	11	85	4
Dismissed or transferred	6,528	10	100	100	–	–
Plea of guilty	52,933	79	100	–	96	4
After trial	7,800	12	100	19	76	5
Court trial	2,990	4	100	21	73	6
Jury trial	4,810	7	100	18	78	4

The trend in the number of trial dispositions in the other categories of cases was varied. Excluding family law proceedings, cases disposed of after trial showed a net increase of about 5,800 cases. The largest increase by category was appeals from lower courts. About 4,900 (+40 percent) more appeal cases were disposed of after hearing in 1982–83 than in 1981–82. Of this gain, 4,600 were small claims appeals disposed of by trial de novo.[19] In addition, some of the increases, though small, included more time-consuming cases: criminal (+700) and other civil complaints (+200).

The workload of the superior court did not diminish, as might be suggested by the decline in dispositions after trial. The entire decrease of dispositions after trial involved uncontested matters, that is, less time-consuming proceedings, and primarily family law cases. Dispositions of contested matters, the more time-consuming cases, did not decrease.

Table T-19 shows the number and percentage of criminal defendants disposed of with and without trial and the percent that were convicted or acquitted at each stage of disposition. Appendix Table A-22C shows that about 90 percent of the increase in total criminal dispositions resulted from convictions. The 59,200 convictions in 1982–83 were 5,700 more than 1981–82. About 5,300 of the increase resulted from pleas of guilty. Courts reporting large increases in convictions were Los Angeles (+2,283), San Diego (+982), Santa Clara (+749) and Sacramento (+437). Most of the increase—about 5,500 convictions from 1981–82 to 1982–83—were for felony crimes. The number of defendants convicted of misdemeanor crimes in superior courts rose slightly from one year ago. Misdemeanor convictions, as a proportion of all criminal dispositions, were the lowest in six years, declining steadily from 7 percent in 1977–78 to 4 percent in 1982–83.

A large portion of superior court criminal cases are generally disposed of before trial by pleas of guilty. In 1982–83, of the 59,500 criminal cases disposed of before trial in superior courts, 52,900 or 79 percent of all criminal dispositions were disposed of by pleas of guilty. About 7,800 or 12 percent of all criminal cases were disposed of by trial. Although the number of cases proceeding to trial is relatively small, these trials account for a substantial proportion of judicial time spent on criminal matters.

Contested Matters

Contested matters are those cases disposed of after trial or hearings where both parties have introduced evidence. These are generally the most time-consuming dispositions. However, among the contested proceedings, habeas corpus proceedings—all of which by definition are considered contested—generally take less time to dispose of than contested matters in other categories.

Although there was a moderate decline in overall trial dispositions, primarily because of the reduction in uncontested family law cases, dispositions of contested matters in 1982–83 remained relatively stable. The 66,100 contested matters disposed of in 1982–83 were 600 cases or 1 percent more than the contested matters disposed of in 1981–82. (See Table T-20.) Larger increases occurred in the categories of appeals from lower courts (+4,942), probate and guardianship (+756), and criminal (+287). Larger decreases occurred in the categories of family law (−2,828), juvenile delinquency (−1,065), habeas corpus (−754), juvenile dependency (−463), and other civil petitions (−246). The increase in appeals from lower courts is attributable to trial de novos of small claims cases. Changes in the remaining categories were small.

Table T-20A shows the number of contested matters disposed of each year since 1973–74 in four selected categories that require substantial judicial effort. These categories accounted for over 26,300 contested matters or 40 percent of all contested matters disposed of in 1982–83. This total was down 1,100 cases from 1981–82 and 9 percent below the peak of 28,800 contested matters disposed of in the selected categories in 1976–77.

TABLE T-20—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS CONTESTED DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE OF PROCEEDING

Fiscal Year 1982–83

	Contested dispositions			*Change in contested dispositions from*			
				1981–82		*1973–74*	
Type of proceeding	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1973–74*	*Amount*	*Percent*	*Amount*	*Percent*
Total	66,059	[R] 65,451	–[a]	608	1	–[a]	–[a]
Probate & guardianship	4,388	3,632	977	756	21	3,411	349
Family law	10,716	[R] 13,544	10,292	–2,828	–21	424	4
P.I., death & property damage	2,062	2,008	3,141	54	3	–1,079	–34
Motor vehicle	909	855	1,739	54	6	–830	–48
Others	1,153	[R] 1,151	1,402	2	<1	249	18
Eminent domain	64	128	452	–64	–50	–388	–86
Other civil	7,343	7,490	6,134	–147	–2	–1,209	–20
Complaints	5,506	[R] 5,405	5,166	101	2	340	7
Petitions	1,837	2,083	968	–246	–12	869	90
Mental health	637	751	440	–114	–15	197	45
Juvenile	12,854	[R] 14,382	–[a]	–1,528	–11	–[a]	–[a]
Delinquency	10,366	11,431	–[a]	–1,065	–9	–[a]	–[a]
Original	5,853	6,723	7,495	–870	–13	–1,642	22
Subsequent [b]	4,513	4,708	–[a]	–195	–4	–[a]	–[a]
Dependency	2,488	[R] 2,951	–[a]	–463	–16	–[a]	–[a]
Original	1,826	[R] 2,200	1,102	–374	–17	724	66
Subsequent [b]	662	[R] 751	–[a]	–89	–12	–[a]	–[a]
Criminal	5,896	5,609	7,802	287	5	–1,906	–24
Appeals from lower court	17,198	12,256	6,474	4,942	40	10,724	166
Civil [b]	15,101	10,404	–[a]	4,697	45	–[a]	–[a]
Criminal [b]	2,097	1,852	–[a]	245	13	–[a]	–[a]
Habeas corpus	4,901	5,655	2,444	–754	–13	2,457	101
Criminal [b]	716	775	–[a]	–59	–8	–[a]	–[a]
Other [b]	4,185	4,880	–[a]	–695	–14	–[a]	–[a]

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[a] Not listed as total was not comparable to 1981–8 and 1982–83 data

[b] Data for this classification first reported in 1975–76

[R] Revised

TABLE T-20A—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS SELECTED CONTESTED MATTERS AS PERCENT OF DISPOSITIONS[a]

Fiscal Years 1973–74 through 1982–83

	Total contested matters		*Personal injury*		*Other civil complaints*		*Criminal*[b]		*Juvenile*[c]	
Fiscal Year	*Number*[d]	*Percent of dispositions*[a]	*Number*	*Percent of dispositions*[a]	*Number*	*Percent of dispositions*[a]	*Number*	*Percent of dispositions*	*Number*	*Percent of dispositions*
1973–74	48,811	11	3,141	6	5,166	13	7,802	16	8,597	12
1974–75	47,621	10	2,843	5	4,921	11	7,486	15	8,457	11
1975–76	54,948	10	2,677	5	4,889	10	[b] 5,089	10	[c] 13,747	13
1976–77	58,906	10	2,631	4	5,043	10	6,133	12	14,979	15
1977–78	62,359	11	2,377	4	5,085	10	5,810	12	14,365	14
1978–79	61,065	11	2,220	3	5,293	10	5,200	11	14,274	15
1979–80	63,388	11	2,048	3	4,965	9	5,094	10	14,913	16
1980–81	64,971	11	1,911	3	5,533	10	5,241	9	14,539	16
1981–82	[R] 65,451	[R] 11	[R] 2,006	3	[R] 5,405	9	5,609	9	[R] 14,382	15
1982–83	66,059	11	2,062	3	5,506	9	5,896	9	12,854	14

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[a] Excluding civil dismissals for lack of prosecution

[b] On July 1, 1975, due to changes in reporting instructions, some criminal dispositions which were previously classified as contested matters were reclassified as uncontested matters

[c] Beginning on July 1, 1975, juvenile dispositions have included subsequent petitions disposed of. In prior periods, dispositions of only initial petitions were counted

[d] Total of all proceedings, total for selected proceedings is not listed.

[R] Revised

4. JURY TRIALS

The number of jury trials is another measure of judicial activity in superior courts. Before 1975–76, this information was not collected. Instead, the number of juries sworn was used as an index. Table T-21 shows the number of juries sworn each year since 1973–74 and jury trials since 1975–76 for all cases combined and for the two selected categories of personal injury, death and property damage, and criminal.

Although cases disposed of by jury trial represent only about 1 percent of all cases disposed of, they include the most time-consuming cases for the courts. In 1982–83, jury trials in superior courts disposed of about 7,800 cases. This is 200 fewer cases than in 1981–82.

Jury trials of personal injury and criminal matters accounted for about 6,400 cases or 82 percent of the total number of jury trials held in superior court. The criminal category alone accounted for 62 percent. The number of jury trials held in criminal proceedings in 1982–83 decreased by about 2 percent. In personal injury proceedings, about 7 percent fewer cases were tried by jury than in 1981–82.

TABLE T-21—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
NUMBER OF JURIES SWORN AND JURY TRIALS[a] AS PERCENT OF DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Years 1973–74 through 1982–83

	All proceedings[b]				*Personal injury*				*Criminal*			
			As a percent of dispositions[c]				*As a percent of dispositions*[c]				*As a percent of dispositions*[c]	
Fiscal year	*Juries sworn*	*(Jury trials)*	*Juries sworn*	*(Jury trials)*	*Juries sworn*	*(Jury trials)*	*Juries sworn*	*(Jury trials)*	*Juries sworn*	*(Jury trials)*	*Juries sworn*	*(Jury trials)*
1973–74	8,607		2		2,740		5		4,851		10	
1974–75	8,249		2		2,648		5		4,600		9	
1975–76	8,439	(7,826)	2	(1)	2,447	(2,266)	4	(4)	5,028	(4,695)	10	(9)
1976–77	8,868	(8,272)	2	(1)	2,357	(2,203)	4	(4)	5,556	(5,179)	11	(10)
1977–78	8,471	(7,892)	1	(1)	2,193	(2,042)	4	(3)	5,194	(4,914)	11	(10)
1978–79	7,911	(7,309)	1	(1)	2,024	(1,810)	3	(3)	4,752	(4,473)	10	(9)
1979–80	7,816	(7,393)	1	(1)	1,724	(1,910)	3	(3)	5,003	(4,439)	10	(9)
1980–81	7,913	(7,469)	1	(1)	1,687	(1,783)	2	(3)	5,048	(4,544)	9	(8)
1981–82	R 8,381	R (8,001)	1	(1)	R 1,690	R (1,707)	2	(2)	R 5,278	(4,900)	9	(8)
1982–83	8,976	(7,775)	2	(1)	(1,845)	(1,593)	2	(2)	5,308	(4,810)	8	(7)

[a] Fiscal year 1975–76 was the first year that jury trials were reported separately. These data are shown in parentheses.
[b] Total for all proceedings; total of selected proceedings is not listed.
[c] Excluding civil dismissals for lack of prosecution.
R Revised.

5. CONDITION OF CIVIL CALENDARS—METROPOLITAN COURTS

For the third consecutive year, improvements were noted in the condition of civil calendars in the larger metropolitan superior courts in fiscal year 1982–83.

The two indices the Judicial Council uses to describe the condition of civil calendars are the number of civil cases awaiting trial and the elapsed time to trial measured from the filing of the at-issue memorandum. These indices are closely related and a change in the number of cases awaiting trial often forecasts a similar change in elapsed time to trial.

The following discussion of civil calendar conditions is based on the 21 superior courts with six or more judges.[20] Together, these courts account for about 90 percent of the civil filings statewide and for a corresponding proportion of both case inventory and jury trials. Also, problems of court congestion and lengthy waiting time to trial generally are most severe in these larger courts. Although the courts are often discussed as a group, each calendar is unique and conditions may differ from court to court.

Number of Civil Cases Awaiting Trial

The inventory of civil cases awaiting trial (cases on the civil active list as the result of filing an at-issue memorandum) as of June 30, 1974 through 1983 is shown in Table T-22 and Figure 11. The total of almost 77,000 civil cases that awaited trial in the 21 courts as of June 30, 1983 reflected a decrease for the third consecutive year. These three decreases were the only declines in the past 10 years. The 1983 total was 5,500 cases or 7 percent less than in 1982 and 49,900 cases or 39 percent less than the record total established during 1980. At the same time, civil filings between 1981–82 and 1982–83 decreased by about 8,300 cases or about 2 percent.

TABLE T-22—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES [a]—NUMBER OF CIVIL CASES AWAITING TRIAL AS OF JUNE 30, 1974 THROUGH 1983

	Number of civil cases awaiting trial as of June 30									
Court	*1974*	*1975*	*1976*	*1977*	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
Alameda	4,351	4,415	5,677	5,970	5,482	3,939	3,920	3,940	3,236	3,734
Contra Costa	2,157	2,349	2,291	2,376	2,626	2,926	2,697	2,435	2,694	1,937
Fresno	879	921	1,232	1,287	1,745	1,849	1,688	1,346	1,154	783
Kern	497	488	878	914	1,124	1,218	1,046	958	1,020	1,233
Los Angeles	37,222	39,131	44,199	55,150	63,433	71,179	72,072	67,715	36,678	34,886
Marin	593	735	913	1,101	1,087	1,205	764	456	636	584
Monterey	391	406	596	513	360	289	290	339	345	333
Orange	3,638	5,309	7,390	8,151	10,942	12,940	10,649	10,483	10,450	9,795
Riverside	1,384	1,603	1,788	1,952	2,457	2,422	1,993	2,068	1,888	2,058
Sacramento	2,335	3,072	3,420	3,173	2,822	2,949	2,683	2,017	1,531	1,844
San Bernardino	1,398	1,592	2,323	2,667	2,771	3,030	4,419	3,247	2,440	1,543
San Diego	4,065	5,252	6,472	7,105	7,121	7,694	7,747	8,090	7,159	5,696
San Francisco	5,823	5,599	5,435	4,968	4,654	4,130	6,093 [b]	4,661	4,287	5,316
San Joaquin	1,042	1,106	1,064	1,303	1,345	1,510	1,797	2,188	2,043	805
San Mateo	1,356	1,788	2,001	1,470	1,310	1,068	915	874	750	939
Santa Barbara	426	329	507	746	984	719	774	806	593	607
Santa Clara	1,346	1,520	2,164	2,776	3,750	2,727	3,610	2,082	2,701	2,329
Sonoma	925	875	1,366	1,480	1,572	1,387	636	526	544	604
Stanislaus	318	632	644	411	594	1,109	1,115	1,265	1,060	802
Tulare	174	285	438	602	356	354	267	305	241	267
Ventura	779	1,174	1,618	1,258	1,356	1,748	1,719	1,692	1,020	889
Total	71,099	78,581	92,416	105,373	117,891	126,392	126,894	117,493	82,470	76,984
Total excluding Los Angeles	33,877	39,450	48,217	50,223	54,458	55,213	54,822	49,778	45,792	42,098
Total civil jury cases awaiting trial	42,780	46,246	54,697	62,245	70,163	75,622	77,031	70,993	49,461	46,691

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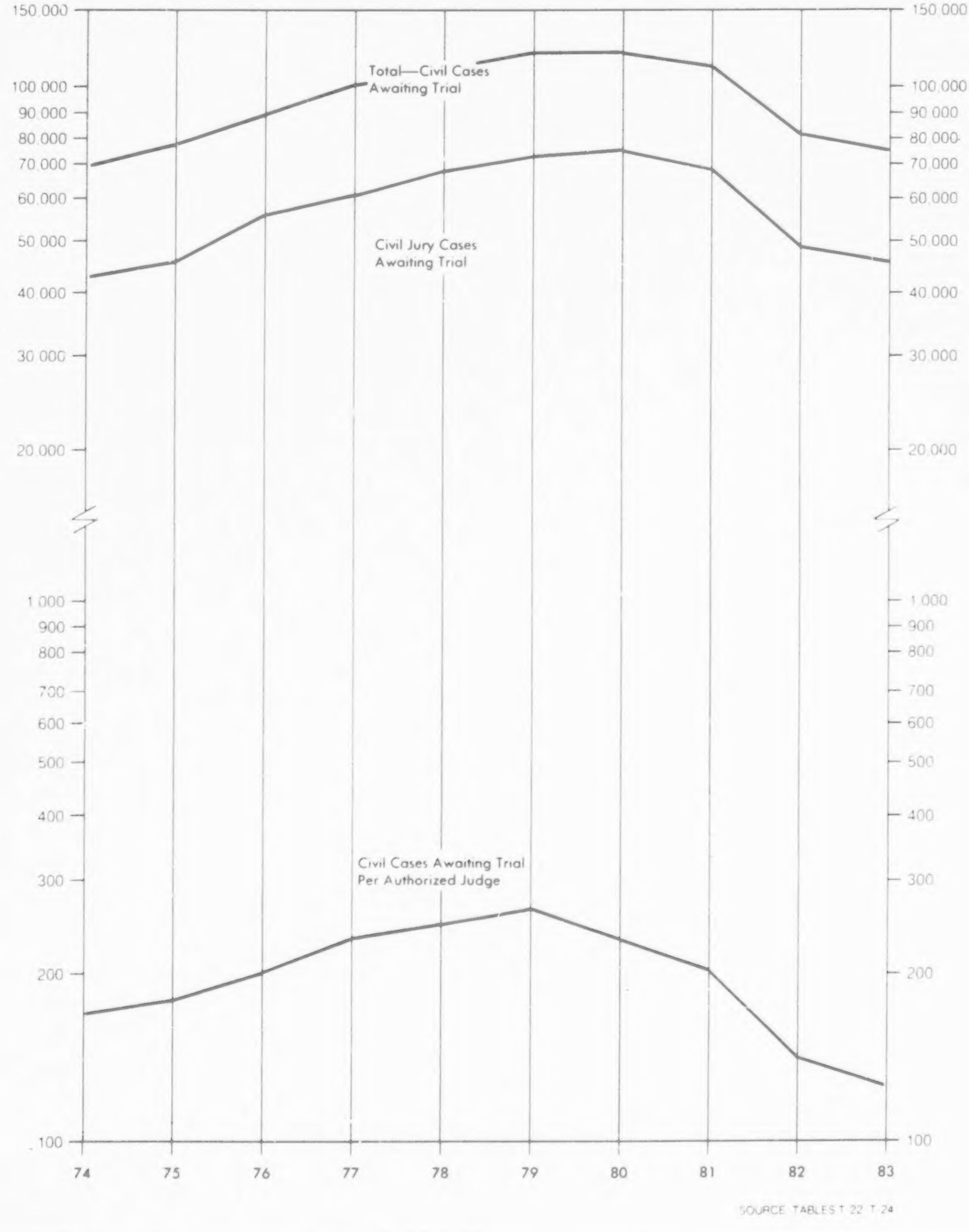
[a] As of June 30, 1983

[b] Prior to 1980 the San Francisco court did not count at-issue memoranda until a certificate of readiness was filed at the invitation of the court.

FIGURE 11—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES

Civil Cases Awaiting Trial as of June 30, 1974–1983



SOURCE: TABLES T-22, T-24

TABLE T-23—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES[a]
NUMBER OF CIVIL JURY CASES AWAITING TRIAL AS OF JUNE 30, 1983

Court	*Total civil jury cases awaiting trial*	*Cases in which at-issue memoranda were filed over one year as of June 30, 1983*		*Percent of cases which at-issue memoranda were filed over one year as of June 30, 1982*
		Number	*Percent of total*	
Alameda	2,876	396	14	16
Contra Costa	1,184	365	31	43
Fresno	473	23	5	11
Kern	671	164	24	10
Los Angeles	20,931	11,910	57	51
Marin	266	3	1	<1
Monterey	160	0	0	0
Orange	6,615	1,694	26	19
Riverside	1,089	557	51	61
Sacramento	1,085	24	2	10
San Bernardino	590	139	24	45
San Diego	2,530	1,576	62	59
San Francisco	4,456	413	9	9
San Joaquin	448	100	22	95
San Mateo	579	0	0	0
Santa Barbara	242	17	7	7
Santa Clara	1,219	27	2	1
Sonoma	316	37	12	7
Stanislaus	233	0	0	0
Tulare	156	0	0	0
Ventura	572	92	16	33
Total	46,691	17,537	38	37
Total excluding Los Angeles	25,760	5,627	22	26

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[a] As of June 30, 1983.

Jury cases, the critical component of the inventory, also decreased in 1983. The June 30, 1983 jury list of nearly 46,700 cases represents a decrease of about 2,800 cases or about 6 percent from the jury figure for 1982.

It is important to note that only a small percentage of the inventory of "cases awaiting trial" are actually disposed of by trial.

Twelve superior courts registered decreases in the number of civil cases awaiting trial between June 30, 1982 and June 30, 1983. The largest decline (−1,792) was reported by the Los Angeles court. In the preceding year, Los Angeles decreased its cases awaiting trial by 31,037 because many cases were removed from the trial list and placed on the list of cases to be arbitrated. Excluding Los Angeles, the cases awaiting trial at the end of 1982–83 decreased by almost 3,700 cases or 8 percent from the preceding year.

Other courts with large reductions were San Diego (−1,463), San Joaquin (−1,238), San Bernardino (−897), Contra Costa (−757) and Orange (−655). Although nine courts reported increases, only 2 courts, San Francisco and Alameda, showed substantial increases (+1,029 and +498, respectively) from a year ago in the cases awaiting trial.

The number and proportion of civil jury cases awaiting trial for over one year as of June 30, 1983 are shown in Table T-23. Also shown is a comparison of that proportion for each court as of June 30, 1982. It is noteworthy that of the 17 courts that had cases on the civil active list for over one year in 1983, eight reported decreases from 1982 in the percentage of civil jury cases awaiting trial over a year. Civil jury cases with at-issue memorandum on file for more than one year comprised over 50 percent of the total cases awaiting trial in three superior courts Riverside (51 percent), San Diego (62 percent) and Los Angeles (57 percent). In

TABLE T-24—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES [a]—NUMBER OF CIVIL CASES AWAITING TRIAL PER AUTHORIZED JUDGE [b] AS OF JUNE 30, 1974 THROUGH 1983

	Number of civil cases awaiting trial per authorized judge as of June 30									
Court	*1974*	*1975*	*1976*	*1977*	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
Alameda	174	177	203	206	183	131	126	127	104	120
Contra Costa	196	214	208	198	219	244	193	174	192	129
Fresno	110	115	154	129	145	142	130	104	89	60
Kern	83	81	110	114	141	152	131	96	102	123
Los Angeles	231	229	258	323	371	416	368	329	178	169
Marin	119	147	183	184	181	201	127	76	106	97
Monterey	78	81	119	73	51	41	41	48	49	42
Orange	117	171	224	220	274	324	254	228	227	192
Riverside	115	134	138	150	189	151	117	122	111	121
Sacramento	156	171	171	159	128	134	117	75	57	68
San Bernardino	100	106	129	148	154	168	221	155	116	70
San Diego	140	159	196	203	203	192	189	197	175	132
San Francisco	224	215	209	191	179	159	226	173	159	190
San Joaquin	149	158	152	186	192	216	225	274	255	80
San Mateo	104	138	143	105	94	76	65	62	54	67
Santa Barbara	61	47	72	107	141	103	111	115	85	67
Santa Clara	56	58	83	96	129	94	109	63	82	71
Sonoma	231	219	273	247	262	231	106	88	91	86
Stanislaus	64	105	107	69	99	185	186	211	177	100
Tulare	44	71	110	150	71	71	44	51	40	44
Ventura	111	168	231	140	151	194	156	154	93	68
Average cases awaiting trial per authorized judge:										
Total for the above courts	170	179	203	222	244	257	237	211	148	133
Total excluding Los Angeles	131	147	170	166	175	172	161	142	130	113

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[a] As of June 30, 1983.

[b] Note that comparisons relate to the total number of judges authorized as of June 30 of each fiscal year and are not adjusted to reflect the number actually available to dispose of civil backlog.

the preceding year there were four such courts. San Joaquin, the fourth court, changed its calendaring procedures and was able to reduce its proportion of cases on the civil active list for over a year from 95 percent to 22 percent.

Table T-24 shows the number of civil cases awaiting trial per authorized judge as of June 30, from 1974 through 1983. In 1982–83 the courts with the lowest number of pending civil cases per authorized judge were: Santa Clara (71), San Bernardino (70), Ventura (68), Sacramento (68), San Mateo (67), Santa Barbara (67), Fresno (60), Monterey (42) and Tulare (44). Several of these courts have reported significant reductions in pending civil cases per authorized judge. San Joaquin has dropped its pending cases from 255 civil cases per authorized judge in the preceding year to 80 per authorized judge as of June 30, 1983.

Elapsed Time to Trial

Previous annual reports noted that the term "delay" is misleading when used to describe some of the various time elements in court proceedings terminating in trial. Therefore, the Judicial Council has adopted a term "elapsed time to trial," which more accurately describes the time from the point of filing various documents (e.g., complaint, at-issue memorandum, certificate of readiness, etc.) to the start of trial. This interval not only includes time that courts require to bring a ready case to trial, but also the time attorneys regularly require to prepare cases for trial. To label such composites of time periods as "court delay" may be misleading, for it implies that the time being measured results exclusively from conditions within the court.

TABLE T-25—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES[a]—MEDIAN INTERVAL TO TRIAL FROM AT-ISSUE MEMO FOR CIVIL JURY CASES TRIED IN JUNE, 1974 THROUGH 1983

	Median interval in months from at-issue memo to trial for cases tried in June									
Court	*June 74*	*June 75*	*June 76*	*June 77*	*June 78*	*June 79*	*June 80*	*June 81*	*June 82*	*June 83*
Alameda	11	13	22	24.5	24	18	13	21	12	16
Contra Costa	23	19	19	22	20	22	32	30	30	26
Fresno	10	10	9	14	15	15	19	16	14	15
Kern	16	10	15	–	14	16	18	10	16	25
Los Angeles	24	20	21	24	31	32	36	40	42	34
Marin	11	17	16	20	26	15	15	4	6	8
Monterey	9	10	13	11	4	4	5	4	4	6
Orange	12	13	18	20	22	30	25	33	27	25
Riverside	10	16	18	21	27	23	23	29	35	23
Sacramento	11	13	17	15	12	12	11	11	10	6
San Bernardino	23	35	16	32	35	15	16	29	19	7
San Diego	16	17	21	21	31	24	30	40	26	23
San Francisco	25	20	20	20	23	22	22	18	20	16
San Joaquin	31	27	18	22	25	36	26	14	46	22
San Mateo	7	11	15	9	7	5	5	6	6	7
Santa Barbara	5	6	6	9	18	21	14	21	9	10
Santa Clara	4	4	6	6	6	7	11	4	8	6
Sonoma	18	18	–	23	27	42	27	16	15	11
Stanislaus	5	7	5	5	7	16	9	8	10	9
Tulare	21	–	15	16	12	8	7	10	9	7
Ventura	11	15.5	–	21	17	18	36	25	22	38

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[a] As of June 30, 1983

Table T-25 displays the median elapsed time to trial in months from the filing of the at-issue memorandum, as of June 30, 1974 through June 30, 1983, in the 21 metropolitan courts. This interval alone is not a completely reliable measure of court delay for several reasons. First, the interval historically lags behind other measures in reflecting current calendar conditions. Second, the interval may vary from court to court because of local calendar conditions. However, the interval does measure the progress to trial of the small number of cases that actually reach trial.

The median interval from at-issue memorandum to trial decreased in 12 metropolitan courts, increased in 6 and remained virtually unchanged in 3 between June 1982 and June 1983. The 12 superior courts which showed reductions in the interval between the at-issue memorandum and trial were: San Joaquin (−23.5 months), San Bernardino (−12 months), Riverside (−12 months), Los Angeles (−7.5 months), Contra Costa (−4 months), Sacramento (−4 months), San Francisco (−4 months), Sonoma (−4 months), San Diego (−3 months), Tulare (−2 months), Orange (−2 months) and Santa Clara (−1.5 months). The superior courts which showed increases in the elapsed time were: Ventura (+16 months), Kern (+9 months), Alameda (+4 months), Marin (+2 months), Monterey (+1.5 months) and San Mateo (+1.5 months).

In June 1983, 2 of the 21 superior courts (Monterey and Sacramento) reported median intervals of 6 months or less from the time that an at-issue memorandum was filed to the start of jury trial. During the past 10 years, the June median interval was less than 6 months for the sixth consecutive year in the Monterey court and for the first time in the Sacramento court. San Mateo, which up to the preceding year reported June median intervals of less than 6 months for 4 consecutive years, reported an interval of 7 months for June 1983. San Bernardino reduced this interval from a median of 19 months in the preceding year to an interval of 7 months for June 1983. Other courts which reported median intervals from 7 months to a year were Tulare, Marin, Stanislaus, Santa Barbara and Sonoma. The median interval exceeded 24 months in the following five superior courts: Contra Costa, Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura. San Joaquin, with the highest median of 46 months in the preceding year, was able to reduce that time interval to 22 months in June 1983.

6. CONDITION OF CRIMINAL CALENDARS—METROPOLITAN COURTS

Data for 1983 submitted by the metropolitan superior courts[21] indicate a slight overall decrease in the number of criminal cases set for trial. The criminal cases set for trial decreased by 3 percent as the trial calendar on June 30 declined from about 8,800 cases set in 1982 to 8,600 cases set in 1983. Although the number of criminal cases set for trial during the past four years has changed very little, ranging between 8,600 and 9,000 cases, the cases set for trial during the last two years have dropped. The 1981 total of 9,000 was the highest in the past 10 years. If the trial calendar for the Los Angeles court is excluded, criminal cases set for trial decreased 13 percent from 5,400 cases set in 1981 to 4,700 in 1983.

Criminal calendar conditions are discussed for the same 21 courts that were used to discuss civil calendars. These larger courts together accounted for over 90 percent of the criminal cases calendared for trial as of June 30, 1983. Although the courts are described as a group, each court's calendar is unique and conditions may differ from one court to another. The Los Angeles court is discussed separately because its size would tend to obscure trends in other courts.

Cases Calendared For Trial

Except for good cause, a superior court generally must dismiss a criminal case if the defendant has not been brought to trial within 60 days of the indictment or information, unless the defendant waives the right to trial within this time.[22] Although many defendants demand a trial and waive time, the 60-day requirement tends to limit the time cases remain awaiting trial and, in contrast to civil calendars, limits the number of cases in the inventory of criminal cases awaiting trial.

Table T-26 lists the number of criminal cases calendared for trial as of June 30, 1974 through June 30, 1983 for the courts under consideration.[23] It shows that 13 of the 21 courts had decreases from the previous year in criminal cases set for trial while 8 of the courts showed increases. The total for 20 courts, excluding Los Angeles, showed a smaller net decline than the total for the 21 courts including Los Angeles. For these 20 courts, the criminal cases awaiting trial declined by only 100 cases or 2 percent. Criminal cases filed during the year in the same 20 courts, however, increased. Compared to the level 12

TABLE T-26—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES[a] NUMBER OF CRIMINAL CASES CALENDARED FOR TRIAL AS OF JUNE 30, 1974 THROUGH 1983

Court	*Criminal cases awaiting trial as of June 30*									
	1974	*1975*	*1976*	*1977*	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
Alameda	194	463	663	462	539	581	530	755	549	646
Contra Costa	94	124	114	93	202	212	321	183	93	371
Fresno	79	80	137	106	161	123	146	169	146	93
Kern	73	65	83	94	141	148	184	167	281	342
Los Angeles	3,287	3,632	3,539	4,182	3,545	3,009	3,719	3,547	4,029	3,882
Marin	51	47	69	64	62	26	52	52	52	29
Monterey	91	102	95	72	94	70	54	61	90	114
Orange	211	246	229	274	336	365	423	393	360	310
Riverside	132	112	107	176	242	221	223	212	158	136
Sacramento	126	180	194	182	272	194	251	283	325	259
San Bernardino	299	163	154	165	217	278	343	301	409	259
San Diego	613	261	407	392	479	657	928	331	379	456
San Francisco	119	115	116	191	234	205	260	348	192	189
San Joaquin	69	103	108	131	165	148	192	235	209	110
San Mateo	150	114	146	104	125	105	108	282	192	248
Santa Barbara	34	27	45	47	92	97	113	124	98	89
Santa Clara	215	323	501	443	628	689	555	1,105	856	652
Sonoma	40	69	81	125	82	97	49	101	116	136
Stanislaus	75	100	58	104	115	106	136	129	126	109
Tulare	54	77	105	58	66	60	62	118	84	87
Ventura	66	73	83	122	74	124	153	98	90	79
Total	6,072	6,476	7,034	7,587	7,871	7,515	8,802	8,994	8,834	8,596
Total excluding Los Angeles	2,785	2,844	3,495	3,405	4,326	4,506	5,083	5,447	4,805	4,714

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[a] As of June 30, 1983.

TABLE T-27
CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES[a] CRIMINAL FILINGS AND NUMBER OF JURIES SWORN
Fiscal Year 1982–83

	Criminal		*Percent of juries sworn to total filings*
Court	*Filings*	*Juries sworn*	
Alameda	3,288	171	5
Contra Costa	1,105	225	20
Fresno	1,643	205	12
Kern	1,874	203	11
Los Angeles	25,765	1,149	4
Marin	305	55	18
Monterey	1,213	83	7
Orange	2,352	322	14
Riverside	1,918	167	9
Sacramento	2,570	224	9
San Bernardino	2,757	234	8
San Diego	6,334	340	5
San Francisco	2,889	267	9
San Joaquin	948	121	13
San Mateo	1,306	107	8
Santa Barbara	758	79	10
Santa Clara	5,436	177	3
Sonoma	652	76	12
Stanislaus	932	141	15
Tulare	759	88	12
Ventura	848	95	11
Total	65,652	4,529	7
Total excluding Los Angeles	39,887	3,380	8

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[a] As of June 30, 1983.

TABLE T-28
CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES[a]—FELONY FILINGS IN LOWER COURTS AND FELONY FILINGS IN SUPERIOR COURTS
Fiscal Year 1982–83

	Felony filings		*Approximate percent disposed of by municipal and justice courts*
Court	*Municipal and justice courts*	*Superior courts*	
Alameda	8,066	3,288	59
Contra Costa	3,437	1,105	68
Fresno	4,580	1,643	64
Kern	4,048	1,874	54
Los Angeles	38,131	25,765	32
Marin	776	305	61
Monterey	2,062	1,213	41
Orange	4,120	2,352	43
Riverside	4,046	1,918	53
Sacramento	5,365	2,570	52
San Bernardino	5,862	2,757	53
San Diego	10,930	6,334	42
San Francisco	6,964	2,889	59
San Joaquin	2,397	948	60
San Mateo	2,565	1,306	49
Santa Barbara	913	758	17
Santa Clara	9,276	5,436	41
Sonoma	1,630	652	60
Stanislaus	2,437	932	62
Tulare	1,996	759	62
Ventura	1,039	848	18
Total	120,640	65,652	46
Total excluding Los Angeles	82,509	39,887	52

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[a] As of June 30, 1983.

months earlier, criminal filings in 1982–83 rose by 3,100 cases. The number of cases calendared for trial did not increase correspondingly with filings, as some filings were placed on calendars other than for trial or were diverted to drug or alcohol rehabilitation centers.

As with civil trial inventories, criminal inventories overstate the number of cases that will actually reach trial. Many criminal cases that are calendared for trial are disposed of without trial. Cases against many such defendants will ultimately be disposed of by pleas of guilty. In 1982–83, pleas of guilty (including certification of pleas of guilty from lower courts) accounted for 78 percent or 28,500 of the 36,400 total cases disposed of in the 20 superior courts, excluding Los Angeles. Some of the guilty pleas occurred after a defendant first pleaded not guilty and demanded a jury trial.

Relatively few criminal cases are actually disposed of by trial.[24] In 1982–83 there were almost 3,400 juries sworn in the trial of criminal cases in the 20 metropolitan courts excluding Los Angeles. One jury was sworn on the average for every 11 criminal dispositions and for every 12 criminal filings in those courts (see Table T-27 and Appendix Table A-22). A comparison of the number of initial trial demands with the number of juries actually sworn indicates that for every five cases that the courts set for trial, one actually went to trial and the other four were disposed of by guilty pleas.

In 1982–83, 4 of the 21 metropolitan courts showed a ratio of 5 or fewer juries sworn per hundred criminal filings, and 5 showed a ratio of 6 to 8 juries sworn per hundred filings. Only one court showed a ratio of 20 or more juries sworn per hundred criminal cases filed. Compared to 1981–82, the ratio of juries sworn to filings in 1982–83 increased in six courts and decreased in eight others. Most of the changes were small except in Tulare where the ratio decreased from 19 to 12 juries sworn per hundred criminal cases filed.

Many offenses charged as felonies in the municipal and justice courts are disposed of in those courts either by dismissal or by sentencing as a misdemeanor under the provisions of Section 17(b) of the Penal Code. Table T-28 shows the difference in felony filings in the municipal and justice courts and the

TABLE T-28A
CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES[a] FELONY CONVICTIONS AND MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS UNDER SECTION 17b OF THE PENAL CODE AND OTHER STATUTORY PROVISIONS
Fiscal Year 1982–83

Court	*Total defendants convicted*	*Felony convictions*	*Misdemeanor convictions*	*Percent misdemeanor convictions*
Alameda	1,089	1,054	35	3
Contra Costa	524	523	1	<1
Fresno	728	728	0	0
Kern	1,516	1,475	41	3
Los Angeles	20,085	18,924	1,161	6
Marin	182	182	0	0
Monterey	874	805	69	8
Orange	2,074	1,981	93	4
Riverside	1,011	1,002	9	1
Sacramento	2,315	2,186	129	6
San Bernardino	2,113	2,113	0	0
San Diego	5,202	4,934	268	5
San Francisco	2,156	2,085	71	3
San Joaquin	529	528	1	<1
San Mateo	1,115	1,105	10	1
Santa Barbara	433	418	15	3
Santa Clara	4,944	4,781	163	3
Sonoma	374	374	0	0
Stanislaus	306	300	6	2
Tulare	590	539	51	9
Ventura	434	429	5	1
Total	48,594	46,466	2,128	4
Total excluding Los Angeles	28,509	27,542	967	3

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[a] As of June 30, 1983.

superior courts in the 21 metropolitan counties.

In 1982–83, municipal and justice courts in the 20 metropolitan counties, excluding Los Angeles, disposed of about 52 percent of the felony filings. In other years, municipal and justice courts in the metropolitan counties have been disposing of about 50–55 percent of the felony cases filed. The proportion disposed of by the municipal and justice courts and the 20 larger courts ranged from a low of 17 percent in Santa Barbara to a high of 68 percent in Contra Costa. It should be noted that in some cases the defendants were held to answer in the lower court, but the prosecuting officer did not file an information in the superior court.

Only a small proportion of the felony cases filed in superior courts were disposed of by misdemeanor sentences (see Table T-28A). Only 3 percent were convicted of misdemeanor crimes in the 20 metropolitan courts, excluding Los Angeles. In one court, Tulare, the percentage convicted of misdemeanor crimes reached as high as 9 percent.

TABLE T-29
CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES[a] NUMBER OF CRIMINAL JURIES SWORN MORE THAN 60 DAYS FROM INDICTMENT OR INFORMATION
Fiscal Year 1982–83

Court	*Total criminal juries sworn*	*Juries sworn more than 60 days from indictment or information*	
		Number	*Percent of total*
Alameda	171	128	75
Contra Costa	225	172	76
Fresno	205	143	70
Kern	203	134	66
Los Angeles	1,149	527	46
Marin	55	31	56
Monterey	83	47	57
Orange	322	223	69
Riverside	167	49	29
Sacramento	224	127	57
San Bernardino	234	208	89
San Diego	340	162	48
San Francisco	267	78	29
San Joaquin	121	91	75
San Mateo	107	67	63
Santa Barbara	79	56	71
Santa Clara	177	144	81
Sonoma	76	62	82
Stanislaus	141	83	59
Tulare	88	0	0
Ventura	95	79	83
Total	4,529	2,611	58
Total excluding Los Angeles	3,380	2,084	62

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[a] As of June 30, 1983.

Elapsed Time To Trial

Except for good cause, or unless a defendant waives the right to a speedy trial, criminal cases must be brought to trial within 60 days of filing of the indictment or information in the superior court. The majority of defendants initially plead not guilty at arraignment. After this, many demand a jury trial and waive their right to a speedy trial.

In 1982–83, the 20 metropolitan courts, excluding Los Angeles, reported that jury trials began more than 60 days after the filing of an indictment or information in almost 2,100 cases of the 3,400 cases in which juries were sworn (see Table T-29). The total number of cases starting trial more than 60 days after an indictment or information in the 20 courts, excluding Los Angeles, was about 26 percent greater than the preceding year. The overall proportion of those cases also rose from 51 percent recorded in 1981–82 to 62 percent in 1982–83, the highest in 10 years. Since 1973–74, the overall proportion has ranged from 51 percent to 62 percent.

The proportion of criminal juries that were sworn more than 60 days from filing ranged from a low of 29 percent in Riverside and San Francisco to a high of 89 percent in San Bernardino (excluding Tulare which reported no such cases). Of the 20 metropolitan courts, excluding Los Angeles, 16 reported that half or more of their criminal jury cases were tried after 60 or more days from filing. In seven courts, 75 percent or more of the criminal jury cases tried exceeded the 60-day limit.

Los Angeles Superior Court

The Los Angeles Superior Court has been considered separately in discussing criminal proceedings, since inclusion of its criminal filings, presently 36 percent of the state total, would tend to obscure trends in other courts.

Felony filings in the Los Angeles Superior Court have continued to drop virtually every year since 1971–72, but in 1979–80 the trend was reversed and criminal filings increased annually by 11 to 14 percent through 1981–82. In 1982–83 criminal filings increased again over the preceding year but at a lower rate of 7 percent. This rate is comparable to the 8 percent growth in criminal filings in the 20 other metropolitan courts in 1982–83.

The number of criminal cases calendared for trial in Los Angeles fluctuated between 3,000 and 4,000 cases during the past decade. In 1982–83 almost 3,900 criminal cases were calendared for trial. This volume was 4 percent less than the year before. Criminal cases set for trial in the 20 other metropolitan courts, in contrast, decreased by 2 percent.

In the Los Angeles Superior Court, the ratio of pleas of guilty to total dispositions was slightly higher than the 20 other metropolitan courts in the state. In 1982–83, there were 24,500 criminal dispositions, of which 20,100 involved guilty pleas, a ratio of 82 percent. During this same period, the ratio of guilty pleas to total criminal dispositions for the 20 other metropolitan superior courts was 78 percent.

In 1982–83, the Los Angeles municipal and justice courts disposed of 32 percent of their felony filings. This proportion was among the lowest of the 21 courts with six or more judges. Only two courts, Santa Barbara and Ventura, showed lower ratios (see Table T-28). Even though a low proportion of felony filings was disposed of by Los Angeles municipal and justice courts, the proportion disposed of as misdemeanors in superior court was not unusually high. In 1982–83, the Los Angeles Superior Court disposed of 6 percent of its total felony convictions as misdemeanors under section 17(b) of the Penal Code and other statutory provisions. The 1982–83 percentage was comparable to that in the preceding year but higher than the 3 percent average for the 20 other metropolitan courts in 1982–83. Table T-28A sets forth the percentages of felony and misdemeanor convictions in the superior courts under Section 17(b) of the Penal Code and other statutory provisions.

The Los Angeles Superior Court had a lower percentage of juries sworn after 60 days from the filing of an indictment or information than the combined 20 other larger superior courts. In the Los Angeles court, about 46 percent of the total juries were sworn for trials starting more than 60 days after filing, but in the combined 20 other metropolitan courts about 62 percent of the total juries were sworn after 60 days from the filing of an indictment or information (see Table T-29).

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[17] Under Code of Civil Procedure section 581A and 583, courts may dismiss old cases for lack of prosecution. From time to time individual courts purge their records by making such "housekeeping" dismissals. In 1982–83 these dismissals totalled 23,496 which was three and one-half times the 1981–82 total of 6,473. Other civil complaints accounted for 8,968 or 53 percent and personal injury, 5,323 or 31 percent of the total 17,023 rise in civil dismissals for lack of prosecution. Dispositions, excluding civil cases dismissed for lack of prosecution, indicate more accurately than do total dispositions the number of cases disposed by judicial effort. In some instances, however, the dismissals for lack of prosecution may reflect vigorous attempts by courts to control their calendar. In the discussion that follows, disposition figures do not include civil dismissals for lack of prosecution. Civil dismissals for lack of prosecution, however, are included in the disposition total shown in Appendix Tables A-11 through A-18, thus there is a difference between the disposition figures shown in the text tables and those shown in the Appendix tables.

[18] Judicial position equivalents are an estimate of the judicial persons present to perform court business and includes authorized judgeships adjusted to reflect judicial vacancies and assistance given to other courts, plus assistance received from full-time and part-time referees and commissioners, assigned judges, and temporary judges serving by stipulation of the parties.

[19] Superior courts disposed of 14,064 civil appeals by trial de novo in 1982–83 and of 9,470, in 1981–82.

[20] Superior courts of Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Marin, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Tulare and Ventura Counties.

[21] Superior courts of Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Marin, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Tulare and Ventura Counties.

[22] Penal Code section 1382(2).

[23] Since the great majority of trial demands are for a jury trial, the figures in Table T-26 represent jury trial calendars for all practical purposes.

[24] Unless otherwise indicated, "trial" excludes cases disposed of on the transcript of the preliminary hearing.

D. Lower Courts

1. FILINGS

Total Filings

The historical 10-year trend data presented in this section, and summarized in Table T-30, has been combined for the municipal and justice courts and presented as lower court information. [25] This permits a clear view of the effects of changes in legislation or the reporting of filings and dispositions without the complication of adjusting data for justice courts that have become municipal courts.

There were a total of 174 lower courts during fiscal year 1982–83: 85 were municipal courts and 89 were justice courts. There were over 17.1 million filings in these courts during the year, 2 percent less than the previous year's total of 17.5 million. This total includes 8.7 million parking violations, which are generally not considered in analyzing the lower court's workload because parking matters are handled administratively. Traffic violations accounted for 6.5 million of the lower court filings. The other 2 million filings were either felony offenses, nontraffic violations or civil cases.

During the last 10 years, total filings rose from 13.4 million in 1973–74 to 18.1 million in 1979–80, and then declined 5 percent over the next three fiscal years to the current level of 17.2 million. This reduction in total filings corresponds with the sudden decline in illegal parking filings during the same period. Since 1979–80, when some cities began assuming the responsibility for processing uncontested parking citations, the number of illegal parking cases has dropped by 19 percent.

Filings by Type of Proceeding

Felony filings rose slightly during 1982–83 to 137,400. The number of felony offenses has not changed notably during the last two years; significant increases of 9 and 11 percent were registered during 1979–80 and 1980–81.

Nontraffic criminal filings increased 3 percent, with about 20,000 more cases than in the previous year. Included were 4 percent more Group A misdemeanor cases [26] (+15,400), 15 percent more nontraffic infraction cases (+14,600), and 5 percent less Group B misdemeanor cases [27] (–10,000) (see Table T-31).

The significant increase in nontraffic infraction filings during 1982–83 occurred in the municipal courts. Municipal courts had 14,900 more nontraffic infraction cases than in 1981–82, while the justice courts had 300 fewer infraction cases. Forty-five of the 85 municipal courts registered filing increases, totaling 27,200. Substantial increases were reported in 4 of the 45 courts; the combined increase for the 4 courts accounted for 12,800 of the total increase in nontraffic infraction filings. The four courts include San Francisco Municipal Court, with 5,900 more cases (+82 percent); Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville Municipal Court, with 3,300 more cases (+436 percent); Orange County Harbor Municipal Court, with 2,000 more cases (+122 percent), and Three Lakes Municipal Court, with 1,600 more cases (+358 percent).

Selected traffic [28] filings rose slightly during 1982–83 to 347,300. These filings have not changed significantly since 1980–81, when 10 percent or 31,800 more cases were filed during that year bringing the total to 334,464. Selected traffic filings in 1981–82 and 1982–83 increased by only 2 and 1 percent, respectively.

Other traffic filings [29] rose by 2 percent to about 6.1 million. Filings in other traffic cases, over the last three fiscal years, have risen by about 1 million cases, with the percentage of other traffic filings to total filings reaching 36 percent. Of the 6.1 million other traffic cases in 1982–83, 5.7 million filings were for traffic infractions and the remaining 470,800 filings were for Group D misdemeanors (see Table T-31). Traffic infraction filings rose by only 1 percent; while Group D filings increased by 13 percent or 54,100 cases.

Of the additional 54,100 Group D cases filed during 1982–83, more than 47,900 were filed in the municipal courts. Sixty-six municipal courts reported increases in their Group D filings, totaling 62,300; while 18 courts reported decreases, totaling 15,400. San Diego Municipal Court had the largest increase in Group D filings, with 8,300 more cases, followed by Sacramento Municipal Court, with 7,100 more cases. The combined increase for the two courts represents about a fourth of the total increase in Group D filings for the 66 municipal courts.

Small claims filings declined by 5 percent to 565,700, amounting to about 32,400 fewer cases than in 1981–82. This is the first decrease in small claims filings since 1976–77. Municipal courts accounted for a total of 28,000 of the reduction in small claims filings during 1982–83. Sixty-two of the 85 municipal courts had filing decreases, totaling 34,800, while 22 courts had increases, totaling 5,400. In comparison, during the previous year, of the 84 municipal courts, 67 courts reported increases, totaling 41,600, and 17 courts reported decreases, totaling 7,300.

In 1982–83, Los Angeles Municipal Court had the largest decrease in small claims filings, with 3,200 fewer cases, followed by Consolidated Fresno Municipal Court, with 2,300 fewer cases and Santa Clara County Municipal Court, with 2,200 fewer cases. Of

TABLE T-30—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURTS MUNICIPAL AND JUSTICE COURT FILINGS BY TYPE OF PROCEEDING

Fiscal Years 1973–74 through 1982–83

		Criminal					*Civil*	
Fiscal year	*Total*	*Parking*	*Selected traffic*	*Other traffic*	*Felonies*	*Other nontraffic*	*Small claims*	*Other*
				NUMBER				
1973–74	13,423,274	7,464,542	317,128	4,247,104	109,333	578,141	419,478	287,548
1974–75	14,648,152	8,005,885	321,724	4,820,006	109,076	610,255	462,716	318,490
1975–76	15,239,115	8,674,737	280,173	4,797,587	105,421	615,275	434,672	331,250
1976–77	15,793,811	8,958,187	276,111	5,037,922	102,849	647,354	427,224	344,164
1977–78	16,545,405	9,568,843	275,441	5,135,669	105,465	631,316	453,727	374,944
1978–79	17,415,830	10,183,814	284,363	5,289,615	106,061	642,625	496,999	412,353
1979–80	18,074,479	10,770,203	302,687	5,189,937	115,849	652,152	544,161	499,490
1980–81	17,477,828	9,637,632	334,464	5,588,364	128,854	705,232	561,908	521,374
1981–82	[R] 17,480,998	[R] 9,146,092	[R] 342,662	[R] 6,023,155	[R] 134,264	[R] 728,840	598,165	507,820
1982–83	17,165,795	8,734,031	347,281	6,138,299	137,372	748,878	565,738	494,196
				PERCENT *				
1973–74	100	56	2	32	1	4	3	2
1974–75	100	55	2	33	1	4	3	2
1975–76	100	57	2	31	1	4	3	2
1976–77	100	57	2	32	1	4	3	2
1977–78	100	58	2	31	1	4	3	2
1978–79	100	58	2	30	1	4	3	2
1979–80	100	60	2	29	1	4	3	3
1980–81	100	55	2	32	1	4	3	3
1981–82	100	52	2	34	1	4	3	3
1982–83	100	51	2	36	1	4	3	3
				PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR				
1973–74	5	7	11	2	−7	3	7	6
1974–75	9	7	1	13	−<1	6	10	11
1975–76	4	8	−13	−<1	−3	1	−6	4
1976–77	4	3	1	5	−2	5	−2	4
1977–78	5	7	−1	2	2	−2	6	9
1978–79	5	6	3	3	1	2	10	10
1979–80	4	6	6	−2	9	1	9	21
1980–81	−3	−11	10	8	11	8	3	4
1981–82	<1	−5	2	8	4	3	6	−3
1982–83	−2	−5	1	2	2	3	−5	−3

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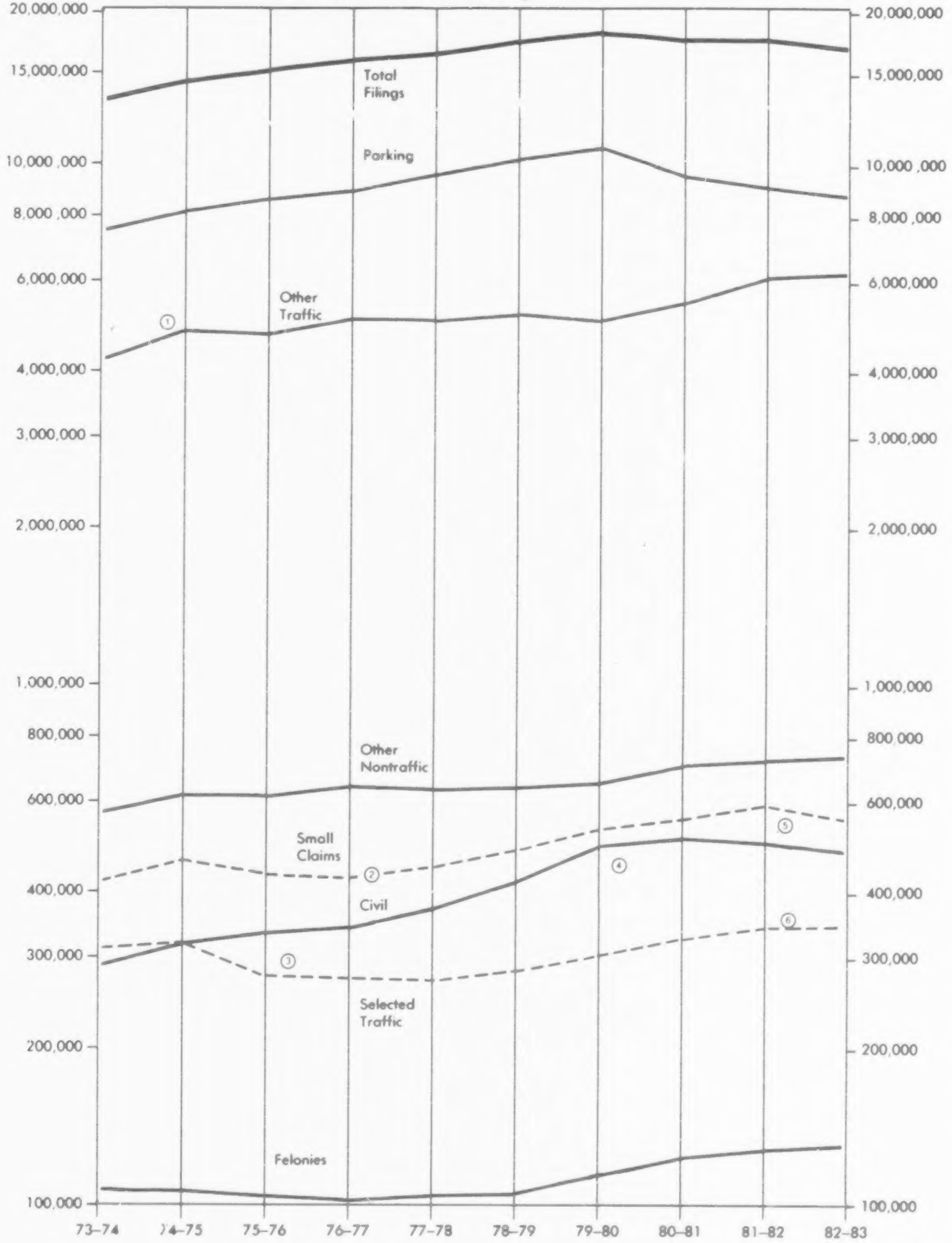
* Components may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

[R] Revised.

the 62 municipal courts with decreases in small claims filings, these three courts combined registered nearly a fourth of the total reduction. In 1981–82, these same three courts combined registered about a fourth of the total increase in small claims filings.

For the second consecutive year, other civil filings declined 3 percent to a total of 494,200 cases. The reduction in other civil filings is due to the increase in the maximum recovery limit of small claims cases from $750 to $1,500 in January 1982. With the increased limit, some of the cases that would previously have been filed as other civil cases are now being filed in small claims court.

FIGURE 12—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURT FILINGS
MUNICIPAL AND JUSTICE COURTS
Fiscal Years 1973–74 through 1982–83



SOURCE: TABLE T-30

① 55 mph speed limit 1974.
② Small claims limit raised to $750 January 1977.
③ Excludes reckless driving and driving with suspended license—beginning July 1975.
④ Civil jurisdiction limit increased from $5,000 to $15,000 July 1, 1979.
⑤ Small claims limit raised to $1,500 January 1982.
⑥ Stringent laws governing alcohol-related driving offenses enacted January 1982.

TABLE T-31—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURTS
MUNICIPAL AND JUSTICE COURT FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE
Fiscal Year 1982–83

Type of proceeding	*Number*		*Percent distribution* [*]		*Percent change from prior year*	
	Filings	*Dispositions*	*Filings*	*Dispositions*	*Filings*	*Dispositions*
Total all proceedings	17,165,795	15,875,843	100	100	−2	5
Felonies	137,372	93,685	1	1	2	5
Felonies reduced to misdemeanors	–	20,233	–	<1	–	−1
Nontraffic						
Group A Misdemeanors	451,437	394,578	3	2	4	4
Group B Misdemeanors	187,019	171,733	1	1	−5	−4
Infractions	110,422	75,413	1	<1	15	5
Traffic						
Group C Misdemeanors	347,281	281,983	2	2	1	5
Group D Misdemeanors	470,813	385,124	3	2	13	17
Infractions	5,667,486	5,196,435	33	33	1	3
Parking	8,734,031	8,429,071	51	53	−5	7
Small claims	565,738	437,093	3	3	−5	−1
Other civil	494,196	390,495	3	2	−3	−1

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[*] Components may not add to total due to rounding.

2. DISPOSITIONS

The lower courts disposed of 15.9 million cases in 1982–83, 5 percent more than the previous year's total of 15.1 million. Fifty-three percent or 8.4 million dispositions were parking violations and the remaining 7.5 million were either nonparking criminal or civil cases. Table T-32 and Figure 13 outline the nonparking dispositions by disposition type for the past 10 fiscal years.

Ninety percent of the nonparking cases in 1982–83 were disposed of before any trial had commenced. [30] Of these before trial dispositions, 44 percent or 3 million dispositions were bail forfeitures. The percentage of bail forfeitures to total nonparking dispositions has steadily declined over the past 10 years. At the same time, there has been a considerable increase in the percentage of cases dismissed or transferred before trial. Dismissed and transferred cases went from 830,800, or 15 percent of total nonparking dispositions in 1973–74, to the current level of 1.9 million cases or 26 percent of nonparking dispositions.

The largest increase in the number of cases dismissed or transferred during 1982–83 occurred within the traffic misdemeanor and infraction categories. The number of Group D traffic misdemeanor cases that were either dismissed or transferred to another court increased by 31 percent. Group C traffic misdemeanors and traffic infractions increased by 8 and 11 percent, respectively, in cases dismissed or transferred.

Convictions or cases bound over after a plea of guilty accounted for a fourth of the before trial dispositions. Dispositions by conviction or by being bound over increased by 5 percent during 1982–83, from 1.6 to 1.7 million.

All other dispositions before trial include summary judgments, judgments by clerks, and other judgments under civil proceedings. These dispositions are mainly affected by any change in civil jurisdiction. For example, in 1979–80, after the lower court civil jurisdiction increased from $5,000 to $15,000, other civil cases, including summary judgments, rose sharply.

The increase in the number of summary judgments resulted in a corresponding increase in the other before trial dispositions. In 1981–82, when the small claims court jurisdiction rose from $750 to $1,500, the number of civil cases, including summary judgments and other civil judgments, declined slightly.

Ten percent of the total nonparking cases disposed of during 1982–83 were disposed of after trial. The number of uncontested trials (370,900) did not change noticeably during the year. On the other hand, the number of contested trials (307,400) rose substantially for the second consecutive year to 9 percent over 1981–82 and 23 percent over 1980–81. During the same two-year period, there was a corresponding increase in contested small claims trials—11 percent more than in 1981–82 and 22 percent more than in 1980–81. Since half of the total contested trials in the lower courts are held in small claims courts, any significant change in small claims contested trials will result in a corresponding change in total contested trials. In 1981–82, after the jurisdictional limit of small claims courts increased, the number of small claims filings rose. An increase in the number of small claims cases going to trial followed, with a higher proportion of contested trials.

The number of juvenile orders continues to decline. The method of processing juvenile orders is determined by the superior courts with the municipal and justice courts processing these orders in some counties. Since 1978–79, the number of juvenile orders in the lower courts has dropped 35 percent, from 47,700 to 31,000 cases in 1982–83.

Table T-33 shows the number of lower courts and judges in those courts over the last 10 years. Also shown is the percentage of attorney judges in the justice courts during the same period. The percentage of attorney judges rose from 42 to 100 in the four and one-half years after a 1974 law took effect requiring that justice court vacancies be filled by attorneys.

At the close of fiscal year 1982–83, there were 85 municipal courts with a total of 508 judges and 89 justice courts with 89 judges. Due to the consolidation of justice courts, the assimilation of justice courts with municipal courts and the consolidation of municipal courts, the number of lower courts has declined from 291 in 1973–74 to 174 in 1982–83. During the same period, the number of judicial positions in the lower courts has increased from 642 to the present level of 688. Nonparking filings and dispositions have risen, respectively, about six and five times faster than the judicial positions. This may reflect, in part, the elimination of justice court positions when lower courts were consolidated.

Table T-34 shows the number of dispositions per 100 filings for selected types of proceedings during the last 10 years. Dispositions per 100 filings is an indicator of the percentage of cases filed that reached a judicial disposition.

Generally, there were no significant changes in the dispositions to filings ratios during 1982–83. The exception was the notable increase in the illegal parking dispositions per 100 filings, from 86 in 1981–82 to 97 in 1982–83. The 97 dispositions per 100 filings can be interpreted to mean that 97 percent of parking violations were disposed of during 1982–83.

The increase in the illegal parking dispositions to filings ratio was partly due to the substantial decrease that occurred in the San Francisco Municipal Court's illegal parking filings that year. The San Francisco Municipal Court had the largest overall decrease in illegal parking filings (−315,600), from 2,415,900 cases in 1981–82 to 2,100,400 cases in 1982–83.

The reason for the decline in illegal parking filings in San Francisco, according to court officials, is that during 1982–83 there was a significant reduction in the number of persons issuing parking citations. Another factor is that due to cable car construction in San Francisco, some of the city's citation personnel have been reassigned to other duties.

The San Francisco Municipal Court, with the 2,100,400 illegal parking filings and 2,417,400 illegal parking dispositions during 1982–83, represents 24 and 29 percent of all municipal court illegal parking filings and dispositions, respectively.

Without San Francisco Municipal Court figures, the statewide dispositions to filings ratio for 1982–83 decreased from 97 to 91, and the 1981–82 ratio decreased from 86 to 84. By excluding the San Francisco figures, there is a less significant change in the statewide dispositions to filings ratio during 1982–83. The ratio increased from 84 dispositions per 100 filings to the current level of 91 dispositions per 100 filings. A possible reason for this increase is that in 1982–83 uncontested parking cases fell by more than a third, from 159,400 to 46,600.

Small claims dispositions per 100 filings rose slightly in 1982–83 to 77. During the year, small claims filings declined by 5 percent, yet there was no sizeable change in small claims dispositions. It appears that the increase in the dispositions per filings ratio may be due solely to the decrease in small claims filings.

Nontraffic misdemeanor and infraction dispositions per 100 filings has dropped gradually over the last 10 years, from 93 in 1976–77 to 86 in 1982–83. The slow decline may indicate that cases are coming into the system faster than the courts can handle them.

Table T-35 presents the type and number of dispositions per judicial position equivalent in the municipal courts over the 10-year period. Justice courts were omitted because many of the small justice courts have less than a full workload and their inclusion would distort the figures. Dispositions per judicial position equivalent is an indicator of judicial output by providing an estimate of the amount of cases disposed of per judicial equivalent.

Illegal parking dispositions per judicial position equivalent rose during 1982–83. The average number of illegal parking cases disposed of during the year per judicial position equivalent was 13,600. In comparison, 11,200 nonparking cases were disposed of per judicial position equivalent.

For each type of nonparking matter, except contested matters, the number of dispositions per judicial position equivalent declined during the year. Contested trials per judge equivalent rose significantly for the second consecutive year. This increase reverses a downward trend, and may be the result of the rise in the number of contested trials in small claims courts. Juries sworn per judge equivalent has steadily declined over the last 10 years to the current level of 14 juries per judicial equivalent.

TABLE T-32—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURTS
MUNICIPAL AND JUSTICE COURT NONPARKING DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE
Fiscal Years 1973–74 through 1982–83

		Before trial				*After trial*		
Fiscal year	*Total*	*Bail forfeitures*	*Dismissals and transfers*	*Convicted or bound over after guilty plea*	*All others*	*Uncontested*	*Contested*	*Juvenile orders*
				NUMBER				
1973–74	5,376,450	2,611,264	830,796	1,325,754	91,195	262,256	214,435	40,750
1974–75	5,905,337	2,972,444	910,824	1,357,196	104,751	284,766	232,533	42,823
1975–76	5,963,102	2,960,753	945,952	1,371,091	120,288	289,665	236,910	38,443
1976–77	6,150,091	3,023,114	989,964	1,451,688	125,226	274,224	242,079	43,796
1977–78	6,215,574	2,985,621	1,101,687	1,421,046	133,093	284,296	241,887	47,944
1978–79	6,392,554	3,028,047	1,168,718	1,451,403	145,567	303,873	247,264	47,682
1979–80	6,208,898	2,777,894	1,232,724	1,403,728	172,128	336,490	245,914	40,020
1980–81	6,726,010	2,905,751	1,501,623	1,488,112	189,358	352,254	248,944	39,968
1981–82	[R] 7,216,360	[R] 2,986,495	[R] 1,756,884	[R] 1,597,003	193,563	[R] 366,694	[R] 280,871	[R] 34,850
1982–83	7,446,772	2,954,153	1,906,285	1,680,206	196,837	370,880	307,370	31,041
				PERCENT *				
1973–74	100	49	15	25	2	5	4	1
1974–75	100	50	15	23	2	5	4	1
1975–76	100	50	16	23	2	5	4	1
1976–77	100	49	16	24	2	4	4	1
1977–78	100	48	18	23	2	5	4	1
1978–79	100	47	18	23	2	5	4	1
1979–80	100	45	20	23	3	5	4	1
1980–81	100	43	22	22	3	5	4	1
1981–82	100	41	24	22	3	5	4	<1
1982–83	100	40	26	23	3	5	4	<1
				PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR				
1973–74	–<1	1	1	–5	1	3	–<1	5
1974–75	10	14	10	2	15	9	8	5
1975–76	1	–<1	4	1	15	2	2	–10
1976–77	3	2	5	6	4	–5	2	14
1977–78	1	–1	11	–2	6	4	–<1	9
1978–79	3	1	6	2	9	7	2	–1
1979–80	–3	–8	5	–3	18	11	–1	–16
1980–81	8	5	22	6	10	5	1	–<1
1981–82	7	3	17	7	2	4	13	–13
1982–83	3	–1	9	5	2	1	9	–11

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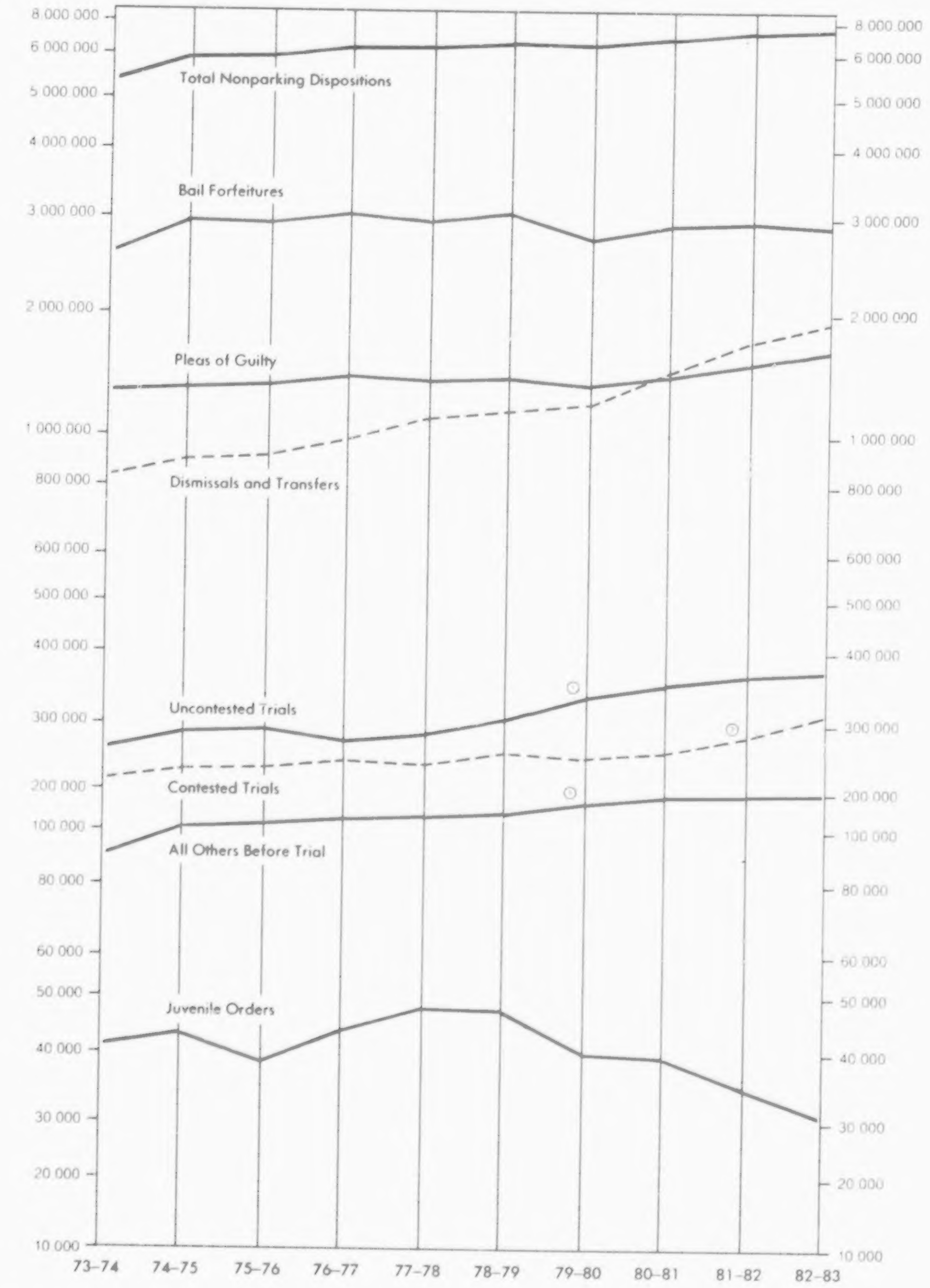
* Components may not add to 100 percent due to rounding

[R] Revised

FIGURE 13—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURT NONPARKING DISPOSITIONS MUNICIPAL AND JUSTICE COURTS Fiscal Years 1973–74 through 1982–83



① Civil jurisdiction limit increased from $5,000 to $15,000, July 1, 1979.
② Small claims limit increased from $750 to $1,500 January 1982.

SOURCE TABLE T 32

TABLE T-33—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURTS
NUMBER OF COURTS AND JUDGES
Fiscal Years 1973–74 through 1982–83

Fiscal year	*Municipal courts* Number of courts	Authorized judgeships	Judicial positions	Judicial position equivalents *	*Justice courts* Number of courts	Attorney judges Number	Attorney judges Percentage
1973–74	77	384	428	438	214	82	38
1974–75	80	406	459	454	199	84	42
1975–76	84	425	482	475	175	79	45
1976–77	89	447	511	511	111	109	98
1977–78	90	455	527	534	107	105	98
1978–79	89	465	539	545	102	102	100
1979–80	83	472	544	555	100	101	100
1980–81	84	487	567	564	94	94	100
1981–82	84	496	578	586	95	95	100
1982–83	85	508	599	617	89	89	100

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* Judicial position equivalents are defined as authorized judgeships when adjusted to reflect judge vacancies, assistance rendered to other courts by municipal court judges and assistance received by municipal courts from full-time and part-time commissioners and referees, from assigned judges or from temporary judges serving by stipulation of the parties

TABLE T-34—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURTS
DISPOSITIONS PER 100 FILINGS
Fiscal Years 1973–74 through 1982–83

Fiscal year	*CRIMINAL* Felony preliminaries	Non-traffic	*TRAFFIC* Selected	Other	Parking	*CIVIL* Small claims	Other
1973–74	69	92	90	93	88	76	74
1974–75	71	92	89	91	85	73	73
1975–76	85	92	81	94	86	77	75
1976–77	86	93	82	92	87	75	76
1977–78	87	92	81	91	85	75	75
1978–79	86	91	83	91	78	75	71
1979–80	83	89	80	88	73	73	68
1980–81	84	87	78	89	85	73	72
1981–82	82	87	79	89	86	74	78
1982–83	83	86	81	91	97	77	79

TABLE T-35—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS DISPOSITION MATTERS PER JUDICIAL POSITION EQUIVALENT [a]

Fiscal Years 1973–74 through 1982–83

		Nonparking					
Fiscal year	*Illegal parking*	*Total nonparking*	*Before trial*	*After trial*	*Uncontested trials* [b]	*Contested trials*	*Juries sworn*
1973–74	14,315	10,514	9,490	1,023	536	437	28
1974–75	14,467	11,133	10,060	1,073	562	456	23
1975–76	15,214	10,995	9,942	1,052	554	445	21
1976–77	14,841	10,928	9,939	989	496	427	19
1977–78	14,949	10,766	9,774	992	500	417	18
1978–79	14,462	10,849	9,834	1,015	523	417	17
1979–80	14,038	10,400	9,364	1,036	568	406	16
1980–81	14,377	11,123	10,058	1,065	593	411	15
1981–82	[R] 13,286	[R] 11,432	[R] 10,345	1,087	[R] 592	[R] 446	14
1982–83	13,568	11,224	10,150	1,074	570	464	14

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[a] Judicial position equivalents are defined as authorized judgeships when adjusted to reflect judge vacancies, assistance rendered to other courts by municipal court judges and assistance received by municipal courts from full-time and part-time commissioners and referees, from assigned judges or from temporary judges serving by stipulation of the parties.

[b] Excludes juvenile orders.

[R] Revised.

Dispositions by Type of Proceeding

The methods of disposition for felony cases in the lower courts are depicted in Figure 14. Forty-four percent of the felony cases never had hearings; 23 percent were either dismissed or transferred to another court; and 21 percent were disposed of by guilty pleas, up from 16 percent in 1981–82. Nearly all felonies reduced under Penal Code section 17 (b) (5), and other felonies reduced to misdemeanors, continued to be resolved by guilty pleas.

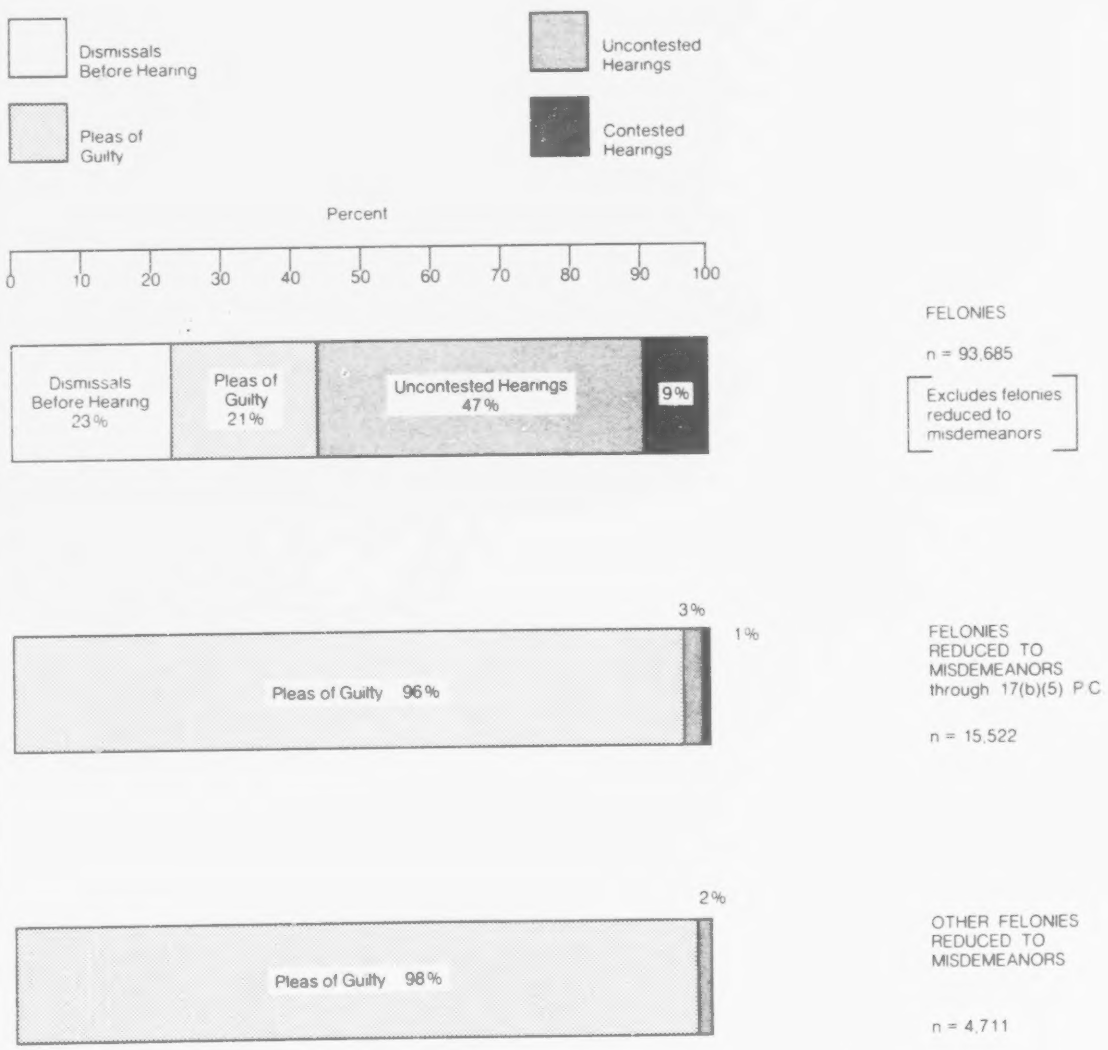
The percentage distribution for nontraffic misdemeanor and infraction dispositions is shown in Figure 15. Ninety-eight percent of all nontraffic cases were disposed of before trial. Of the before trial dispositions, the percentage of cases disposed of by bail forfeitures and guilty pleas varied significantly among the three categories. Bail forfeitures varied inversely to guilty pleas, by degree of violation from most serious to least serious. For example, the percentages of bail forfeitures ranged from 4 percent for Group A misdemeanors to 23 percent for Group B misdemeanors to 39 percent for infractions, while the percentages of guilty pleas ranged from 71 percent for Group A to 59 percent for Group B to 28 percent for infractions.

Dispositions are shown in Figure 16 for the four traffic categories. The majority of traffic offenses are disposed of by either guilty pleas or forfeitures of bail. A statutory provision (Veh. Code, § 13103) requires a bail forfeiture to be considered equivalent to a plea of guilty for most purposes. The only significant difference in the effects of these two methods of dispositions is the judicial time involved in the plea of guilty.

Three percent or less of traffic cases go to trial in any traffic category. During 1982–83, about 70 percent of all traffic cases were disposed of by guilty pleas or by bail forfeitures. As the offenses are ranked from most serious to least serious, the percentage of traffic guilty pleas declines while the percentage of traffic bail forfeitures rises.

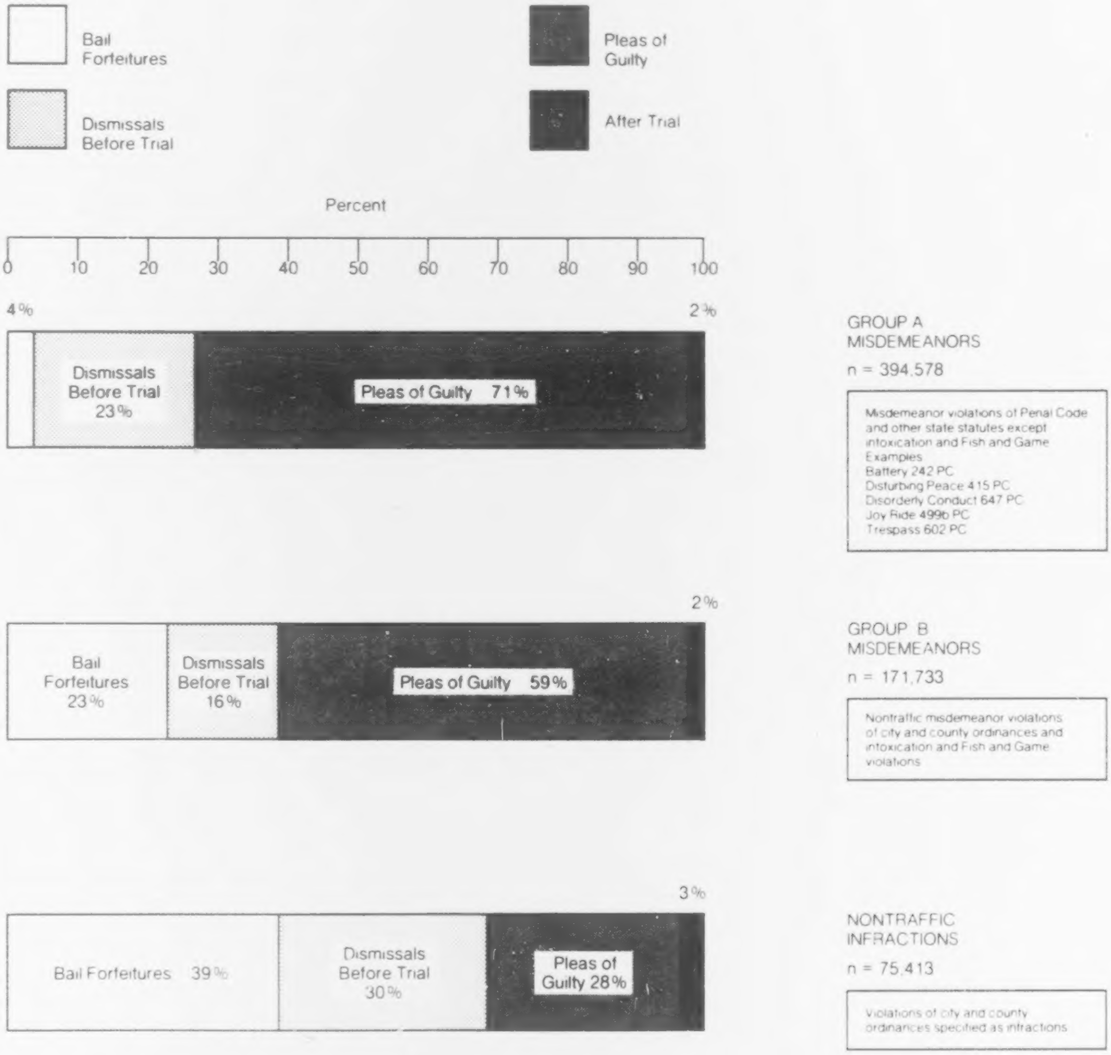
The types of dispositions for small claims and other civil matters are shown in Figure 17. In small claims court, 80 percent of the cases were disposed of after trial, a higher percentage than last year. Contested cases comprised 36 percent of total small claims dispositions, up from 32 percent in 1981–82. Seventy-four percent of other civil matters were disposed of without a trial. Summary judgments and other judgments accounted for half of the dispositions. Of the cases that went to trial, 72 percent were disposed of before evidence had been introduced by both sides.

FIGURE 14—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURTS
MUNICIPAL AND JUSTICE COURT FELONY DISPOSITIONS *
Fiscal Year 1982–83



* Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding. Cases transferred to another court are included with dismissals.

FIGURE 15—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURTS
MUNICIPAL AND JUSTICE COURT NONTRAFFIC CRIMINAL DISPOSITIONS *
Fiscal Year 1982–83



GROUP A
MISDEMEANORS
n = 394,578

Misdemeanor violations of Penal Code and other state statutes except intoxication and Fish and Game
Examples
Battery 242 PC
Disturbing Peace 415 PC
Disorderly Conduct 647 PC
Joy Ride 499b PC
Trespass 602 PC

GROUP B
MISDEMEANORS
n = 171,733

Nontraffic misdemeanor violations of city and county ordinances and intoxication and Fish and Game violations

NONTRAFFIC
INFRACTIONS
n = 75,413

Violations of city and county ordinances specified as infractions

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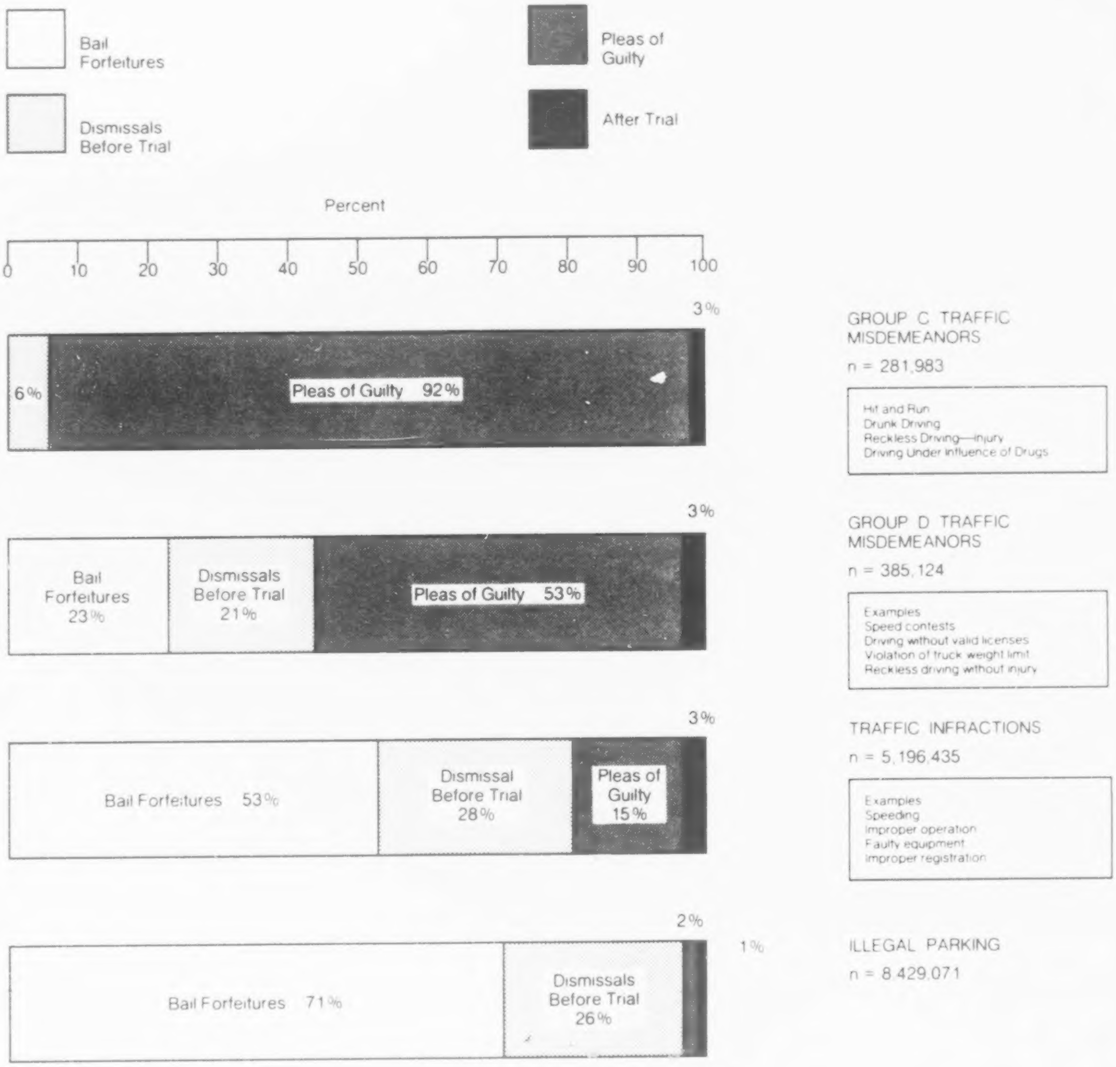
* Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding. Cases transferred to another court are included with dismissals

FIGURE 16—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURTS
MUNICIPAL AND JUSTICE COURT TRAFFIC DISPOSITIONS *
Fiscal Year 1982–83



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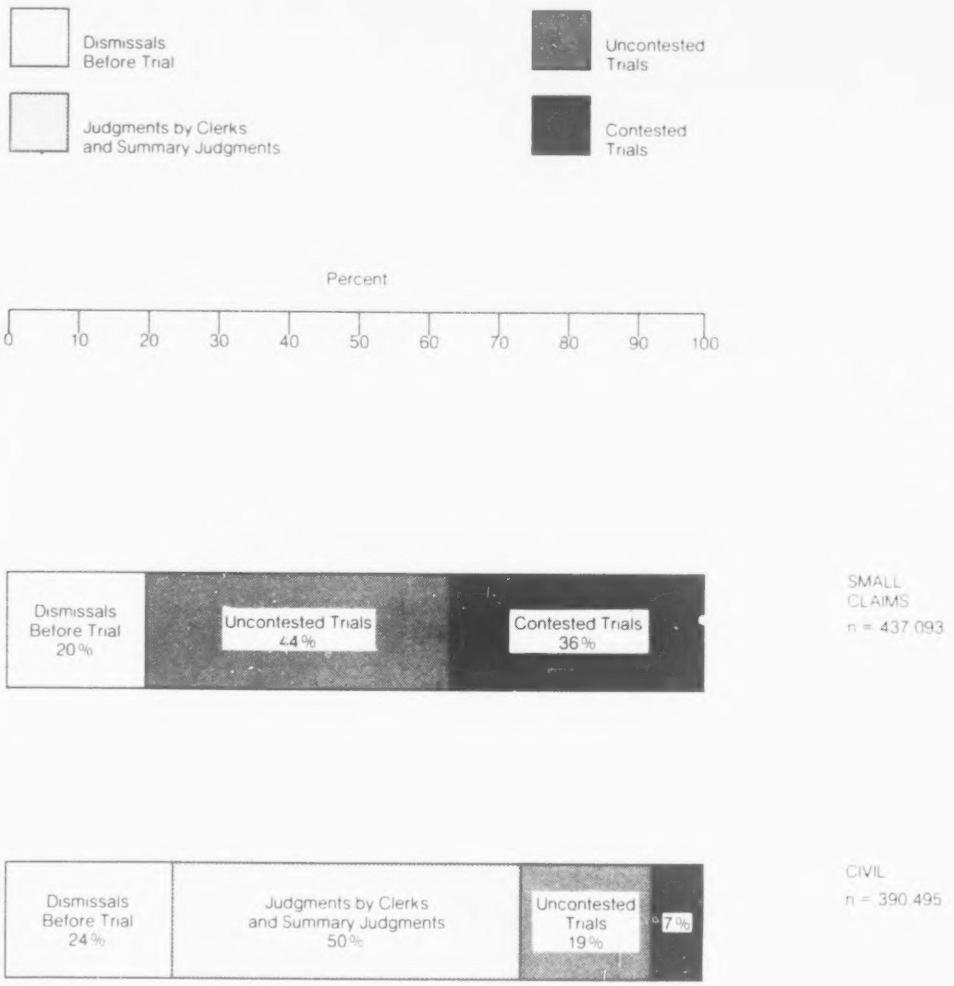
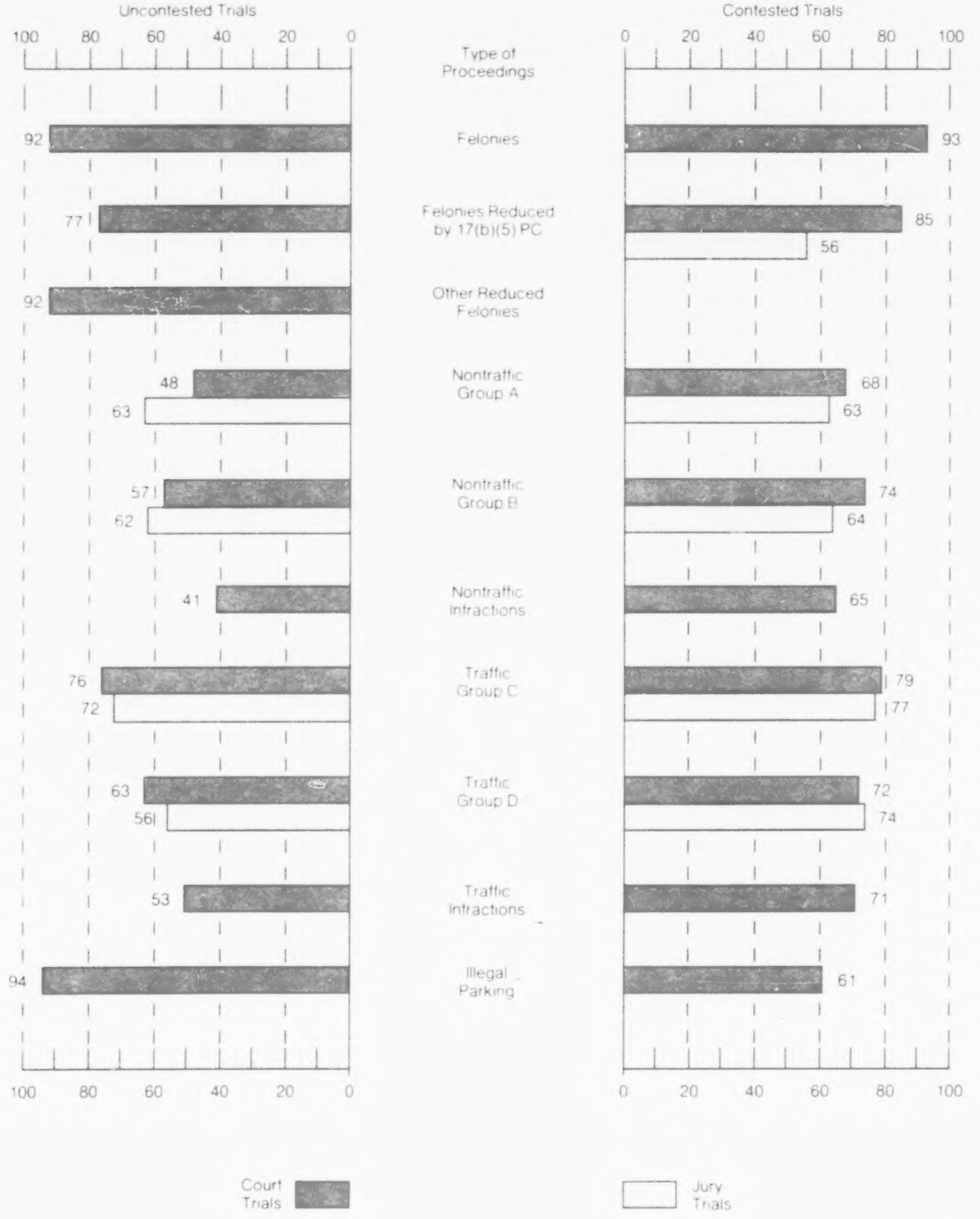
* Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding. Cases transferred to another court are included with dismissals

FIGURE 17—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURTS
MUNICIPAL AND JUSTICE COURT CIVIL DISPOSITIONS *
Fiscal Year 1982–83



* Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding

FIGURE 18—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURTS
MUNICIPAL AND JUSTICE COURT CONVICTION RATES IN CRIMINAL TRIALS
Fiscal Year 1982–83



SOURCE: TABLE T-36

TABLE T-36—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURTS CONVICTIONS AND CONVICTION RATES FOR CRIMINAL TRIALS IN MUNICIPAL AND JUSTICE COURTS

Fiscal Year 1982–83

	Conviction rates[a]				*Number of convictions*			
	Uncontested trial		*Contested trial*		*Uncontested trial*		*Contested trial*	
Type of proceeding	*Court*	*Jury*	*Court*	*Jury*	*Court*	*Jury*	*Court*	*Jury*
Felonies	92	–	93	–	40,791	–	7,613	–
Felonies reduced by 17(b)(5) PC	77	[b]	85	56	321	11	86	27
Other reduced felonies	92	[b]	[b]	[b]	80	0	4	11
Nontraffic								
Group A misdemeanors	48	63	68	63	940	198	2,195	1,933
Group B misdemeanors	57	62	74	64	454	21	1,441	147
Infractions	41	–	65	–	409	–	877	–
Traffic								
Group C misdemeanors	76	72	79	77	901	172	1,391	3,142
Group D misdemeanors	63	56	72	74	1,347	15	2,811	201
Infractions	53	–	71	–	28,767	–	67,288	–
Parking	94	–	61	–	43,639	–	4,594	–

---

[a] Number of cases convicted or bound over divided by the number of cases tried (excludes juvenile orders) times 100.

[b] Conviction rate not calculated when total cases (convictions plus acquittals and dismissals) are fewer than 25.

Conviction Rates in Criminal Trials

The number of convictions after uncontested and contested trials,[31] by court or by jury, as well as conviction rates, are presented in Table T-36 for each type of proceeding. A graph comparing the conviction rates is shown in Figure 18.

The conviction rates for nonparking contested trials were higher than uncontested trials. Contested cases are generally the most time-consuming type of dispositions. Of the contested cases, felony preliminary hearings had the highest rate of conviction (93), followed by felony court cases reduced to misdemeanors (85). When felony cases reduced to misdemeanors were tried by jury, instead of by court, the rate of conviction dropped substantially. Generally, in all types of proceedings, court trials had a higher conviction rate than jury trials.

Comparison to data from the previous year indicates that a significant shift has occurred in conviction rates for uncontested and contested nontraffic infraction cases. Last year, the rate of conviction for uncontested trials (66) was higher than contested trials (54). This year, the conviction rate for uncontested trials (41) was lower than contested trials (65).

Weighted Filings

In 1966, a weighted caseload system was developed for estimating the need for additional judges in the municipal courts. Weights were established for seven categories of cases. A weight was later established for parking. The weights represent the average number of judicial minutes required to dispose of a filing. A judge-year value representing the average number of minutes per judge available within a year for case-related work is used in conjunction with the weights to determine the number of judges needed to dispose of a given caseload.

The weight for each case category is multiplied by the number of filings in that category. The total weighted filings for all categories of cases are then divided by the judge-year value to obtain the required number of judges.

In 1971 and 1973, a consultant firm conducted a six-week survey in 22 and 21 municipal courts, respectively, to determine the case weights. In 1975, the number of categories of cases was expanded to 10. Then in 1977, a 56-court two-month survey was conducted by the staff of the Administrative Office of the Courts to determine new weights for 10 categories of cases. The courts that participated in the 1977 survey accounted for 73 percent of the nonparking filings in fiscal year 1977–78.

In 1978, the Judicial Council approved the weights and the judge-year values derived from the survey for use in judgeship needs studies for municipal courts. These weights and judge-year values are shown in Table T-37. Justice courts were omitted because judgeship needs studies are not conducted for these courts. Two sets of weights have been approved—one for the Los Angeles Municipal Court and the other for all other municipal courts in the state. In Table T-37, filings for fiscal year 1982–83 have been multiplied by the appropriate weight for each category to obtain weighted filings. The weighted filings for each category is divided by a judge-year value to estimate the number of judges needed to dispose of the filings in that category.

Under the weighted caseload system, 691 judicial positions were needed to dispose of the 16.5 million cases filed in the municipal courts during 1982–83.

TABLE T-37—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS WEIGHTED FILINGS [a] AND REQUIRED JUDICIAL POSITIONS [b] BY TYPE OF PROCEEDING

Fiscal Year 1982–83

	State Total		*State less Los Angeles*			*Los Angeles Court*		
Type of proceeding	*Weighted filings*	*Required judicial positions*	*Weight*	*Weighted filings*	*Required judicial positions*	*Weight*	*Weighted filings*	*Required judicial positions*
Total [c]	50,676,144	691	-	42,805,200	590	-	7,870,925	101
Felony preliminary	9,780,622	134	73	8,083,801	112	97	1,696,821	22
Nontraffic								
Group A misdemeanors	13,345,478	182	31	11,440,798	158	34	1,904,680	24
Group B misdemeanors	971,664	14	6	918,096	13	9	53,568	1
Nontraffic infractions	417,624	6	4	408,460	6	4	9,164	<1
Traffic								
Group C misdemeanors	10,008,224	137	31	8,721,044	120	30	1,287,180	17
Group D misdemeanors	1,902,498	26	4	1,343,724	19	6	558,774	7
Traffic infractions	4,623,145	63	0.9	4,238,584	58	0.7	384,562	5
Parking	259,959	4	0.03	201,326	3	0.03	58,633	1
Civil								
Small claims	4,185,103	57	8	3,646,600	50	7	538,503	7
Other civil	5,181,882	70	10	3,802,840	52	14	1,379,042	18

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[a] Weight times filings, an estimate of judicial minutes of case-related time to dispose of filings.

[b] An estimate of the number of judicial positions needed to dispose of a given amount of filings. Required judicial positions are calculated by dividing weighted filings by an appropriate judge-year value. Judge-year values vary by size of court as follows:

1–2 (Judges)	71,500
3–10 (Judges)	72,000
11 and over	78,000

A judge-year value of 78,000 was used for Los Angeles and a (weighted) average judge-year value of 72,500 for the rest of the courts.

[c] Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

Four hundred and fifty-three judicial positions, or 66 percent of the total, were needed for three categories of cases: felony preliminary hearings, which required 134 judicial positions; nontraffic Group A misdemeanors, which needed 182 positions; and Group C misdemeanors, which needed 137 positions. Civil matters required 127 positions, traffic infraction dispositions needed 63, while the remaining four categories of cases (Groups B and D misdemeanors, nontraffic infractions and parking) required 50.

Figure 19 compares the percent distribution of filings by type of case with the judicial time (weighted filings) needed to dispose of each type of case. Illegal parking accounted for 52 percent of total municipal court filings but required only 1 percent of judicial time. Traffic infractions represented 32 percent of total filings but required only 9 percent of judicial time. The proceedings other than parking and traffic infractions required the remaining 90 percent of total judicial time, although none exceeded 3 percent of the total filings. Felony complaints were the most time-consuming type of case. They comprised only 1 percent of total filings, yet required 19 percent of the available judicial time. Group A and Group C misdemeanors represented 5 percent of total filings but required 46 percent of all municipal court judicial time.

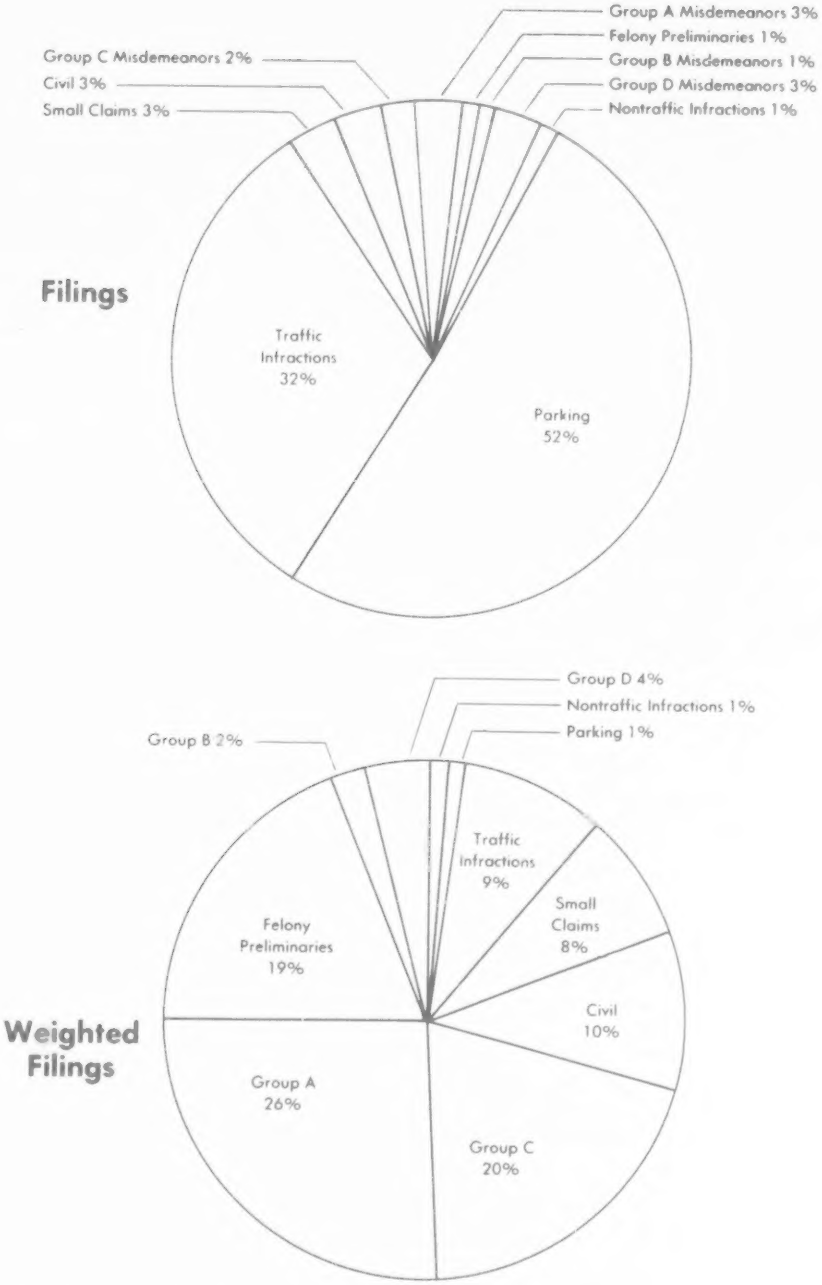
3. CONDITION OF CIVIL CALENDARS

An indicator used by the Judicial Council to measure the condition of court calendars is the number of cases set for future trial, and cases with memorandum-to-set filed where no trial date is assigned. This measure—cases awaiting trial—provides one way to study calendar congestion.

The following discussion summarizes the calendar conditions of civil cases in the larger municipal courts, since calendar congestion is more likely to occur in those courts.

Table T-38 and Figure 20 show the number of civil cases awaiting trial in courts with six or more judges as of June 30, 1977 though June 30, 1983.[32] As of June 30, 1983, there were 28 municipal courts with six or more judges. Together these courts accounted for approximately 75 percent of all municipal court civil filings and 80 percent of the civil cases calendared for trial.

FIGURE 19—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION * OF FILINGS AND WEIGHTED FILINGS
Fiscal Year 1982–83



* Components may not total 100% due to rounding

TABLE T-38—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES [a]—NUMBER OF CIVIL CASES AWAITING TRIAL AS OF JUNE 30, 1977 THROUGH 1983

County and Judicial District	*Number of civil cases awaiting trial as of June 30*						
	1977	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
Alameda:							
Oakland—Piedmont—Emeryville	358	343	255	309	455	477	445
San Leandro—Hayward	142	102	115	157	165	155	114
Fresno:							
Consolidated Fresno [b]	100	59	81	192	192	198	173
Kern:							
West Kern	163	146	147	225	192	295	317
Los Angeles:							
Citrus	77	73	108	179	203	218	108
Compton	65	83	106	131	215	265	124
Inglewood	250	126	159	224	294	264	323
Long Beach	245	403	318	570	587	588	600
Los Angeles	938	1,361	3,376	7,724	13,728	16,969	17,364
South Bay	122	129	148	285	314	276	286
Monterey:							
Monterey County [b]	87	90	80	154	105	174	124
Orange:							
Central Orange County	277	403	638	570	745	858	728
North Orange County	614	625	618	631	627	695	640
Orange County Harbor	119	155	135	158	217	238	255
West Orange County	163	231	257	254	405	387	366
Riverside:							
Riverside	60	46	94	157	261	260	298
Sacramento:							
Sacramento	227	219	198	433	810	893	614
San Bernardino:							
San Bernardino County	235	398	236	352	447	475	425
San Diego:							
El Cajon	188	89	48	140	162	139	80
North County	80	78	121	195	112	165	119
San Diego	269	306	379	577	857	404	528
South Bay	53	35	75	64	78	74	71
San Francisco:							
San Francisco	303	281	319	734	1,391	1,194	1,338
San Joaquin:							
Stockton	153	99	100	196	228	345	302
San Mateo:							
Southern [b]	165	120	224	275	257	247	139
Santa Clara:							
Santa Clara County [b]	418	398	219	561	882	971	1,067
Stanislaus:							
Stanislaus	144	82	59	91	201	218	122
Ventura:							
Ventura County	83	79	136	144	181	170	151
Total	6,098	6,559	8,749	15,682	24,311	27,612	27,221
Total excluding Los Angeles Municipal Court	5,160	5,198	5,373	7,958	10,583	10,643	9,857
Total civil jury cases awaiting trial	1,274	1,333	1,875	2,802	6,211	8,029	7,992

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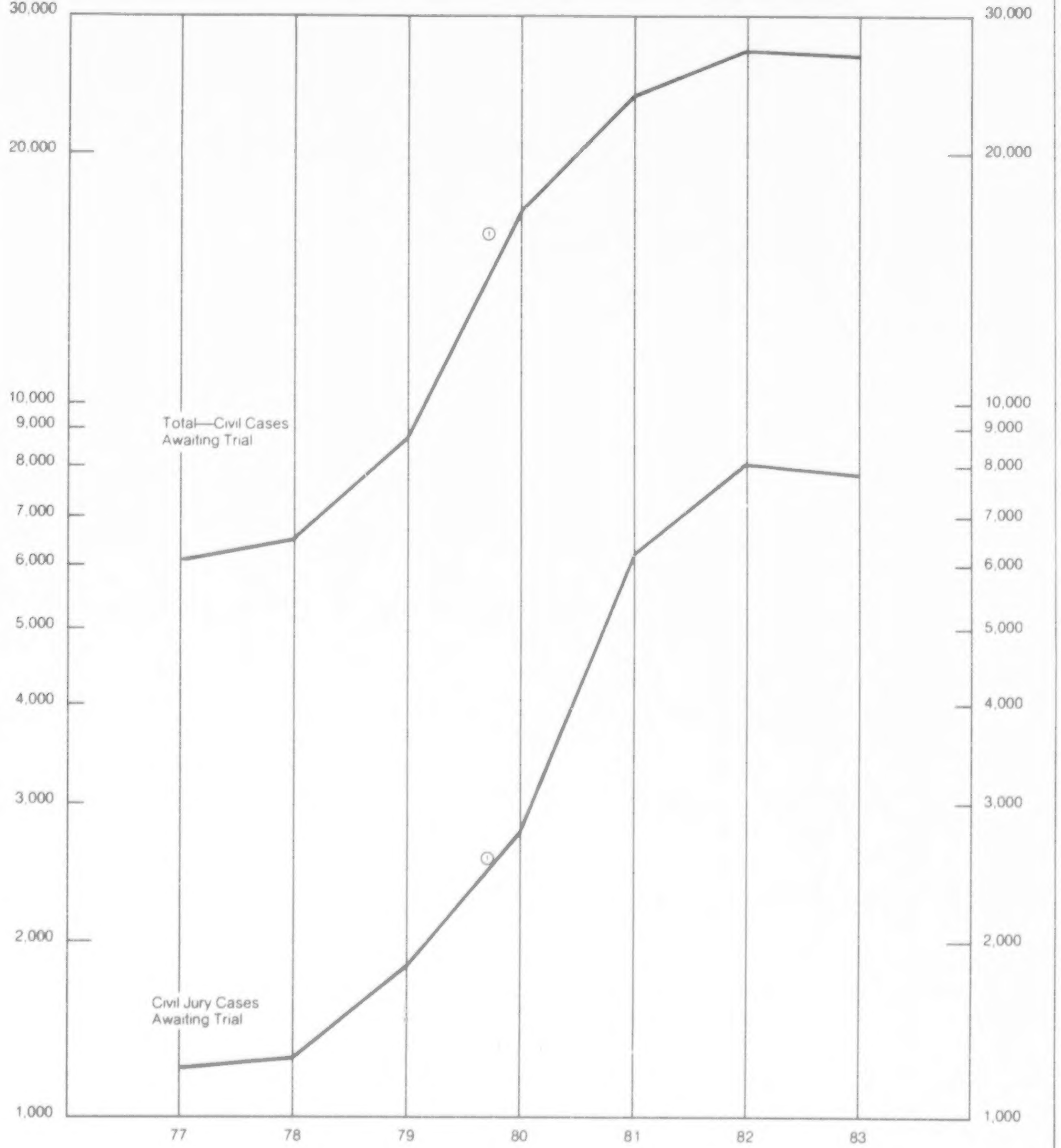
[a] As of June 30, 1983.

[b] Due to consolidations during the seven-year period, data has been combined to simulate the existence of the court prior to the consolidations.

FIGURE 20—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES
Civil Cases Awaiting Trial as of June 30, 1977–1983



① Civil jurisdiction limit increased from $5,000 to $15,000, July 1, 1979

SOURCE: TABLE T-38

In 1983, for the first time since the start of the seven-year period reported here, an improvement was noted in the condition of civil calendars in the larger municipal courts. The total 27,221 civil cases awaiting trial in the 28 municipal courts represents a slight decrease of about 400 cases from the total cases set for trial as of June 30, 1982. However, if the civil calendar for the Los Angeles Municipal Court is excluded, total civil cases awaiting trial decreased by 7 percent.

As of June 30, 1983, 18 large courts had decreases in the number of civil cases set for trial during the year. Six of the courts had large reductions in their civil calendars. They include Sacramento Municipal Court (−279), Compton Municipal Court (−141), Central Orange Municipal Court (−130), Citrus Municipal Court (−110), Southern Municipal Court (−108, San Mateo County) and Stanislaus Municipal Court (−96). Municipal courts which had substantial increases in their civil calendars were Los Angeles Municipal Court (+395), San Francisco Municipal Court (+144), San Diego Municipal Court (+124) and Santa Clara County Municipal Court (+96).

The large municipal courts, excluding Los Angeles, showed a net decrease of about 7 percent, or 800 civil cases awaiting trial, between June 30, 1982 and June 30, 1983. Civil filings for the same courts decreased 4 percent during fiscal year 1982–83. In comparison, cases awaiting trial in the Los Angeles Municipal Court during the same period increased 2 percent while its civil filings decreased 2 percent.

The impact of the jurisdictional increase in civil cases from $5,000 to $15,000 on July 1, 1979 is shown in Figure 20. Total civil cases set for trial in the larger courts between June 30, 1979 and June 30, 1982 more than tripled. Los Angeles Municipal Court alone had an increase of about five times in total civil cases set for trial, from 3,376 to 16,969 cases. During the same three-year period, total civil jury cases awaiting trial increased by about four times. The number of civil jury cases awaiting trial is an important element in civil calendars, since jury trials consume more court time than other cases.

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[25] Legislation giving the justice courts the same jurisdiction as municipal courts became effective January 1, 1977. The 1977–78 fiscal year was the first full year the change was in effect.

[26] Group A misdemeanors include Penal Code violations and other state statutes, excluding Fish & Game and Intoxication.

[27] Group B misdemeanors include Fish and Game violations, intoxication and city and county ordinances.

[28] Group C Vehicle Code misdemeanors 20002 (hit and run property damage), 23102 (misdemeanor drunk driving), 23104 (reckless during with injury), and 23105 (driving under the influence of drugs), and Vehicle Code felonies filed as misdemeanors under Penal Code Section 17(b)(4).

[29] Group D traffic misdemeanors (all traffic misdemeanor offenses except those specified in Group C) and traffic infractions.

[30] A court trial has commenced once an opening statement is made or evidence has been introduced by either side. A jury trial has commenced once jury selection begins.

[31] A trial is considered uncontested if evidence is entered by only one side. A trial is considered contested when evidence is entered by both sides.

[32] Due to the large number of municipal court consolidations prior to 1977, the data presented in this section is limited to a seven-year period. The historical data will be expanded annually to eventually cover a 10-year period.

E. Judicial Assignments and Assistance

1. SUMMARY—NUMBER OF DAYS OF ASSIGNED ASSISTANCE

The California Constitution directs the Chief Justice to seek to expedite judicial business and to equalize the work of judges, and it authorizes her to assign judges to assist in courts other than their own.[33]

At the request of presiding judges of both trial and appellate courts, the Chief Justice issues assignments for reasons such as vacancies, illnesses, disqualifications and calendar congestion. In fiscal year 1982–83, assignments totaling almost 16,500 days were made to appellate, superior and municipal courts.

Assigned judges do not necessarily serve for the full period of their assignment, however, due to changing workload needs. The days of assistance actually received by the trial and appellate courts are reflected in Table T-40 and Figure 22. This number decreased by approximately 2,400 days in 1982–83 to 17,975. More than half the decrease occurred in the Courts of Appeal. This is largely attributable to the addition of 18 newly created judgeships to these courts during fiscal year 1982–83.

Approximately one-third of the decrease in days of assistance received was in superior and municipal courts. This decrease of about 750 days is most likely the result of a new reporting procedure which was initiated in January of 1983 in an effort to improve the accuracy of the statistics from those courts.

The term "day of assistance received" has been redefined so that a day is divided into quarters instead of halves. Under the new definition, when an assigned judge works more than six hours, a full day is reported. Four hours through six hours is counted as three-fourths of a day, two hours through four hours as a half day, and two hours or less as a quarter day. Prior to the change, if an assigned judge worked three hours or less, a half day was reported. More than three hours of work was reported as a full day. (In contrast, "days assigned" are always reported as full days.)

Justice courts accounted for 16 percent of the decline in assistance received. Once again, the new reporting procedure, which was established in these courts in March of 1983, seems to have contributed to the decline. Another contributing factor was the decrease in the number of justice courts from 95 to 89 during the fiscal year, due to consolidations with other justice and municipal courts. In addition, filings decreased by 4 percent in the justice courts.

Blanket (within county) and reciprocal (between counties) assignments are issued each year by the Chief Justice to permit a judge of one court to sit as a judge of another court either within his or her own county or in a neighboring county. In courts that utilize the blanket and reciprocal procedure, the perspective presiding judges can work out the assignments themselves without having to contact the Chief Justice's office for a separate assignment each time judicial assistance is given or received. Blanket and reciprocal assignments therefore are not included in the measure of days assigned but are included in the measure of days received.

2. ASSISTANCE PROVIDED PARTICULAR COURTS BY ASSIGNED JUDGES

Courts of Appeal

In 1982–83, 2,483 days of assistance were assigned to the Courts of Appeal and 2,223 days were received. These figures represent decreases of 34 and 36 percent, respectively, from those of the prior fiscal year. A primary reason for these declines may well be the 18 additional Court of Appeal judgeships referred to earlier. The assistance provided to the Courts of Appeal in 1982–83 came from superior court judges (62 percent), municipal court judges (33 percent) and retired judges (4 percent).

Superior Courts

In 1982–83, 6,941 days were assigned (excluding reciprocal and blanket assignments) to superior courts and 7,802 days were received. These figures constitute an increase of 3 percent in days assigned and a 9 percent decrease in days received from the prior fiscal year. A factor which appears to have contributed significantly to the decline in days received was the new reporting procedure described earlier. The assistance provided in 1982–83 came from retired judges (52 percent), municipal court judges (23 percent), other superior court judges (21 percent) and justice court judges (3 percent).

Municipal Courts

In 1982–83, 7,045 days were assigned (excluding reciprocal and blanket assignments) to municipal courts and 5,926 days were received. These statistics reflect increases of 2 percent and less than 1 percent, respectively, over the days assigned and received in the previous fiscal year. The assistance provided in 1982–83 came from justice court judges (59 percent), retired judges (34 percent, up from 22 percent for the prior year), other municipal court judges (4 percent) and superior court judges (3 percent).

Justice Courts

Justice courts received 2,024 days of assigned assistance in 1982–83, a decline of 15 percent from the previous year. As noted earlier, three functions—the new reporting procedure, the decline in the number of justice courts due to consolidation, and a decrease in filings—contributed to this reduction in days of assistance received. The assistance provided in 1982–83 (see Table T-40) came from other justice court judges (85 percent), retired judges (10 percent), municipal court judges (3 percent) and superior court judges (2 percent).

Days of Assistance Received and Rendered by Courts through Assignments

Tables T-41 and T-42 display days of assistance received and rendered by the superior courts and the municipal courts, respectively, for fiscal years 1981–82 and 1982–83 on a court-by-court basis. The last column under each fiscal year indicates net days of assistance. A minus sign indicates the court rendered more days of assistance than it received.

3. ASSISTANCE BY COMMISSIONERS, REFEREES AND TEMPORARY JUDGES

Some superior and municipal courts received assistance in fiscal year 1982–83 in addition to that assigned by the Chief Justice. This assistance, as shown in Tables T-43 and T-44, was provided by commissioners, referees and attorneys acting as temporary judges. Such assistance should be considered when analyzing workload or productivity of these courts.

Superior Courts

In 1982–83, 25,279 days of assistance by commissioners, referees and attorneys acting as temporary judges were received by the superior courts. This represents a 2 percent decrease over the previous fiscal year. Commissioners provided 56 percent of the assistance; referees, 33 percent; and lawyers acting as temporary judges, 11 percent.

Table T-43 lists for each court the days of assistance by commissioners, referees and lawyers acting as temporary judges. Four courts received 69 percent of all the assistance: Los Angeles (51 percent), and San Francisco, Orange and San Diego (18 percent, combined). In almost all cases, commissioners perform functions which otherwise would require a judge. In some courts they hear matters by stipulation and sign orders as temporary judges, while in other courts they do not sign orders but prepare them for a judge's signature. The assistance provided to superior courts by commissioners, referees and attorneys acting as temporary judges amounted to the equivalent of 117 full-time judges in 1982–83.

Municipal Courts

The municipal courts received a total of 29,890 days of assistance from commissioners, referees and attorneys acting as temporary judges in 1982–83. Table T-44 lists these days for individual municipal courts.

Commissioners provided 67 percent of the assistance. Lawyers acting as temporary judges gave another 25 percent, and referees provided 8 percent.

The large metropolitan courts made the greatest use of this type of help. For example, the 24 municipal courts in Los Angeles County accounted for 54 percent of the total, with the Los Angeles Municipal Court alone utilizing 6,586 days of assistance (22 percent). Of the 85 municipal courts throughout the state, 23 of them used two-thirds of the total amount of assistance, each receiving 400 or more days.

The 1982–83 total of 29,890 days of assistance is an increase of 9 percent over the amount for the previous fiscal year and represents the equivalent of 138 additional full-time municipal court judges.

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[33] Cal. Const., art. VI, §6

TABLE T-39—CALIFORNIA COURTS
DAYS OF ASSISTANCE THROUGH ASSIGNMENTS GIVEN TO COURTS OF APPEAL AND TRIAL COURTS
Fiscal Years 1973–74 through 1982–83

		Days given by judge source:				
Year	*Total*	*Retired*	*Courts of Appeal*	*Superior courts*	*Municipal courts*	*Justice courts*
			NUMBER*			
1973–74	15,550	5,684	2	2,064	496	7,304
1974–75	18,707	7,387	5	2,105	726	8,484
1975–76	19,924	8,602	43	2,141	813	8,325
1976–77	17,404	8,350	98	1,798	758	6,400
1977–78	19,110	7,521	26	2,934	2,384	6,245
1978–79	18,104	6,077	28 **	2,909	2,686	6,404
1979–80	18,808	5,366	1	3,990	3,350	6,095
1980–81	18,680	5,319	39	4,275	2,848	6,198
1981–82	20,355	6,104	68	3,746	3,669	6,766
1982–83	17,975	6,318	148	3,229	2,874	5,405
			PERCENT*			
1973–74	100	37	<1	13	3	47
1974–75	100	39	<1	11	4	45
1975–76	100	43	<1	11	4	42
1976–77	100	48	1	10	4	37
1977–78	100	39	<1	15	12	33
1978–79	100	34	<1	16	15	35
1979–80	100	29	<1	21	18	32
1980–81	100	28	<1	23	15	33
1981–82	100	30	<1	18	18	33
1982–83	100	35	1	18	16	30

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* Components may not add to total due to rounding

** Estimate

TABLE T-40—CALIFORNIA COURTS
DAYS OF ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY JUDGES THROUGH ASSIGNMENTS, BY TYPE OF COURT RECEIVING ASSISTANCE
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

	Percent distribution of assistance received by:*									
	Total all courts		*Courts of Appeal*		*Superior courts*		*Municipal courts*		*Justice courts*	
Assistance given by:	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Retired judges	35	30	4	15	52	48	34	22	10	7
Court of Appeal justices	1	<1	1	1	2	<1	0	<1	0	0
Superior Court judges	18	18	62	52	21	21	3	1	2	3
Municipal Court judges	16	18	33	32	23	27	4	4	3	3
Justice Court judges	30	33	0	0	3	4	59	73	85	88
Total days	17,975	20,355	2,223	3,490	7,802	8,569	5,926	5,901	2,024	2,395
Percent change	−12		−36		−9		<+1		−15	

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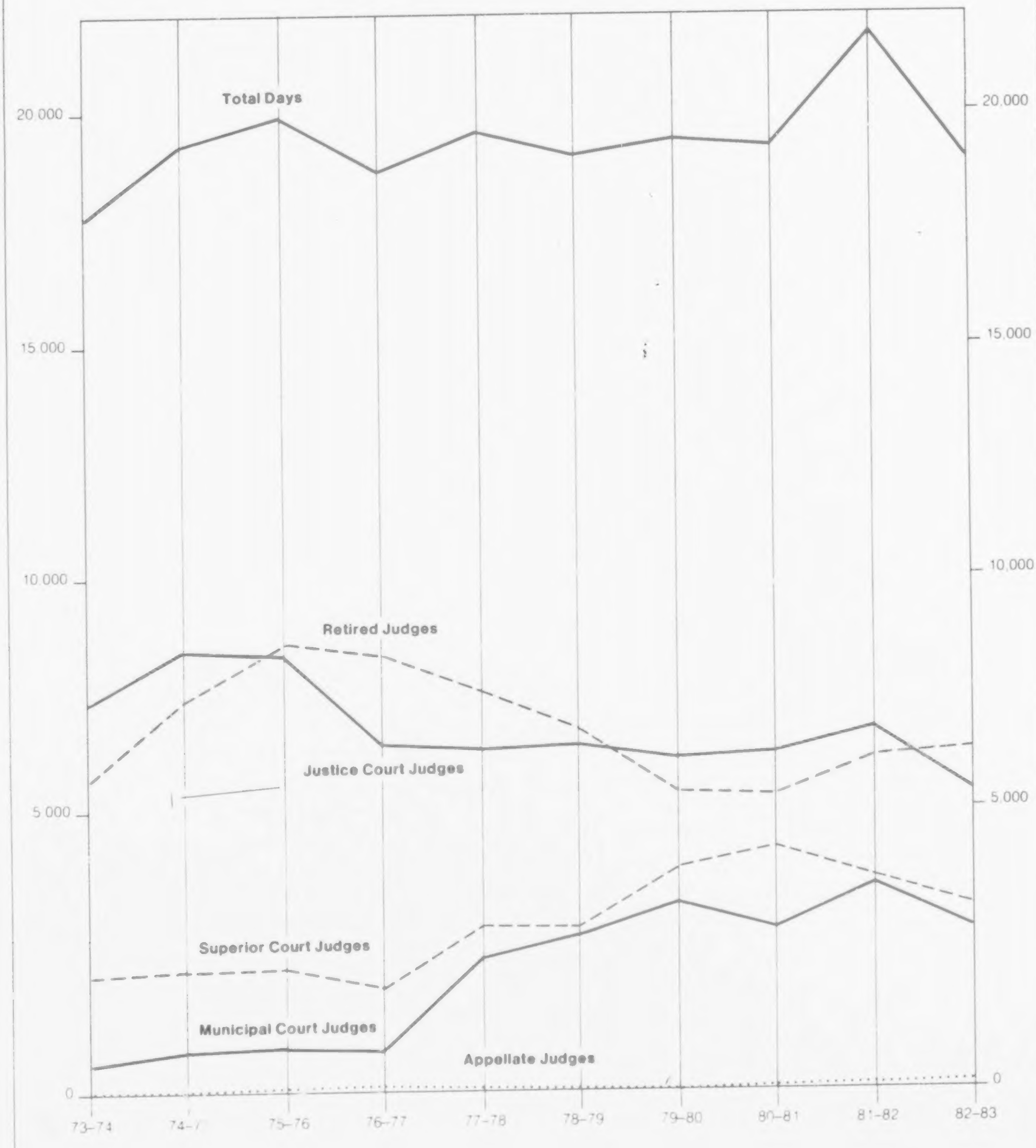
* Components may not add to total due to rounding

FIGURE 21—CALIFORNIA COURTS
DAYS OF ASSISTANCE THROUGH ASSIGNMENTS
Fiscal Years 1973–74 through 1982–83



SOURCE: TABLE T-39

FIGURE 22—CALIFORNIA COURTS
ASSISTANCE RECEIVED AND GIVEN THROUGH ASSIGNMENTS
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

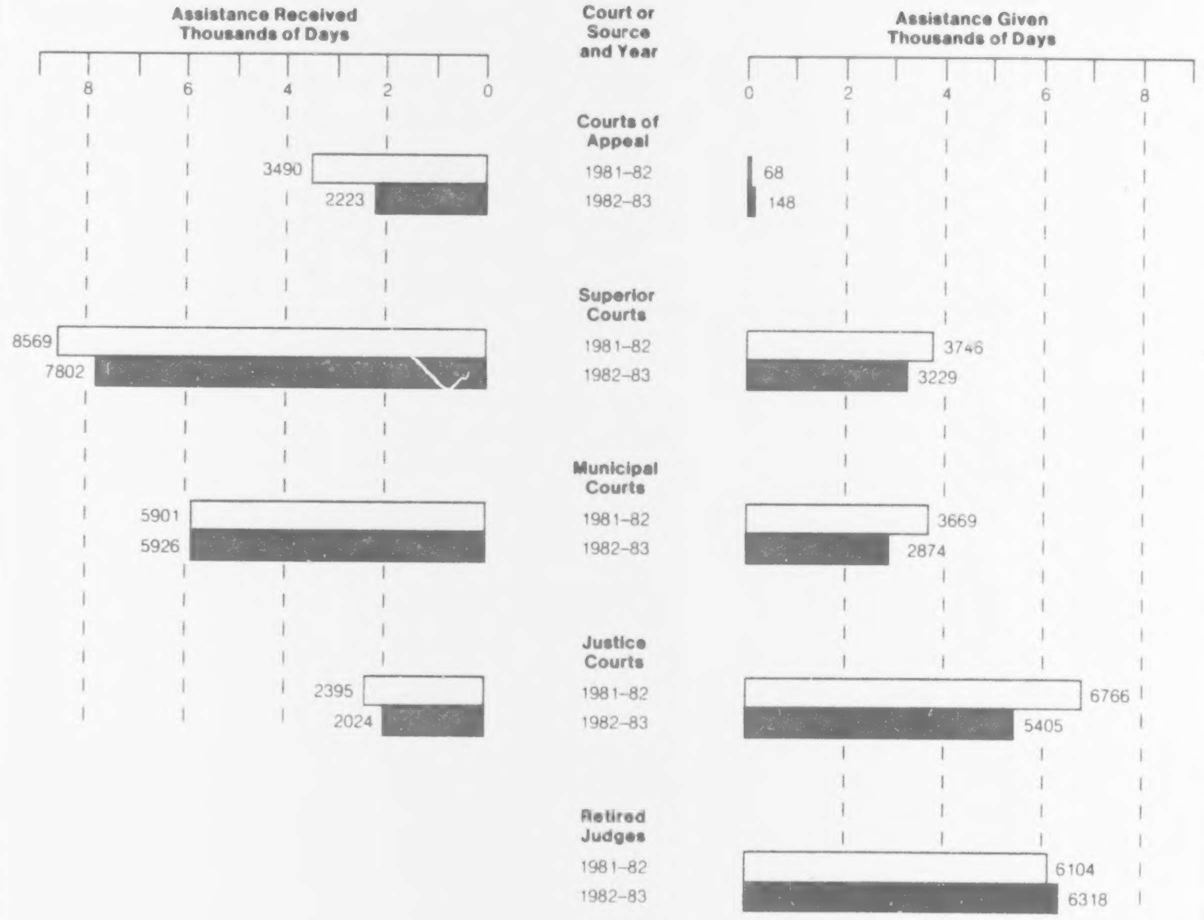


TABLE T-41—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS DAYS OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED AND RENDERED BY COURTS THROUGH ASSIGNMENTS

Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

	1982–83					*1981–82*				
				Net days received (or rendered)[a]					*Net days received (or rendered)*[a]	
County	*Days assigned*[b]	*Days received*	*Days rendered*	*Number*	*As a percent of net judge days*[c]	*Days assigned*[b]	*Days received*	*Days rendered*	*Number*	*As a percent of net judge days*[c]
State Total	6,941	7,802	3,229	4,574	3	6,766	8,569	3,746	4,822	3
Alameda	339	274	48	226	3	370	304	158	146	2
Alpine	1	–	142	–142	–56	3	2	109	–108	–43
Amador	11	43	32	10	4	2	38	28	9	4
Butte	116	84	48	36	5	71	46	12	34	5
Calaveras	35	82	47	36	14	15	58	59	–<1	–<1
Colusa	39	37	19	18	7	42	51	48	2	1
Contra Costa	99	148	23	125	3	134	224	99	125	4
Del Norte	50	35	44	–8	–3	35	29	11	18	7
El Dorado	2	101	34	67	9	49	109	48	60	8
Fresno	227	136	47	88	3	164	139	73	66	2
Glenn	101	72	62	11	4	84	48	66	–18	–7
Humboldt	191	240	8	232	33	143	140	1	139	18
Imperial	10	31	2	29	4	189	193	–	193	31
Inyo	43	47	21	26	10	227	193	22	171	128
Kern	252	236	44	192	8	41	68	46	22	1
Kings	29	39	4	35	7	38	26	[illegible]	16	3
Lake	194	138	58	79	31	111	98	28	70	28
Lassen	5	55	39	16	6	6	55	30	25	10
Los Angeles	1,022	648	838	–190	–<1	1,104	748	762	–14	–<1
Madera	46	64	5	60	12	49	42	4	38	8
Marin	346	186	46	140	9	198	157	3	154	10
Mariposa	–	16	18	–2	–1	6	24	20	4	2
Mendocino	4	20	21	–2	–<1	22	26	21	5	1
Merced	44	18	14	4	<1	5	20	18	2	<1
Modoc	–	33	39	–6	–2	–	13	70	–57	–23
Mono	66	87	–	87	34	70	39	–	39	16
Monterey	–	7	–	7	<1	64	75	12	62	4
Napa	75	97	8	88	17	58	92	5	88	17
Nevada	6	81	53	28	5	8	55	26	29	6
Orange	496	421	69	352	3	411	421	80	341	3
Placer	78	49	36	13	1	176	115	50	64	7
Plumas	6	109	98	12	5	30	52	54	–2	–1
Riverside	175	156	38	118	3	107	146	205	–58	–1
Sacramento	240	329	208	121	2	199	237	152	86	1
San Benito	2	5	1	4	2	2	3	10	–8	–3
San Bernardino	213	198	149	48	1	136	146	51	95	2
San Diego	434	1,782	129	1,654	16	261	2,120	262	1,858	18
San Francisco	175	105	43	62	1	364	285	–	285	4
San Joaquin	23	22	119	–97	–5	100	76	74	2	<1
San Luis Obispo	47	79	7	72	8	100	101	146	–45	–4

TABLE T-41—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS—Continued
DAYS OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED AND RENDERED BY COURTS THROUGH ASSIGNMENTS
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

	1982–83					*1981–82*				
				Net days received (or rendered)[a]					*Net days received (or rendered)*[a]	
County	*Days assigned*[b]	*Days received*	*Days rendered*	*Number*	*As a percent of net judge days*[c]	*Days assigned*[b]	*Days received*	*Days rendered*	*Number*	*As a percent of net judge days*[c]
San Mateo	87	76	–	76	2	103	122	94	28	1
Santa Barbara	354	266	2	264	14	375	314	2	312	19
Santa Clara	79	72	18	54	1	149	101	122	–21	–<1
Santa Cruz	69	54	7	48	5	133	101	–	101	10
Shasta	9	41	36	6	1	34	95	80	16	2
Sierra	8	18	93	–75	–30	7	27	130	–103	–41
Siskiyou	32	58	14	44	18	19	53	8	46	18
Solano	48	41	–	41	4	65	146	50	96	8
Sonoma	76	127	61	66	4	72	91	19	72	5
Stanislaus	13	8	24	–16	–1	100	53	104	–52	–4
Sutter	43	66	48	18	4	40	70	20	50	10
Tehama	148	145	68	77	31	90	122	40	82	33
Trinity	–	20	44	–23	–9	1	27	32	–5	–2
Tulare	4	7	28	–20	–1	–	22	48	–26	–2
Tuolumne	99	76	16	60	24	85	94	24	70	28
Ventura	583	333	17	316	11	284	213	13	200	7
Yolo	4	32	33	–1	–<1	15	78	54	24	3
Yuba	43	50	62	–12	–2	–	25	32	7	–1

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[a] Minus sign (–) indicates the court rendered more days of assistance than it received during the year through assignments by the Chief Justice under section 6 of article VI of the state Constitution. Each day worked in excess of three hours was reported as a full day, while three hours or less were reported as a half day prior to January 1, 1983. From January 1, 1983, the smallest unit of time was one-fourth day.

[b] Does not include days from reciprocal or blanket assignments. Numerous blanket (within county) and reciprocal (between counties) assignments are issued each year by the Chief Justice to permit a judge of one court to sit as a judge of another court, either within his or her own county or in a neighboring county, whenever the presiding or sole judges of the courts involved agree. In courts which utilize the blanket and reciprocal procedure, a separate assignment need not be issued by the Chief Justice each time judicial assistance is given or received.

[c] Net judge days are the number of days the court is open for business times the number of judge positions in the court which are not vacant.

TABLE T-42—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS DAYS OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED AND RENDERED BY COURTS THROUGH ASSIGNMENTS [c]

Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1981–82

	1982–83					1981–82				
				Net days received (or rendered) [a]					Net days received (or rendered) [a]	
County and judicial district	Days assigned [c]	Days received	Days rendered	Number	As a percent of net judge days [d]	Days assigned [c]	Days received	Days rendered	Number	As a percent of net judge days [d]
State Total [b]	7,045	5,926	2,874	3,052	2	6,887	5,901	3,670	2,232	2
Alameda										
Alameda	–	–	–	–	–	8	32	–	32	13
Berkeley-Albany	11	10	49	–39	–4	108	103	47	56	6
Fremont-Newark-Union City	92	92	–	92	12	28	22	–	22	3
Livermore-Pleasanton	36	42	–	42	11	10	84	–	84	22
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	213	162	61	101	3	327	203	193	10	<1
San Leandro-Hayward	44	20	–	20	1	–	–	5	–5	<–1
Butte										
Chico	52	94	8	85	34	49	104	5	99	39
Contra Costa										
Bay	144	130	–	130	11	172	168	–	168	16
Delta	1	1	–	1	<1	9	1	–	1	<1
Mt. Diablo	170	137	–	137	16	134	102	–	102	12
Walnut Creek-Danville	8	3	5	–2	<–1	27	21	10	11	2
Fresno										
Consolidated Fresno	220	158	2	156	8	207	231	176	54	3
Humboldt										
Eureka	4	53	90	–37	–7	5	54	82	–28	–6
Imperial										
Imperial County	4	–	30	–30	–3	114	–	23	–23	–3
Kern										
East Kern	27	52	38	14	3	32	28	30	–2	–1
West Kern	5	10	42	–32	–2	11	6	38	–32	–2
Los Angeles										
Alhambra	62	26	–	26	3	147	120	1	119	20
Antelope	20	18	–	18	4	13	16	–	16	3
Beverly Hills	38	44	–	44	6	107	79	52	27	4
Burbank	3	10	–	10	2	–	4	–	4	1
Citrus	62	51	26	25	2	277	146	–	146	11
Compton	243	224	6	218	16	221	178	–	178	14
Culver	14	16	–	16	3	28	8	–	8	2
Downey	88	43	–	43	4	144	28	–	28	3
East Los Angeles	297	242	–	242	27	51	24	–	24	2
Glendale	22	13	–	13	3	102	67	–	67	16
Inglewood	–	–	–	–	–	30	15	–	15	1
Long Beach	20	14	–	14	1	151	147	42	105	7
Los Angeles	780	484	360	124	1	483	297	446	–148	–1
Los Cerritos	5	5	–	5	1	27	17	–	17	2
Malibu	32	39	1	38	15	75	59	10	49	20
Newhall	6	5	–	5	1	8	2	–	2	<1
Pasadena	3	1	–	1	<1	196	89	2	88	10
Pomona	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rio Hondo	88	62	–	62	6	77	59	–	59	6
Santa Anita	30	35	2	33	13	21	24	3	21	8

TABLE T-42—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS—Continued
DAYS OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED AND RENDERED BY COURTS THROUGH ASSIGNMENTS[a]
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1981–82

	1982–83					*1981–82*				
				Net days received (or rendered)[b]					*Net days received (or rendered)*[b]	
County and judicial district	*Days assigned*[c]	*Days received*	*Days rendered*	*Number*	*As a percent of net judge days*[d]	*Days assigned*[c]	*Days received*	*Days rendered*	*Number*	*As a percent of net judge days*[d]
Los Angeles (Cont.)										
Santa Monica	106	87	35	52	7	27	3	10	−7	−1
South Bay	45	45	45	–	–	4	–	–	–	–
Southeast	10	10	–	10	1	15	9	–	9	1
Whittier	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marin										
Central	23	20	2	18	2	33	2	4	−2	< −1
Merced										
Merced County	117	112	38	74	10	10	6	–	6	1
Monterey										
Monterey County	157	188	1	188	11	142	191	2	188	12
Napa										
Napa County	24	21	12	8	2	30	20	40	−20	−4
Orange										
Central Orange County	25	–	22	−22	−1	–	–	26	−26	−1
North Orange County	75	22	–	22	1	135	92	–	92	3
Orange County Harbor	55	–	–	–	–	3	–	8	−8	−1
South Orange County	30	28	1	27	3	194	144	23	120	14
West Orange County	253	263	40	223	10	137	89	41	48	2
Placer										
Placer[e]	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	29	1
Riverside										
Corona	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	−1	< −1
Desert	89	12	33	−21	−2	161	65	36	28	2
Mt. San Jacinto	118	92	–	92	18	37	29	–	29	6
Riverside	37	33	41	−8	−1	106	80	44	36	3
Three Lakes	49	25	–	25	7	65	41	–	41	16
Sacramento										
Sacramento	590	601	97	504	15	322	329	27	302	9
San Bernardino										
San Bernardino County	347	437	58	379	8	272	463	17	446	10
San Diego										
El Cajon	15	12	482[f]	−470	−24	–	–	588[f]	−588	−34
North County	23	37	150[f]	−113	−5	143	135	320[f]	−185	−9
San Diego	82	67	264[f]	−197	−4	224	166	227[f]	−61	−1
South Bay	10	10	568[f]	−558	−34	10	–	556[f]	−556	−43
San Francisco										
San Francisco	257	195	7	188	4	260	204	181	23	1
San Joaquin										
Lodi	72	28	5	23	9	36	24	3	20	8
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	21	7	2	5	1	10	10	1	9	2
Stockton	77	77	20	57	4	5	5	1	4	< 1
San Luis Obispo										
San Luis Obispo County	137	127	50	76	8	127	92	4	88	9

TABLE T-42—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS—Continued
DAYS OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED AND RENDERED BY COURTS THROUGH ASSIGNMENTS [b]
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1981–82

	1982–83					1981–82				
				Net days received (or rendered)[a]					Net days received (or rendered)[a]	
County and judicial district	*Days assigned*[c]	*Days received*	*Days rendered*	*Number*	*As a percent of net judge days*[d]	*Days assigned*[c]	*Days received*	*Days rendered*	*Number*	*As a percent of net judge days*[d]
San Mateo										
Northern	31	13	11	2	<1	40	13	5	8	1
Southern	132	122	–	122	9	75	52	–	52	4
Santa Barbara										
Lompoc	–	16	13	3	1	–	25	17	8	3
Santa Barbara-Goleta[g]	33	31	2	30	9	66	71	4	67	9
Santa Maria	–	–	2	–2	<–1	10	4	9	–5	–1
South Coast[f]	100	36	–	36	7	–	–	–	–	–
Santa Clara										
Santa Clara County	445	64	9	54	1	61	50	21	29	1
Santa Cruz										
Santa Cruz County	35	5	–	5	<1	47	46	5	41	4
Shasta										
Redding	53	311	2	309	123	57	280	2	278	111
Solano										
Northern Solano	67	82	4	77	11	94	57	57	–	–
Vallejo-Benicia	10	15	1	14	3	39	36	–	36	7
Sonoma										
Sonoma County	81	64	18	46	4	37	28	8	20	2
Stanislaus										
Stanislaus County	110	88	–	88	5	201	151	86	65	4
Sutter										
Sutter County	30	21	21	<–1	<–1	26	16	5	10	4
Tulare										
Porterville	30	37	5	32	13	11	53	3	50	20
Tulare-Pixley	27	33	3	30	12	25	46	9	37	15
Visalia	2	12	6	5	1	13	48	2	46	9
Ventura										
Ventura County	54	11	28	–17	–1	146	155	69	86	4
Yolo										
Yolo County	116	103	3	100	15	18	21	3	18	2
Yuba										
Yuba County	–	10	51	–41	–8	14	14	38	–24	–5

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[a] Minus sign (–) indicates the court rendered more days of assistance than it received during the year through assignments by the Chief Justice under section 6 of article VI of the state Constitution. Days of assistance are rounded to whole numbers.

[b] Components may not add to total due to rounding.

[c] Does not include days from reciprocal or blanket assignments. Numerous blanket (within county) and reciprocal (between counties) assignments are issued each year by the Chief Justice to permit a judge of one court to sit as a judge of another court, either within his or her own county or in a neighboring county, whenever the presiding or sole judges of the courts involved agree. In courts which utilize the blanket and reciprocal procedure, a separate assignment need not be issued by the Chief Justice each time judicial assistance is given or received.

[d] Net judge days are the number of days the court is open for business times the number of judge positions in the court which are not vacant.

[e] Auburn-Colfax, Foresthill, Loomis-Lincoln and Roseville-Rocklin Justice Court Districts consolidated to become the Placer Municipal Court District, effective January 3, 1983.

[f] The size of these figures is attributable to the reporting rule cited above in footnote (a) and to the extensive use of municipal court—superior court blanket assignments in San Diego County.

[g] Carpinteria-Montecito Justice Court District and Santa Barbara Goleta Municipal Court District consolidated to become the South Coast Municipal Court District, effective January 1, 1983.

TABLE T-43—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS DAYS OF ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY COMMISSIONERS, REFEREES AND TEMPORARY JUDGES

Fiscal Year 1982–1983

County and judicial district	*Total days*	*Commissioners*	*Referees*	*Lawyers as temporary judges*
State Total [b]	25,279	14,162	8,293	2,824
Alameda	134	–	134	–
Alpine	–	–	–	–
Amador	–	–	–	–
Butte	–	–	–	–
Calaveras	–	–	–	–
Colusa	–	–	–	–
Contra Costa	689	408	281	–
Del Norte	–	–	–	–
El Dorado	–	–	–	–
Fresno	465	–	451	14
Glenn	–	–	–	–
Humboldt	–	–	–	–
Imperial	36	–	20	16
Inyo	–	–	–	–
Kern	558	229	245	84
Kings	–	–	–	–
Lake	17	–	–	17
Lassen	–	–	–	–
Los Angeles	12,976	8,276	4,456	245
Madera	1	–	–	1
Marin	248	236	–	13
Mariposa	–	–	–	–
Mendocino	–	–	–	–
Merced	–	–	–	–
Modoc	–	–	–	–
Mono	–	–	–	–
Monterey	–	–	–	–
Napa	28	6	4	18
Nevada	–	–	–	–
Orange	1,458	1,173	50	235
Placer	19	–	–	19
Plumas	–	–	–	–
Riverside	800	722	–	78
Sacramento	273	–	273	–
San Benito	–	–	–	–
San Bernardino	948	828	40	80
San Diego	1,330	4	684	643
San Francisco	1,738	1,670	–	68
San Joaquin	260	1	257	2
San Luis Obispo	153	95	8	50
San Mateo	533	257	220	56
Santa Barbara	420	163	–	257
Santa Clara	668	–	251	417
Santa Cruz	114	–	114	–
Shasta	–	–	–	–

TABLE T-43—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS—Continued
DAYS OF ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY COMMISSIONERS, REFEREES AND TEMPORARY JUDGES
Fiscal Year 1982–1983

County and judicial district	*Total days*	*Commissioners*	*Referees*	*Lawyers as temporary judges*
Sierra	–	–	–	–
Siskiyou	–	–	–	–
Solano	125	–	104	21
Sonoma	228	94	118	16
Stanislaus	231	–	231	–
Sutter	–	–	–	–
Tehama	–	–	–	–
Trinity	–	–	–	–
Tulare	203	–	203	–
Tuolumne	–	–	–	–
Ventura	474	–	–	474
Yolo	148	–	148	–
Yuba	–	–	–	–

---

[a] Rounded to whole days.

[b] Components may not add to total due to rounding.

TABLE T-44—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS DAYS OF ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY COMMISSIONERS REFEREES AND TEMPORARY JUDGES[a]

Fiscal Year 1982–83

County and judicial district	*Total days*	*Commissioners*[c]	*Referees*[d]	*Lawyers as temporary judges*
State Total[b]	29,890	20,094	2,275	7,521
Alameda				
Alameda	10	–	–	10
Berkeley-Albany	180	126	6	48
Fremont-Newark-Union City	538	293	–	245
Livermore-Pleasanton	85	13	–	72
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	350	195	19	136
San Leandro-Hayward	53	–	–	53
Butte				
Chico	8	–	–	8
Contra Costa				
Bay	149	2	–	148
Delta	24	–	–	24
Mt. Diablo	317	247	–	70
Walnut Creek-Danville	162	131	12	19
Fresno				
Consolidated Fresno	402	226	100	76
Humboldt				
Eureka	43	–	–	43
Imperial				
Imperial County	170	–	170	–
Kern				
East Kern	–	–	–	–
West Kern	485	208	250	27
Los Angeles				
Alhambra	284	194	–	91
Antelope	7	–	–	7
Beverly Hills	568	274	–	294
Burbank	248	240	–	8
Citrus	500	425	45	30
Compton	1,197	966	21	210
Culver	161	161	–	–
Downey	352	251	–	100
East Los Angeles	507	446	–	62
Glendale	450	378	–	72
Inglewood	348	249	–	99
Long Beach	736	428	–	308
Los Angeles	6,586	4,645	–	1,942
Los Cerritos	370	318	–	52
Malibu	290	252	–	38
Newhall	57	–	–	57

TABLE T-44—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS—Continued
DAYS OF ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY COMMISSIONERS REFEREES AND TEMPORARY JUDGES [a]
Fiscal Year 1982–83

County and judicial district	*Total days*	*Commissioners* [c]	*Referees* [d]	*Lawyers as temporary judges*
Los Angeles (Cont.)				
Pasadena	411	296	–	115
Pomona	492	460	–	32
Rio Hondo	589	525	–	64
Santa Anita	288	264	–	24
Santa Monica	302	188	–	114
South Bay	212	152	–	60
Southeast	932	669	–	263
Whittier	251	246	–	5
Marin				
Central	344	162	–	182
Merced				
Merced County	448	–	412	36
Monterey				
Monterey County	307	210	3	94
Napa				
Napa County	36	–	–	36
Orange				
Central Orange County	27	–	–	27
North Orange County	310	216	–	94
Orange County Harbor	654	502	–	152
South Orange County	271	242	–	29
West Orange County	564	466	–	98
Placer				
Placer [e]	9	–	–	9
Riverside				
Corona	3	–	–	3
Desert	127	–	–	127
Mt. San Jacinto	318	–	184	135
Riverside	348	236	–	112
Three Lakes	52	–	46	6
Sacramento				
Sacramento	677	427	–	250
San Bernardino				
San Bernardino County	558	334	114	110
San Diego				
El Cajon	26	–	–	26
North County	282	230	–	53
San Diego	723	562	–	161
South Bay	152	124	–	28
San Francisco				
San Francisco	385	–	385	–
San Joaquin				
Lodi	286	255	31	–
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	4	–	–	4
Stockton	230	230	–	1

TABLE T-44—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS—Continued
DAYS OF ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY COMMISSIONERS REFEREES AND TEMPORARY JUDGES[a]
Fiscal Year 1982–83

County and judicial district	*Total days*	*Commissioners*[c]	*Referees*[d]	*Lawyers as temporary judges*
San Luis Obispo				
San Luis Obispo County	82	5	76	–
San Mateo				
Northern	274	219	32	24
Southern	465	464	–	1
Santa Barbara				
Lompoc	–	–	–	–
Santa Barbara-Goleta[f]	250	125	125	–
Santa Maria	–	–	–	–
South Coast[f]	137	46	91	–
Santa Clara				
Santa Clara County	993	803	–	190
Santa Cruz				
Santa Cruz County	339	250	–	89
Shasta				
Redding	42	–	–	42
Solano				
Northern Solano	344	224	–	120
Vallejo-Benecia	26	–	–	26
Sonoma				
Sonoma County	405	253	–	152
Stanislaus				
Stanislaus County	6	–	–	6
Sutter				
Sutter County	4	–	–	4
Tulare				
Porterville	49	12	30	7
Tulare-Pixley	10	5	5	–
Visalia	115	26	67	22
Ventura				
Ventura County	41	–	–	41
Yolo				
Yolo County	50	–	50	–
Yuba				
Yuba County	–	–	–	–

---

[a] Rounded to whole days

[b] Components may not add to total due to rounding

[c] Includes traffic commissioners and excludes jury commissioners

[d] Includes days of assistance given by traffic referees

[e] Auburn-Colfax, Foresthill, Loomis-Lincoln and Roseville-Rocklin Justice Court Districts consolidated to become the Placer Municipal Court District, effective January 3, 1983

[f] Carpinteria-Montecito Justice Court District and Santa Barbara-Goleta Municipal Court District consolidated to become the South Coast Municipal Court District, effective January 1, 1983

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TABLE A-1—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT SUMMARY OF FILINGS

Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

Type of filing	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
Total filings	3,856	4,056
Appeals:		
Civil	0	0
Criminal	34	43
Original proceedings:		
Civil	206	204
Criminal	411	471
Motions to dismiss on clerk's certificate:		
Civil	0	0
Criminal	0	0
Petitions for hearing of cases previously decided by the Courts of Appeal:	3,205	[a]3,338
Appeals:		
Civil	942	[a]921
Criminal	1,050	[a]1,148
Original proceedings:		
Civil	633	[a]678
Criminal	580	[a]591

---

[a] Petition for hearing statistics for 1980–81 and prior years were based on the record of those disposed of during the fiscal year. A separate count of filings had not been maintained by the Clerk's office because of the short time between filing and action upon a petition (see rule 28(a),(e), Calif. Rules of Court). A separate count of petitions filed, however, became available starting with fiscal year 1981–82.

TABLE A-2—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT BUSINESS TRANSACTED
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

Business transacted	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
Total business transacted	9,464	7,735
Appeals:		
By written opinion:		
Civil	70	43
Criminal	27	34
Without opinion (by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, etc.):		
Civil	0	6
Criminal	1	0
Original proceedings (including habeas corpus):		
By written opinion	36	46
Without opinion	427	514
Motions (miscellaneous) denied or granted: [a]		
By written opinion	0	0
Without opinion	47	40
Hearings:		
Granted	286	280
Denied	2,980	3,086
Rehearings:		
Granted	2	0
Denied	53	57
Orders: [b]		
Transfers and retransfers	1,719	426
Alternative writs or orders to show cause	61	53
Miscellaneous	3,688	3,132
Executive clemency applications [c]	65	18

---

[a] Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

[b] Not reported elsewhere.

[c] Cal. Const., art. V, § 8.

TABLE A-3—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL FILINGS AND TRANSFERS FROM SUPREME COURT

Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

	*Total All Courts of Appeal**		*First District*		*Second District*		*Third District*		*Fourth District*		*Fifth District*	
	1982–83	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
Total filings and transfers from Supreme Court	16,353	15,050	4,397	4,142	5,398	5,074	1,781	1,653	3,423	2,853	1,354	1,328
Appeals:												
Civil	5,003	4,152	1,097	1,203	1,773	1,113	645	607	1,211	922	277	307
Criminal	5,137	4,808	1,304	1,125	1,581	1,723	618	542	1,000	866	634	552
Original proceedings:												
Civil	4,300	4,492	1,092	1,213	1,574	1,709	393	387	945	856	296	327
Criminal	1,295	1,247	446	368	337	412	119	116	246	209	147	142
Motions to dismiss on clerk's certificate	618	351	458	233	133	117	6	1	21	0	0	0

---

* The Sixth Appellate District was created on November 18, 1982 but no judges were appointed and confirmed during fiscal year 1982–83. Its filings were transferred to and included with filings of the First Appellate District. The following cases were filed in the Sixth Appellate District and transferred to the First Appellate District during the period from January 1 through June 30, 1983.

Total	557
Appeals	
Civil	163
Criminal	156
Original Proceedings	
Civil	134
Criminal	52
Motions to dismiss on Clerk's certificate	52

TABLE A-4—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT AND COURTS OF APPEAL SUMMARY OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

Supreme Court and Courts of Appeal	*Totals*		*Appeals*		*Original proceedings*		*Motions*[a]		*Hearings*		*Rehearings*		*Orders*[b]		*Executive clemency applications*[c]	
	1982–83	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
Total, Supreme Court and Courts of Appeal	45,171	[R] 38,830	10,694	[R] 10,672	6,230	[R] 5,782	1,085	1,579	3,266	3,366	1,501	1,603	22,330	15,810	65	18
Supreme Court	9,464	7,735	98	83	463	560	47	40	3,266	3,366	57	57	5,468	3,611	65	18
Courts of Appeal, total[d]	35,707	[R] 31,095	10,596	[R] 10,589	5,767	[R] 5,222	1,038	1,539	-	-	1,444	1,546	16,862	12,199	-	-
First District	9,209	9,308	2,682	2,813	1,513	1,529	38	698	-	-	392	423	4,584	3,845	-	-
Second District	11,640	[R] 10,952	3,288	[R] 3,292	2,044	[R] 1,703	61	63	-	-	510	526	5,737	5,368	-	-
Third District	4,398	3,970	1,276	1,191	535	512	518	499	-	-	193	204	1,876	1,564	-	-
Fourth District	8,517	5,001	2,281	2,348	1,250	1,004	235	32	-	-	261	309	4,490	1,308	-	-
Fifth District	1,943	1,864	1,069	945	425	474	186	247	-	-	88	84	175	114	-	-

---

[a] Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

[b] Not reported elsewhere.

[c] Cal. Const., art. V, § 8.

[d] The Sixth Appellate District was created on November 18, 1982 but no judges were appointed and confirmed. Its filings were transferred to the First Appellate District.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-5—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
SUMMARY OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

Business transacted	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
Total business transacted	35,707	[R] 31,095
Appeals:		
By written opinion:		
Civil	3,257	[R] 3,182
Criminal	3,975	[R] 4,098
Without opinion (by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, etc.):		
Civil	2,527	2,512
Criminal	837	797
Original proceedings (including habeas corpus):		
By written opinion	473	[R] 506
Without opinion	5,294	4,716
Motions (miscellaneous) denied or granted [a]		
By written opinion	31	5
Without opinion	1,007	1,534
Rehearings:		
Granted	125	142
Denied	1,319	1,404
Orders (miscellaneous) [b]	16,862	12,199

---

[a] Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals

[b] Not reported elsewhere

[R] Revised

TABLE A-6—FIRST APPELLATE (SAN FRANCISCO) DISTRICT
(Five Divisions—19 Judges [a])
BUSINESS TRANSACTED
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

Business transacted	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
Total business transacted	9,209	9,308
Appeals:		
By written opinion:		
Civil	921	812
Criminal	780	987
Without opinion (by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, etc.):		
Civil	721	787
Criminal	260	227
Original proceedings (including habeas corpus):		
By written opinion	121	169
Without opinion	1,392	1,360
Motions (miscellaneous) denied or granted: [b]		
By written opinion	7	0
Without opinion	31	698
Rehearings:		
Granted	46	51
Denied	346	372
Orders (miscellaneous) [c]	4,584	3,845

---

[a] The Fifth Division with three judges was created on November 18, 1982.

[b] Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

[c] Not reported elsewhere.

TABLE A-7—SECOND APPELLATE (LOS ANGELES) DISTRICT
(Seven Divisions—26 Judges [a])
BUSINESS TRANSACTED
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

Business transacted	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
Total business transacted	11,640	[R] 10,952
Appeals:		
By written opinion:		
Civil	917	[R] 979
Criminal	1,466	[R] 1,534
Without opinion (by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, etc.):		
Civil	661	533
Criminal	244	246
Original proceedings (including habeas corpus):		
By written opinion	89	[R] 109
Without opinion	1,955	1,594
Motions (miscellaneous) denied or granted: [b]		
By written opinion	2	0
Without opinion	59	63
Rehearings:		
Granted	10	30
Denied	500	496
Orders (miscellaneous) [c]	5,737	5,368

---

[a] Divisions Six and Seven with three judges each were created on November 18, 1982.

[b] Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

[c] Not reported elsewhere.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-8—THIRD APPELLATE (SACRAMENTO) DISTRICT
(One Division—7 Judges)
BUSINESS TRANSACTED
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

Business transacted	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
Total business transacted	4,398	3,970
Appeals:		
By written opinion:		
Civil	369	371
Criminal	475	459
Without opinion (by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, etc.):		
Civil	347	281
Criminal	85	80
Original proceedings (including habeas corpus):		
By written opinion	75	86
Without opinion	460	426
Motions (miscellaneous) denied or granted: [a]		
By written opinion	11	4
Without opinion	507	495
Rehearings:		
Granted	43	47
Denied	150	157
Orders (miscellaneous) [b]	1,876	1,564

---

[a] Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.
[b] Not reported elsewhere.

TABLE A-9—FOURTH APPELLATE (SAN DIEGO, SAN BERNARDINO AND ORANGE) DISTRICT [a]

(Three Divisions—14 Judges)

BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

Business transacted	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
Total business transacted	8,517	5,001
Appeals:		
By written opinion:		
Civil	775	782
Criminal	750	711
Without opinion (by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, etc.):		
Civil	595	680
Criminal	161	175
Original proceedings (including habeas corpus):		
By written opinion	124	77
Without opinion	1,126	927
Motions (miscellaneous) denied or granted: [b]		
By written opinion	11	1
Without opinion	224	31
Rehearings:		
Granted	18	12
Denied	243	297
Orders (miscellaneous) [c]	4,490	1,308

---

[a] Divisions One and Two were reorganized with six and four judges respectively and Division Three was created with four judges on November 18, 1982.

[b] Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

[c] Not reported elsewhere.

TABLE A-10—FIFTH APPELLATE (FRESNO) DISTRICT[a]
(One Division—8 Judges)
BUSINESS TRANSACTED
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

Business transacted	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
Total business transacted	1,943	1,864
Appeals:		
By written opinion:		
Civil	275	238
Criminal	504	407
Without opinion (by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, etc.):		
Civil	203	231
Criminal	87	69
Original proceedings (including habeas corpus):		
By written opinion	64	65
Without opinion	361	409
Motions (miscellaneous) denied or granted:[b]		
By written opinion	0	0
Without opinion	186	247
Rehearings:		
Granted	8	2
Denied	80	82
Orders (miscellaneous)[c]	175	114

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[a] Two additional judgeships were created on November 18, 1982.

[b] Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

[c] Not reported elsewhere.

TABLE A-11—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS SUMMARY OF ALL FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

County	Number of judgeships[a]		Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial			
									Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82
State total	648	628	753,488	738,363	622,358	[R] 588,395	303,922	[R] 255,061	252,377	[R] 267,883	66,059	[R] 65,451
Alameda	31	31	34,159	34,443	28,831	29,268	9,853	9,926	14,962	15,385	4,016	3,957
Alpine	1	1	58	64	37	44	28	40	4	2	5	2
Amador	1	1	625	640	443	422	133	94	256	240	54	88
Butte	3	3	4,712	4,397	3,659	3,433	1,894	1,713	1,415	1,441	350	279
Calaveras	1	1	880	888	561	428	388	224	111	144	62	60
Colusa	1	1	374	298	245	155	136	69	91	77	18	9
Contra Costa	[b] 15	14	20,053	19,634	15,578	[R] 14,805	6,265	[R] 4,385	7,759	[R] 8,961	1,554	[R] 1,459
Del Norte	1	1	738	798	511	530	222	218	228	255	61	57
El Dorado	3	3	3,110	3,148	2,517	2,579	1111	949	1,120	1,360	286	270
Fresno	13	13	16,806	17,221	12,566	13,329	4,577	3,891	6,574	7,774	1,415	1,664
Glenn	1	1	636	633	410	414	130	118	239	253	41	43
Humboldt	3	3	3,722	3,707	1,405	1414	348	281	803	842	254	291
Imperial	3	3	2,565	2,620	1,788	1,884	1328	944	297	807	163	133
Inyo	1	1	672	655	675	655	219	199	156	163	300	293
Kern	10	10	14,131	12,914	12,449	12,457	4,532	3,774	6,605	6,982	1,312	1,701
Kings	2	2	2,729	2,664	2,517	2,403	1,143	818	1,059	1,251	315	334
Lake	1	1	1,432	1,413	1,375	1,244	684	595	489	498	202	151
Lassen	1	1	627	659	667	577	246	190	328	301	93	86
Los Angeles	206	206	227,072	222,545	207,014	184,328	116,965	98,035	72,232	68,116	17,817	18,177
Madera	2	2	2,558	2,398	2,058	1,840	576	677	1140	904	342	259
Marin	6	6	7,137	6,654	5,293	4,923	2,530	1,813	2,102	2,559	661	551
Mariposa	1	1	290	312	251	258	151	145	80	100	20	13
Mendocino	2	2	2,575	2,289	1,836	1,887	878	725	722	950	236	212
Merced	3	3	4,352	4,495	2,666	3,103	1,286	1,512	1,199	1,373	181	218
Modoc	1	1	336	322	319	323	115	110	171	159	33	54
Mono	1	1	387	358	305	224	196	189	33	18	76	17
Monterey	[c] 8	7	10,538	10,765	8,974	9,322	3,188	3,200	4,806	5,319	980	803
Napa	2	2	2,846	2,988	1,818	2,300	604	657	817	1,114	397	529
Nevada	2	2	1,777	1,836	1,659	1,668	922	759	530	636	207	273
Orange	[d] 51	46	56,168	55,278	50,788	44,042	26,305	16,730	19,752	23,420	4,731	3,892
Placer	4	4	4,063	4,013	2,875	2,917	854	1,200	1,522	1,149	499	568
Plumas	1	1	616	683	622	569	126	99	310	340	186	130
Riverside	17	17	22,652	22,203	18,316	18,712	8,640	8,919	7,548	7,985	2,128	1,808
Sacramento	27	27	27,730	27,846	22,264	22,618	8,887	8,496	11,580	12,399	1,797	1,723
San Benito	1	1	898	821	603	634	299	306	119	176	185	152
San Bernardino	[e] 22	21	34,251	31,647	23,346	22,315	9,136	8,919	11,797	11,122	2,413	2,274
San Diego	[f] 43	41	52,532	50,094	40,371	39,380	21,521	15,597	13,001	17,644	5,849	6,139
San Francisco	[c] 28	27	28,157	26,893	22,652	23,191	12,517	12,135	7,092	8,096	3,043	2,960
San Joaquin	[b] 10	8	10,839	11,244	10,261	9,715	3,790	3,722	4,351	4,581	2,120	1,412
San Luis Obispo	4	4	4,524	4,405	3,565	3,305	1,091	1,043	2,023	1,859	451	403
San Mateo	14	14	16,778	16,642	13,949	11,415	6,977	4,705	5,876	5,721	1,096	989
Santa Barbara	[c] 9	7	9,534	9,635	7,480	7,189	3,342	3,199	3,122	3,025	1,016	965
Santa Clara	33	33	39,894	38,238	31,644	[R] 30,161	17,307	[R] 14,175	12,176	[R] 14,248	2,161	1,738
Santa Cruz	4	4	6,074	6,017	4,891	4,669	2,391	1,778	1,960	2,354	540	537
Shasta	3	3	4,775	4,581	3,401	3,555	1,060	1,258	1,953	1,676	388	621
Sierra	1	1	106	91	70	70	13	23	50	43	7	4
Siskiyou	1	1	1,349	1,329	911	943	424	356	407	515	80	72
Solano	5	5	8,079	8,069	5,873	6,015	2,336	2,211	2,970	3,076	567	728
Sonoma	[c] 7	6	10,815	9,617	7,862	6,584	4,210	2,792	2,887	3,087	765	705
Stanislaus	[b] 8	6	9,254	9,462	6,839	7,447	2,773	2,183	2,912	3,789	1,154	1,475
Sutter	2	2	1,737	1,671	907	844	408	336	447	418	52	90
Tehama	1	1	1,426	1,317	908	990	310	342	540	557	58	91
Trinity	1	1	464	415	347	295	242	129	72	100	33	66
Tulare	6	6	7,489	7,462	5,113	5,360	1,978	1,988	2,712	2,830	423	542
Tuolumne	1	1	1,290	1,229	1,052	[R] 965	503	[R] 383	459	498	90	84
Ventura	[c] 13	11	18,495	20,229	12,645	[R] 13,931	3,701	3,734	6,559	[R] 7,264	2,385	[R] 2,933
Yolo	3	3	3,410	3,435	2,907	2,926	1,537	1,442	1,160	1,264	210	220
Yuba	2	2	2,192	2,039	1,469	1,421	596	611	692	663	181	147

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[a] Number of authorized judgeships at end of the fiscal year. See Table 26A for total judicial positions.

[b] Statute provided for increase effective January 1, 1983.

[c] Statute provided for increase effective July 1, 1982.

[d] Statute provided for four new positions on July 1, 1982 and one new position on October 15, 1982 when juvinile court commissioner position was vacated and abolished.

[e] Statute provided for increase upon adoption of a resolution by Board of Supervisors effective May 1, 1983.

[f] Statute provided for one new position on July 1, 1982 and one new position on May 10, 1983 when Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution to fund it.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-12—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
PROBATE AND GUARDIANSHIP FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*			
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*	
County	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
State total	65,429	64,965	62,273	60,562	3,614	3,941	54,271	52,989	4,388	3,632
Alameda	3,570	3,779	4,612	4,169	243	192	3,561	3,243	808	734
Alpine	5	5	2	3	2	3	0	0	0	0
Amador	81	88	77	71	2	0	74	69	1	2
Butte	440	437	402	401	2	0	396	400	4	1
Calaveras	77	73	33	41	20	23	9	17	4	1
Colusa	74	64	29	19	4	0	24	19	1	0
Contra Costa	1,892	1,809	1,872	1,701	203	147	1,634	1,527	35	27
Del Norte	75	87	89	75	11	24	78	51	0	0
El Dorado	292	247	306	295	1	12	303	281	2	2
Fresno	1,352	1,398	2,930	2,737	37	31	2,839	2,640	54	66
Glenn	85	102	64	51	1	1	60	50	3	0
Humboldt	477	451	334	361	25	24	298	310	11	27
Imperial	205	176	185	200	153	100	32	99	0	1
Inyo	56	42	51	79	3	1	0	7	48	71
Kern	896	927	983	1,141	0	0	947	1,107	36	34
Kings	215	181	115	158	66	9	47	146	2	3
Lake	171	144	141	127	0	0	123	121	18	6
Lassen	71	80	50	55	3	0	46	54	1	1
Los Angeles	18,861	18,728	16,446	16,541	1,320	1,631	14,589	14,233	537	677
Madera	206	161	279	173	47	84	229	85	3	4
Marin	837	831	816	861	7	0	804	859	5	2
Mariposa	39	37	32	29	32	28	0	1	0	0
Mendocino	269	284	201	315	17	54	179	255	5	6
Merced	344	359	265	328	4	0	254	321	7	7
Modoc	52	37	74	61	4	1	68	54	2	6
Mono	26	32	40	50	39	49	0	1	1	0
Monterey	840	845	887	839	46	8	834	830	7	1
Napa	389	366	200	304	1	0	197	292	2	12
Nevada	170	181	194	163	46	33	143	117	5	13
Orange	3,677	3,444	3,024	2,878	6	26	2,972	2,838	46	14
Placer	314	307	554	331	16	18	495	225	43	88
Plumas	75	93	78	75	0	0	64	70	14	5
Riverside	2,056	1,747	2,165	1,868	67	169	2,069	1,657	29	42
Sacramento	1,847	1,903	1,672	1,694	49	59	1,595	1,602	28	33
San Benito	97	78	50	40	0	3	0	17	50	20
San Bernardino	2,781	2,672	2,273	2,242	535	446	1,603	1,723	135	73
San Diego	4,906	4,809	4,447	4,097	93	59	3,484	3,424	870	614
San Francisco	3,703	3,623	3,935	3,766	77	0	2,923	3,053	935	713
San Joaquin	1,191	1,236	1,162	1,222	279	279	846	916	37	27
San Luis Obispo	491	437	474	341	1	4	468	324	5	13
San Mateo	1,941	2,158	1,937	1,581	12	70	1,910	1,477	15	34
Santa Barbara	929	984	749	712	11	23	717	671	21	18
Santa Clara	3,059	3,039	2,599	2,801	36	100	2,186	2,680	377	21
Santa Cruz	657	691	665	716	0	2	618	668	47	46
Shasta	480	451	343	297	4	1	326	284	13	12
Sierra	8	11	6	7	0	0	6	7	0	0
Siskiyou	139	179	125	156	3	9	122	145	0	2
Solano	681	674	595	441	18	29	539	396	38	16
Sonoma	1,094	1,133	897	836	19	12	858	814	20	10
Stanislaus	728	731	774	766	12	24	724	717	38	25
Sutter	172	146	11	39	1	3	9	36	1	0
Tehama	171	179	117	120	0	2	117	115	0	3
Trinity	50	46	23	8	13	2	10	4	0	2
Tulare	647	667	518	633	4	47	507	569	7	17
Tuolumne	100	114	99	96	0	3	98	90	1	3
Ventura	927	978	785	997	4	37	780	896	1	64
Yolo	325	364	366	346	13	58	338	276	15	12
Yuba	116	120	121	108	2	1	119	106	0	1

TABLE A-13—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS FAMILY LAW FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

							Dispositions after trial			
	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*	
County	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
State total	161,391	167,902	137,978	[R] 141,539	42,453	[R] 25,345	84,809	[R] 102,650	10,716	[R] 13,544
Alameda	7,808	7,794	6,472	7,255	1,079	907	4,757	5,657	636	691
Alpine	4	5	3	7	3	7	0	0	0	0
Amador	153	154	98	130	0	1	81	96	17	33
Butte	1,056	1,061	901	776	514	332	323	393	64	51
Calaveras	178	170	107	100	71	24	29	59	7	17
Colusa	89	84	50	55	6	5	43	50	1	0
Contra Costa	4,896	4,859	4,037	[R] 3,926	1,727	[R] 664	2,048	[R] 2,990	262	[R] 272
Del Norte	170	170	127	143	21	17	101	123	5	3
El Dorado	714	780	593	653	262	44	299	574	32	35
Fresno	3,676	3,726	2,473	2,235	1,542	89	866	2,107	65	39
Glenn	157	142	115	110	7	8	99	93	9	9
Humboldt	911	887	123	264	28	39	58	155	37	70
Imperial	384	481	405	408	333	36	70	355	2	17
Inyo	145	171	165	143	24	8	0	12	141	123
Kern	3,500	3,473	2,620	2,749	742	131	1,612	2,409	266	209
Kings	523	530	453	405	276	98	129	278	48	29
Lake	303	368	263	270	118	13	119	233	26	24
Lassen	157	176	195	179	15	19	158	144	22	16
Los Angeles	42,001	45,676	40,650	41,840	5,908	6,784	32,682	31,702	2,060	3,354
Madera	373	380	483	350	60	116	321	188	102	46
Marin	1,547	1,578	1,143	1,280	611	163	449	1,003	83	114
Mariposa	65	100	66	71	14	6	45	64	7	1
Mendocino	608	518	544	392	391	68	91	290	62	34
Merced	841	878	401	600	115	105	275	469	11	26
Modoc	76	69	58	72	7	5	50	48	1	19
Mono	93	99	87	75	71	69	2	5	14	1
Monterey	2,136	2,370	1,841	1,810	202	88	1,512	1,635	127	87
Napa	755	712	344	545	24	27	268	455	52	63
Nevada	414	441	456	464	285	198	143	219	28	47
Orange	13,723	14,419	14,895	13,927	7,282	3,484	6,525	9,355	1,088	1,088
Placer	973	921	723	668	88	102	451	342	184	224
Plumas	113	157	120	171	3	17	99	142	18	12
Riverside	4,859	5,090	3,585	4,126	1,495	1,237	1,742	2,653	348	236
Sacramento	6,579	6,988	5,476	5,662	356	290	4,965	5,054	155	318
San Benito	169	158	115	127	4	10	0	44	111	73
San Bernardino	7,656	7,541	5,048	5,514	504	519	3,744	4,104	800	891
San Diego	13,386	13,472	10,789	12,225	6,769	2,746	2,756	7,038	1,264	2,441
San Francisco	3,783	3,945	3,323	3,988	1,546	1,006	1,521	2,662	256	320
San Joaquin	2,820	2,789	2,921	2,582	558	293	1,691	2,049	672	240
San Luis Obispo	1,153	1,073	902	794	29	16	811	724	62	54
San Mateo	3,531	3,674	3,015	2,488	1,480	483	1,497	1,957	38	48
Santa Barbara	2,059	2,130	1,667	1,756	889	753	668	899	110	104
Santa Clara	9,530	9,782	7,694	[R] 6,695	3,505	[R] 1,766	3,860	[R] 4,652	329	277
Santa Cruz	1,371	1,404	1,108	860	591	25	469	764	48	71
Shasta	1,219	1,159	889	1,030	109	69	665	636	115	325
Sierra	23	24	11	10	0	2	11	8	0	0
Siskiyou	325	304	180	250	4	15	165	225	11	10
Solano	2,172	2,122	1,802	1,989	640	394	961	1,315	201	280
Sonoma	2,296	2,279	1,652	1,462	1,256	878	282	475	114	109
Stanislaus	2,078	2,229	1,696	1,722	210	70	1,180	1,074	306	578
Sutter	488	442	240	318	106	76	124	200	10	42
Tehama	316	266	252	280	13	18	229	244	10	18
Trinity	114	79	87	80	51	9	30	42	6	29
Tulare	1,634	1,591	754	1,076	67	73	655	967	32	36
Tuolumne	287	306	237	[R] 252	48	[R] 39	181	211	8	2
Ventura	3,805	4,502	2,572	3,161	122	751	2,261	2,188	189	222
Yolo	726	712	568	583	192	56	357	499	19	28
Yuba	470	492	384	436	80	77	279	321	25	38

[R] Revised

TABLE A-14—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS MOTOR VEHICLE PERSONAL INJURY, DEATH AND PROPERTY DAMAGE FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*			
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*	
County	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
State total	51,560	50,180	54,934	47,425	52,991	45,549	1,034	1,021	909	855
Alameda	1,794	1,735	1,529	1,725	1,463	1,650	20	37	46	38
Alpine	7	2	3	3	3	2	0	0	0	1
Amador	9	11	22	15	17	10	3	3	2	2
Butte	193	168	143	125	135	117	3	3	5	5
Calaveras	20	35	10	13	7	12	2	0	1	1
Colusa	15	13	13	9	12	9	0	0	1	0
Contra Costa	1,118	1,077	798	834	743	762	43	58	12	14
Del Norte	19	15	13	15	11	15	0	0	2	0
El Dorado	166	160	116	125	103	118	5	2	8	5
Fresno	908	904	566	757	550	725	1	2	15	30
Glenn	13	10	17	13	16	12	1	0	0	1
Humboldt	66	86	9	5	4	0	0	0	5	5
Imperial	72	83	54	66	50	61	0	3	4	2
Inyo	15	17	18	14	17	13	0	0	1	1
Kern	637	567	469	436	454	420	9	8	6	8
Kings	100	83	70	63	65	57	1	1	4	5
Lake	36	45	41	28	32	22	8	5	1	1
Lassen	24	24	35	26	34	25	0	0	1	1
Los Angeles	24,133	22,968	32,991	24,792	32,677	24,452	83	113	231	227
Madera	57	58	50	63	47	60	1	0	2	3
Marin	383	391	328	224	321	214	1	2	6	8
Mariposa	11	11	16	15	16	15	0	0	0	0
Mendocino	60	61	51	64	44	60	5	1	2	3
Merced	145	184	121	125	115	120	1	0	5	5
Modoc	6	4	1	16	1	13	0	0	0	3
Mono	13	13	2	2	0	1	0	0	2	1
Monterey	329	362	264	252	231	232	15	9	18	11
Napa	110	168	104	145	101	139	0	2	3	4
Nevada	92	76	84	54	65	54	9	0	10	0
Orange	4,874	4,672	4,336	3,977	3,809	3,603	479	313	48	61
Placer	175	156	91	139	83	137	1	0	7	2
Plumas	23	20	20	13	12	13	2	0	6	0
Riverside	1,054	1,115	770	952	743	795	6	149	21	8
Sacramento	1,759	1,693	1,227	1,403	1,167	1,335	25	42	35	26
San Benito	22	23	13	9	13	9	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino	1,220	1,198	904	897	852	832	17	14	35	51
San Diego	2,078	1,982	1,853	2,023	1,749	1,863	15	81	89	79
San Francisco	2,361	2,426	1,959	2,044	1,833	1,959	66	24	60	61
San Joaquin	451	414	392	432	360	396	13	7	19	29
San Luis Obispo	185	170	135	126	121	121	8	3	6	2
San Mateo	1,056	1,123	666	596	605	571	53	10	8	15
Santa Barbara	369	386	265	277	257	273	2	0	6	4
Santa Clara	2,509	2,706	2,084	2,225	2,015	2,149	20	19	49	57
Santa Cruz	256	231	237	170	190	143	30	22	17	5
Shasta	155	144	99	92	90	85	3	0	6	7
Sierra	3	1	2	5	1	5	0	0	1	0
Siskiyou	49	35	35	34	31	29	0	2	4	3
Solano	334	296	263	280	248	265	11	4	4	11
Sonoma	519	503	459	400	426	356	21	35	12	9
Stanislaus	367	413	292	391	224	355	15	18	53	18
Sutter	97	98	67	41	67	40	0	0	0	1
Tehama	21	44	26	25	24	24	0	1	2	0
Trinity	7	15	10	8	10	8	0	0	0	0
Tulare	94	136	119	111	116	107	2	0	1	4
Tuolumne	41	46	34	71	28	47	4	20	2	4
Ventura	736	616	503	489	458	477	27	4	18	8
Yolo	110	111	92	97	84	92	3	3	5	2
Yuba	84	76	43	74	41	70	0	1	2	3

TABLE A-15—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER PERSONAL INJURY, DEATH AND PROPERTY DAMAGE
FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial			
							Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
County	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82
State total	33,949	30,315	26,586	R 24,359	24,473	22,222	960	986	1,153	R 1,151
Alameda	1,586	1,130	1,523	1,747	1,283	1,523	173	157	67	67
Alpine	5	8	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Amador	9	5	6	4	5	1	0	0	1	3
Butte	138	120	99	86	87	81	7	3	5	2
Calaveras	22	12	9	2	9	2	0	0	0	0
Colusa	15	11	5	3	5	3	0	0	0	0
Contra Costa	722	659	655	R 574	597	524	39	42	19	R 8
Del Norte	11	7	12	12	11	11	0	0	1	1
El Dorado	139	111	62	62	51	56	4	2	7	4
Fresno	439	402	371	444	360	429	0	0	11	15
Glenn	8	14	5	8	4	8	0	0	1	0
Humboldt	84	82	17	7	8	1	0	0	9	6
Imperial	82	49	47	51	34	45	1	2	12	4
Inyo	14	12	15	12	13	11	0	0	2	1
Kern	359	357	130	177	121	163	1	6	8	8
Kings	41	41	50	35	47	31	1	1	2	3
Lake	24	39	27	19	21	16	6	0	0	3
Lassen	7	16	4	12	3	11	0	0	1	1
Los Angeles	14,088	12,520	10,810	9,638	10,288	9,068	135	181	387	389
Madera	36	51	21	24	20	21	0	1	1	2
Marin	346	256	259	225	251	211	0	0	8	14
Mariposa	7	9	3	6	3	4	0	0	0	2
Mendocino	31	48	26	41	25	33	0	1	1	7
Merced	90	88	83	79	82	74	0	2	1	3
Modoc	5	7	4	2	2	2	0	0	2	0
Mono	23	21	4	5	1	2	0	2	3	1
Monterey	270	212	183	153	164	134	12	5	7	14
Napa	104	87	80	34	77	32	0	0	3	2
Nevada	75	54	45	49	40	41	5	2	0	6
Orange	3,701	3,625	2,588	1,910	2,211	1,638	271	208	106	64
Placer	135	100	81	107	77	104	1	1	3	2
Plumas	37	26	21	23	11	5	4	1	6	17
Riverside	848	717	518	591	487	460	12	113	19	18
Sacramento	1,560	1,403	1,203	1,024	1,143	943	24	44	36	37
San Benito	5	8	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino	765	689	684	770	596	671	24	23	64	76
San Diego	1,114	1,123	1,955	1,285	1,801	1,123	51	54	103	108
San Francisco	2,506	2,160	1,481	1,629	1,359	1,519	51	31	71	79
San Joaquin	260	321	256	226	209	198	14	5	33	23
San Luis Obispo	164	127	76	64	66	53	5	6	5	5
San Mateo	738	694	430	286	369	256	35	8	26	22
Santa Barbara	287	246	178	139	163	127	3	0	12	12
Santa Clara	1,234	1,081	1,024	1,103	972	1,049	29	15	23	39
Santa Cruz	147	169	129	121	108	106	11	11	10	4
Shasta	124	110	81	106	73	97	1	1	7	8
Sierra	5	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou	45	25	24	31	22	26	0	1	2	4
Solano	156	159	121	193	109	182	3	3	9	8
Sonoma	281	141	233	293	219	243	5	31	9	19
Stanislaus	184	182	182	228	146	191	17	18	19	19
Sutter	48	66	38	16	38	15	0	0	0	1
Tehama	9	17	11	12	10	10	0	1	1	1
Trinity	12	12	7	8	5	8	0	0	2	0
Tulare	128	86	174	189	165	179	2	2	7	8
Tuolumne	35	30	23	23	20	22	2	0	1	1
Ventura	501	420	437	389	416	382	10	2	11	5
Yolo	63	78	52	44	45	43	0	0	7	1
Yuba	77	72	22	34	19	30	1	0	2	4

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TABLE A-16—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS EMINENT DOMAIN FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial			
							Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
County	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82
State total	1,208	1,498	924	812	738	521	122	163	64	128
Alameda	27	27	16	26	10	17	4	3	2	6
Alpine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	1	4	3	4	1	3	2	1	0	0
Butte	12	5	5	9	5	7	0	2	0	0
Calaveras	3	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Colusa	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contra Costa	29	38	8	6	5	5	1	0	2	1
Del Norte	4	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
El Dorado	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Fresno	47	103	6	33	3	8	0	0	3	25
Glenn	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Humboldt	5	12	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	4
Imperial	9	2	5	4	5	2	0	1	0	1
Inyo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kern	3	0	2	3	2	2	0	0	0	1
Kings	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lassen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles	267	271	258	258	237	231	5	7	16	20
Madera	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1
Marin	1	0	5	3	1	3	2	0	2	0
Mariposa	0	0	2	13	0	13	0	0	2	0
Mendocino	3	34	1	11	1	9	0	0	0	2
Merced	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Modoc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mono	4	10	3	2	0	2	0	0	3	0
Monterey	4	17	7	28	5	24	2	0	0	4
Napa	0	2	5	1	5	1	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Orange	57	38	17	45	8	20	7	17	2	8
Placer	0	1	0	6	0	3	0	0	0	3
Plumas	0	0	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	0
Riverside	118	103	138	84	136	45	0	39	2	0
Sacramento	16	14	37	7	24	3	10	1	3	3
San Benito	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino	281	391	89	86	32	50	55	24	2	12
San Diego	88	154	202	81	162	17	25	47	15	17
San Francisco	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Joaquin	10	13	6	13	4	5	1	8	1	0
San Luis Obispo	13	5	4	25	1	13	2	4	1	8
San Mateo	6	26	24	3	23	2	0	0	1	1
Santa Barbara	18	0	1	8	1	6	0	2	0	0
Santa Clara	15	63	10	14	9	10	0	0	1	4
Santa Cruz	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Shasta	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sierra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solano	0	1	0	5	0	4	0	0	0	1
Sonoma	78	62	20	9	15	5	3	0	2	4
Stanislaus	4	1	1	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Sutter	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Tehama	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Trinity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tulare	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Tuolumne	38	6	4	1	4	1	0	0	0	0
Ventura	40	65	30	3	27	2	2	1	1	0
Yolo	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Yuba	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0

TABLE A-17—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL COMPLAINTS FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*			
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*	
County	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
State total	108,745	104,384	75,860	[R] 60,318	59,579	[R] 44,248	10,775	10,665	5,506	[R] 5,405
Alameda	5,807	5,483	3,338	3,159	1,827	1,688	1,187	942	324	529
Alpine	19	23	8	15	8	14	0	0	0	1
Amador	187	200	72	84	28	24	33	30	11	30
Butte	829	772	388	468	323	383	36	70	29	15
Calaveras	253	257	150	111	105	79	20	13	25	19
Colusa	81	52	69	16	64	16	4	0	1	0
Contra Costa	2,346	2,043	1,257	[R] 964	842	[R] 589	323	309	92	[R] 66
Del Norte	145	101	77	64	58	53	3	3	16	8
El Dorado	556	547	337	325	224	212	61	55	52	58
Fresno	3,388	4,067	899	922	693	734	131	79	75	109
Glenn	69	50	29	17	20	11	8	4	1	2
Humboldt	333	311	114	80	73	23	11	22	30	35
Imperial	218	209	88	134	76	116	2	2	10	16
Inyo	166	147	131	95	78	65	7	3	46	27
Kern	1,062	1,430	647	958	425	766	174	94	48	98
Kings	583	518	591	445	183	213	390	218	18	14
Lake	258	304	317	271	253	210	33	33	31	28
Lassen	105	112	115	90	67	56	20	17	28	17
Los Angeles	29,529	28,631	31,949	18,112	28,482	14,946	2,185	2,100	1,282	1,066
Madera	162	150	79	69	54	51	3	4	22	14
Marin	1,322	1,236	724	633	541	465	130	104	53	64
Mariposa	41	56	32	36	24	27	4	4	4	5
Mendocino	870	493	449	300	189	133	219	127	41	40
Merced	381	316	149	130	129	115	2	3	18	12
Modoc	33	43	35	40	12	29	7	3	16	8
Mono	102	104	49	38	36	32	1	0	12	6
Monterey	962	948	585	1,361	297	632	171	639	117	90
Napa	317	426	123	143	92	117	17	7	14	19
Nevada	502	481	358	285	269	211	54	34	35	40
Orange	11,674	10,803	8,176	5,880	5,935	3,948	1,881	1,672	360	260
Placer	671	668	299	304	169	200	57	63	73	41
Plumas	100	112	152	93	44	27	26	7	82	59
Riverside	4,467	4,771	3,226	3,666	2,801	3,183	291	363	134	120
Sacramento	3,241	3,132	2,008	1,883	1,614	1,549	179	163	215	171
San Benito	76	53	15	8	15	8	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino	2,871	2,724	1,361	1,324	944	904	195	195	222	225
San Diego	9,405	8,381	4,113	4,362	3,259	3,267	302	495	552	600
San Francisco	5,115	4,625	2,704	3,169	2,130	2,652	213	110	361	407
San Joaquin	1,029	845	642	549	329	309	209	152	104	88
San Luis Obispo	914	927	449	467	255	218	139	200	55	49
San Mateo	2,395	2,301	1,025	1,092	639	749	272	214	114	129
Santa Barbara	1,013	980	613	582	500	504	66	28	47	50
Santa Clara	5,488	5,174	2,614	2,801	1,793	1,984	651	570	170	247
Santa Cruz	766	686	415	297	302	203	37	31	76	63
Shasta	729	775	310	353	206	245	47	32	57	76
Sierra	28	30	12	13	3	9	9	2	0	2
Siskiyou	181	198	101	85	56	52	15	17	30	16
Solano	955	1,548	405	355	296	187	82	120	27	48
Sonoma	1,966	1,392	946	752	768	393	112	283	66	76
Stanislaus	1,532	1,338	1,137	1,294	763	511	295	700	79	83
Sutter	185	145	68	50	40	39	20	8	8	3
Tehama	373	276	138	118	86	62	47	47	5	9
Trinity	40	46	40	40	25	21	6	6	9	13
Tulare	723	747	367	334	195	192	143	116	29	26
Tuolumne	201	236	157	[R] 136	119	[R] 87	22	28	16	21
Ventura	1,595	1,625	919	738	613	586	181	91	125	61
Yolo	296	240	207	147	157	112	30	19	20	16
Yuba	90	96	82	61	51	37	12	14	19	10

[R] Revised

TABLE A-18—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS OTHER CIVIL PETITIONS FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

							Dispositions after hearing			
	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before hearing*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*	
County	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
State total	118,228	112,946	69,606	R 66,775	40,138	R 38,695	27,631	25,997	1,837	2,083
Alameda	3,055	4,397	4,163	2,970	2,163	1,142	1,908	1,671	92	157
Alpine	3	3	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0
Amador	38	51	13	5	3	0	5	5	5	0
Butte	838	846	570	819	516	668	54	140	0	11
Calaveras	116	135	93	35	87	26	4	3	2	6
Colusa	32	31	14	0	5	0	8	0	1	0
Contra Costa	2,985	3,166	1,886	1,648	1,206	967	623	622	57	59
Del Norte	124	156	36	24	35	24	1	0	0	0
El Dorado	567	637	424	470	208	240	199	195	17	35
Fresno	1,970	1,631	858	1,178	123	146	707	912	28	120
Glenn	134	149	31	49	5	6	20	37	6	6
Humboldt	1,048	1,098	33	45	13	18	11	13	9	14
Imperial	935	878	438	426	426	363	11	62	1	1
Inyo	35	43	31	26	3	2	0	0	28	24
Kern	1,985	1,198	1,666	1,557	599	547	1,026	980	41	30
Kings	372	512	344	414	250	229	87	138	7	47
Lake	249	209	203	232	126	191	74	36	3	5
Lassen	73	68	78	46	43	24	35	18	0	4
Los Angeles	31,365	30,192	14,732	18,109	8,421	12,882	5,658	4,451	653	776
Madera	698	686	73	179	58	68	9	104	6	7
Marin	1,206	1,004	619	466	334	301	274	143	11	22
Mariposa	48	40	33	35	28	32	2	2	3	1
Mendocino	56	319	8	217	1	111	7	92	0	14
Merced	1,325	1,294	511	537	395	466	111	63	5	8
Modoc	57	82	40	48	37	41	3	6	0	1
Mono	36	31	24	15	19	14	2	1	3	0
Monterey	2,489	2,468	2,002	1,735	761	756	1,214	948	27	31
Napa	190	102	124	98	53	2	70	95	1	1
Nevada	194	246	92	136	71	89	19	34	2	13
Orange	6,879	5,255	5,668	2,866	4,010	1,605	1,627	1,235	31	26
Placer	691	750	128	225	76	189	45	13	7	23
Plumas	124	168	106	109	25	25	70	79	11	5
Riverside	2,645	2,778	1,946	1,992	1,417	1,510	484	457	45	25
Sacramento	4,724	4,732	2,356	3,188	824	1,153	1,379	1,926	153	109
San Benito	278	287	132	154	132	141	0	7	0	6
San Bernardino	10,962	9,005	6,577	5,492	2,597	2,788	3,913	2,649	67	55
San Diego	6,764	7,287	1,962	2,209	516	881	1,282	1,208	164	120
San Francisco	3,536	3,425	2,962	2,605	2,278	1,834	680	760	4	11
San Joaquin	1,619	2,009	1,257	1,554	855	1,166	329	348	73	40
San Luis Obispo	355	316	294	229	109	88	168	118	17	23
San Mateo	2,393	2,423	2,342	2,233	1,880	1,630	457	596	5	7
Santa Barbara	1,631	1,834	1,019	1,011	751	815	244	181	24	15
Santa Clara	7,414	5,767	5,043	3,653	2,882	1,498	2,112	2,108	49	47
Santa Cruz	1,258	1,229	874	953	516	589	346	347	12	17
Shasta	760	661	278	453	169	362	80	77	29	14
Sierra	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Siskiyou	439	344	277	179	202	115	74	64	1	0
Solano	954	680	310	337	107	109	200	217	3	11
Sonoma	2,011	1,890	1,379	804	781	175	554	623	44	6
Stanislaus	1,705	1,804	1,195	1,210	921	385	244	754	30	71
Sutter	447	461	199	141	61	66	136	72	2	3
Tehama	259	241	139	189	115	152	22	36	2	1
Trinity	166	132	107	77	91	52	16	20	0	5
Tulare	1,442	1,494	1,102	963	623	661	474	294	5	8
Tuolumne	291	203	218	R 143	160	R 96	53	42	5	5
Ventura	4,512	4,421	1,633	1,203	1,319	395	294	791	20	17
Yolo	969	1,013	801	856	689	737	101	109	11	10
Yuba	774	663	163	223	43	119	105	94	15	10

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TABLE A-19—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS MENTAL HEALTH FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

County	*Total filings*		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before hearing*		*Dispositions after hearing*			
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*	
	1982–83	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
State total	4,106	4,085	4,842	4,842	589	514	3,616	3,577	637	751
Alameda	52	59	159	202	105	49	17	100	37	53
Alpine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	5	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Butte	10	11	10	10	0	0	6	3	4	7
Calaveras	2	5	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	1
Colusa	11	6	12	7	7	2	3	3	2	2
Contra Costa	55	59	55	59	22	13	29	35	4	13
Del Norte	7	1	7	2	5	0	0	0	2	2
El Dorado	6	11	5	12	1	7	4	5	0	0
Fresno	168	261	194	182	2	0	157	5	35	177
Glenn	4	7	4	8	1	1	3	6	0	1
Humboldt	14	28	13	16	1	1	7	10	5	5
Imperial	14	21	24	33	0	1	22	32	2	0
Inyo	6	4	6	5	0	0	0	3	6	2
Kern	298	312	361	375	3	0	281	280	77	95
Kings	24	39	43	39	2	1	34	37	7	1
Lake	8	4	11	4	0	0	8	3	3	1
Lassen	5	4	6	4	0	0	4	3	2	1
Los Angeles	380	431	294	316	32	37	213	260	49	19
Madera	22	21	30	30	2	0	26	25	2	5
Marin	12	19	11	15	5	0	3	7	3	8
Mariposa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mendocino	5	20	7	10	2	5	4	4	1	1
Merced	10	23	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	0
Modoc	2	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	2	1
Mono	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monterey	147	146	93	80	36	18	38	46	19	16
Napa	26	4	26	4	2	0	9	1	15	3
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orange	70	87	97	136	0	0	92	126	5	10
Placer	52	32	144	103	2	0	111	98	31	5
Plumas	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Riverside	82	86	111	100	15	22	77	65	19	13
Sacramento	97	61	110	155	23	16	67	125	20	14
San Benito	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino	277	230	193	163	3	1	188	155	2	7
San Diego	363	507	565	882	43	96	487	668	35	118
San Francisco	147	137	140	144	31	38	86	81	23	25
San Joaquin	39	35	58	40	0	8	30	17	28	15
San Luis Obispo	46	54	43	43	2	1	32	37	9	5
San Mateo	100	148	166	137	133	4	14	96	19	37
Santa Barbara	45	71	126	113	17	12	90	84	19	17
Santa Clara	154	178	154	229	2	15	147	212	5	2
Santa Cruz	9	25	12	27	1	2	10	10	1	15
Shasta	0	1	0	6	0	1	0	2	0	3
Sierra	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Siskiyou	4	10	3	9	1	0	1	9	1	0
Solano	41	62	63	82	20	22	39	57	4	3
Sonoma	187	193	291	204	17	69	182	118	92	17
Stanislaus	62	68	162	9	0	1	159	4	3	4
Sutter	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tehama	6	9	4	9	0	4	4	4	0	1
Trinity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tulare	58	53	34	34	2	3	29	30	3	1
Tuolumne	32	15	28	13	3	0	22	12	3	1
Ventura	895	471	909	711	40	60	845	645	24	6
Yolo	21	18	17	37	2	4	15	30	0	3
Yuba	24	35	33	36	4	0	17	23	12	13

TABLE A-20—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

County	Filings						Total Dispositions		Dispositions before hearing		Dispositions after hearing			
	Total		Original		Subsequent						Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82
State total	77,477	79,591	48,166	49,821	29,311	29,770	73,276	76,251	7,703	8,899	55,207	55,921	10,366	11,431
Alameda	4,141	4,211	2,614	2,605	1,527	1,606	3,582	3,799	141	119	3,015	3,279	426	401
Alpine	7	14	7	12	0	2	13	9	8	8	3	1	2	0
Amador	60	48	48	34	12	14	72	40	11	1	53	34	8	5
Butte	549	426	365	278	184	148	563	409	10	13	474	348	79	48
Calaveras	54	62	47	51	7	11	58	60	17	6	35	45	6	9
Colusa	20	5	17	4	3	1	25	22	20	18	3	2	2	2
Contra Costa	3,447	3,519	1,867	1,886	1,580	1,633	2,750	3,211	11	2	2,533	2,913	206	296
Del Norte	54	123	33	62	21	61	43	96	3	8	33	68	7	20
El Dorado	286	304	113	158	173	146	296	301	47	47	217	205	32	49
Fresno	2,323	2,568	1,052	1,238	1,271	1,330	2,308	2,637	243	451	1,725	1,796	340	390
Glenn	48	49	39	45	9	4	47	51	7	9	35	41	5	1
Humboldt	332	320	181	172	151	148	285	190	41	36	242	153	2	1
Imperial	280	342	256	296	24	46	229	299	43	47	124	214	62	38
Inyo	132	115	80	97	52	18	114	145	0	27	113	118	1	0
Kern	2,443	2,136	1,425	1,324	1,018	812	2,655	2,616	265	242	2,024	1,615	366	759
Kings	398	312	228	191	170	121	417	452	12	21	294	336	111	95
Lake	129	89	95	55	34	34	120	93	5	6	85	55	30	32
Lassen	61	52	61	52	0	0	51	41	6	2	45	37	0	2
Los Angeles	22,093	21,672	14,023	13,807	8,070	7,865	21,111	20,709	3,378	3,984	13,865	12,328	3,868	4,397
Madera	486	526	263	291	223	235	507	523	22	15	444	449	41	59
Marin	574	503	291	289	283	214	529	411	9	43	364	345	156	23
Mariposa	41	34	37	29	4	5	34	27	5	2	29	25	0	0
Mendocino	272	247	233	165	39	82	286	226	71	66	172	139	43	21
Merced	621	716	373	494	248	222	627	607	92	118	468	413	67	76
Modoc	36	30	27	27	9	3	38	28	9	2	27	26	2	0
Mono	39	14	39	14	0	0	34	11	9	4	25	7	0	0
Monterey	1,325	1,414	736	805	589	609	1,164	1,339	8	1	925	1,085	231	253
Napa	271	274	176	159	95	115	240	245	3	8	210	206	27	31
Nevada	86	98	85	84	1	14	172	213	65	67	78	101	29	45
Orange	5,049	6,672	3,515	4,707	1,534	1,965	5,595	6,968	279	123	4,786	6,397	530	448
Placer	555	645	332	410	223	235	509	591	162	209	331	367	16	15
Plumas	67	64	55	52	12	12	59	41	5	5	33	23	21	13
Riverside	2,375	2,332	1,646	1,633	729	699	2,403	2,430	19	63	1,834	1,691	550	676
Sacramento	3,219	3,229	1,884	1,861	1,335	1,368	3,264	3,289	463	438	2,592	2,673	209	178
San Benito	79	66	75	61	4	5	118	80	9	11	92	63	17	6
San Bernardino	2,306	2,405	1,672	1,797	634	608	2,040	2,051	250	238	1,593	1,687	197	126
San Diego	3,902	3,650	2,450	2,255	1,452	1,395	3,912	3,639	371	385	3,077	3,000	464	254
San Francisco	2,356	2,295	1,278	1,388	1,078	907	1,807	1,924	320	265	1,182	1,129	305	530
San Joaquin	1,410	1,277	1,000	708	410	569	1,499	1,345	143	165	954	888	402	292
San Luis Obispo	247	364	188	298	59	66	309	351	4	23	299	314	6	14
San Mateo	1,980	1,910	1,226	1,254	754	656	1,523	1,393	2	0	1,438	1,273	83	120
Santa Barbara	1,625	1,574	734	682	891	892	1,543	1,464	158	145	1,082	966	303	353
Santa Clara	2,897	3,827	1,843	2,446	1,054	1,381	3,050	3,881	330	532	2,500	3,145	220	204
Santa Cruz	719	813	557	607	162	206	595	695	101	100	378	444	116	151
Shasta	577	524	325	281	252	243	558	478	72	55	444	375	42	48
Sierra	7	10	6	10	1	0	8	15	1	3	7	12	0	0
Siskiyou	29	64	25	40	4	24	28	45	5	0	19	44	4	1
Solano	1,453	1,291	855	809	598	482	1,193	1,131	149	227	993	763	51	141
Sonoma	836	755	531	481	305	274	818	703	25	20	709	555	84	128
Stanislaus	1,137	1,210	753	740	384	470	479	731	64	102	225	394	190	235
Sutter	121	103	87	70	34	33	134	97	2	5	125	68	7	24
Tehama	126	147	87	97	39	50	108	124	1	0	92	102	15	22
Trinity	24	19	13	14	11	5	7	19	2	2	2	17	3	0
Tulare	1,454	1,425	862	858	592	567	952	1,020	109	158	742	696	101	166
Tuolumne	108	104	85	74	23	30	100	100	18	14	66	74	16	12
Ventura	1,678	2,172	852	1,175	826	997	1,804	2,393	12	178	1,579	2,038	213	177
Yolo	336	295	269	187	67	108	320	324	42	57	256	244	22	23
Yuba	197	126	150	102	47	24	171	119	24	3	117	95	30	21

TABLE A-20A—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY FILINGS BY TYPE
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

	601 W & I						*602 W & I*					
	Total		*Original*		*Subsequent*		*Total*		*Original*		*Subsequent*	
County	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
State total	2,010	1,105	1,505	851	505	254	75,467	78,486	46,661	48,970	28,806	29,516
Alameda	15	21	15	21	0	0	4,126	4,190	2,599	2,584	1,527	1,606
Alpine	6	7	6	5	0	2	1	7	1	7	0	0
Amador	3	2	3	2	0	0	57	46	45	32	12	14
Butte	0	0	0	0	0	0	549	426	365	278	184	148
Calaveras	3	3	3	3	0	0	51	59	44	48	7	11
Colusa	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	5	17	4	3	1
Contra Costa	19	11	19	11	0	0	3,428	3,508	1,848	1,875	1,580	1,633
Del Norte	1	12	1	10	0	2	53	111	32	52	21	59
El Dorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	286	304	113	158	173	146
Fresno	83	99	63	73	20	26	2,240	2,469	989	1,165	1,251	1,304
Glenn	2	0	2	0	0	0	46	49	37	45	9	4
Humboldt	6	5	4	4	2	1	326	315	177	168	149	147
Imperial	2	0	2	0	0	0	278	342	254	296	24	46
Inyo	8	9	6	6	2	3	124	106	74	91	50	15
Kern	2	2	2	2	0	0	2,441	2,134	1,423	1,322	1,018	812
Kings	23	0	23	0	0	0	375	312	205	191	170	121
Lake	1	0	1	0	0	0	128	89	94	55	34	34
Lassen	4	3	4	3	0	0	57	49	57	49	0	0
Los Angeles	1,193	391	798	270	395	121	20,900	21,281	13,225	13,537	7,675	7,744
Madera	8	4	7	4	1	0	478	522	256	287	222	235
Marin	18	9	17	8	1	1	556	494	274	281	282	213
Mariposa	7	12	7	11	0	1	34	22	30	18	4	4
Mendocino	0	0	0	0	0	0	272	247	233	165	39	82
Merced	14	10	14	10	0	0	607	706	359	484	248	222
Modoc	1	4	1	4	0	0	35	26	26	23	9	3
Mono	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	14	39	14	0	0
Monterey	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,325	1,414	736	805	589	609
Napa	0	0	0	0	0	0	271	274	176	159	95	115
Nevada	8	12	8	5	0	7	78	86	77	79	1	7
Orange	3	3	3	3	0	0	5,046	6,669	3,512	4,704	1,534	1,965
Placer	0	0	0	0	0	0	555	645	332	410	223	235
Plumas	8	25	3	18	5	7	59	39	52	34	7	5
Riverside	10	14	8	14	2	0	2,365	2,318	1,638	1,619	727	699
Sacramento	93	58	78	51	15	7	3,126	3,171	1,806	1,810	1,320	1,361
San Benito	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	66	75	61	4	5
San Bernardino	29	25	29	25	0	0	2,277	2,380	1,643	1,772	634	608
San Diego	11	0	11	0	0	0	3,891	3,650	2,439	2,255	1,452	1,395
San Francisco	49	130	19	87	30	43	2,307	2,165	1,259	1,301	1,048	864
San Joaquin	73	38	73	25	0	13	1,337	1,239	927	683	410	556
San Luis Obispo	0	1	0	1	0	0	247	363	188	297	59	66
San Mateo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,980	1,910	1,226	1,254	754	656
Santa Barbara	9	10	8	9	1	1	1,616	1,564	726	673	890	891
Santa Clara	6	34	6	33	0	1	2,891	3,793	1,837	2,413	1,054	1,380
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	719	813	557	607	162	206
Shasta	19	13	17	12	2	1	558	511	308	269	250	242
Sierra	4	0	4	0	0	0	3	10	2	10	1	0
Siskiyou	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	64	25	40	4	24
Solano	112	0	102	0	10	0	1,341	1,291	753	809	588	482
Sonoma	1	2	1	2	0	0	835	753	530	479	305	274
Stanislaus	4	6	4	5	0	1	1,133	1,204	749	735	384	469
Sutter	0	0	0	0	0	0	121	103	87	70	34	33
Tehama	11	18	11	9	0	9	115	129	76	88	39	41
Trinity	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	19	13	14	11	5
Tulare	119	98	100	91	19	7	1,335	1,327	762	767	573	560
Tuolumne	7	1	7	1	0	0	101	103	78	73	23	30
Ventura	0	1	0	1	0	0	1,678	2,171	852	1,174	826	997
Yolo	15	12	15	12	0	0	321	283	254	175	67	108
Yuba	0	0	0	0	0	0	197	126	150	102	47	24

TABLE A-21—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
JUVENILE DEPENDENCY FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

County	*Filings*						*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before hearing*		*Dispositions after hearing*			
	Total		*Original*		*Subsequent*						*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*	
	1982–83	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
State total	23,179	23,045	21,952	21,843	1,227	1,202	17,848	R 18,388	3,312	3,052	12,048	R 12,385	2,488	R 2,951
Alameda	856	767	855	767	1	0	337	321	2	11	296	275	39	35
Alpine	0	3	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
Amador	2	7	2	7	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	1	0	1
Butte	183	151	154	129	29	22	144	106	3	18	109	66	32	22
Calaveras	19	20	19	18	0	2	17	3	3	0	10	2	4	1
Colusa	5	9	5	9	0	0	8	10	3	7	5	3	0	0
Contra Costa	655	677	573	595	82	82	515	502	7	3	439	448	69	51
Del Norte	45	31	24	14	21	17	24	12	9	3	12	8	3	1
El Dorado	37	39	28	35	9	4	35	39	5	3	25	33	5	3
Fresno	447	423	329	312	118	111	363	482	63	174	124	159	176	149
Glenn	15	23	14	23	1	0	14	25	1	1	13	19	0	5
Humboldt	132	123	114	113	18	10	100	70	32	18	65	49	3	3
Imperial	87	84	87	77	0	7	52	68	8	20	27	35	17	13
Inyo	22	13	18	8	4	5	35	25	0	7	34	18	1	0
Kern	698	554	644	554	54	0	703	738	111	50	506	466	86	222
Kings	74	106	74	88	0	18	85	101	4	3	71	79	10	19
Lake	42	20	42	20	0	0	38	19	0	2	33	11	5	6
Lassen	25	17	25	17	0	0	23	19	3	0	20	19	0	0
Los Angeles	7,999	7,947	7,954	7,910	45	37	4,228	4,742	1,239	1,108	2,223	2,380	766	1,254
Madera	78	46	78	45	0	1	78	50	3	4	72	43	3	3
Marin	92	119	84	106	8	13	96	101	15	3	69	90	12	8
Mariposa	6	4	6	4	0	0	1	5	1	0	0	4	0	1
Mendocino	54	46	53	42	1	4	55	63	12	23	36	36	7	4
Merced	121	150	119	150	2	0	134	230	44	129	86	96	4	5
Modoc	18	26	18	25	0	1	22	31	6	3	15	20	1	8
Mono	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Monterey	120	151	117	149	3	2	78	129	0	0	65	108	13	21
Napa	64	48	50	41	14	7	54	65	1	3	46	55	7	7
Nevada	33	39	33	39	0	0	105	59	43	15	37	37	25	7
Orange	1,389	1,562	1,291	1,439	98	123	1,376	1,367	196	59	1,070	1,230	110	78
Placer	57	70	55	70	2	0	62	119	34	73	25	39	3	7
Plumas	8	12	8	10	0	2	4	2	0	1	2	1	2	0
Riverside	1,205	991	1,199	989	6	2	1,096	920	103	72	941	754	52	94
Sacramento	993	842	864	729	129	113	868	808	121	69	701	699	46	40
San Benito	32	27	32	27	0	0	32	48	2	0	27	33	3	15
San Bernardino	885	824	879	822	6	2	651	634	183	132	432	487	36	15
San Diego	1,951	1,990	1,951	1,990	0	0	2,078	1,983	386	269	1,433	1,582	259	132
San Francisco	543	518	379	384	164	134	419	342	53	80	328	234	38	28
San Joaquin	450	520	430	479	20	41	576	605	205	225	192	189	179	191
San Luis Obispo	102	101	89	90	13	11	106	142	8	9	83	124	15	9
San Mateo	410	312	379	284	31	28	292	134	0	0	168	87	124	47
Santa Barbara	322	395	212	309	110	86	317	319	22	43	233	188	62	88
Santa Clara	778	967	778	962	0	5	829	1,041	160	155	601	820	68	66
Santa Cruz	80	53	80	53	0	0	103	72	23	5	56	46	24	21
Shasta	145	140	121	124	24	16	190	149	19	23	169	110	2	16
Sierra	16	7	13	7	3	0	15	14	3	1	12	13	0	0
Siskiyou	13	16	13	16	0	0	13	11	2	2	11	8	0	1
Solano	239	247	206	218	33	29	212	293	60	82	131	187	21	24
Sonoma	184	209	178	189	6	20	183	208	17	12	139	145	27	51
Stanislaus	139	205	138	202	1	3	75	132	4	22	37	55	34	55
Sutter	25	26	17	24	8	2	26	8	0	1	26	5	0	2
Tehama	37	28	36	28	1	0	34	21	0	0	29	7	5	14
Trinity	6	12	6	9	0	3	8	6	3	0	5	6	0	0
Tulare	415	400	415	400	0	0	233	199	64	43	137	118	32	38
Tuolumne	25	31	24	29	1	2	22	33	3	3	10	19	9	11
Ventura	654	761	521	537	133	224	548	R 627	2	50	524	R 549	22	R 28
Yolo	109	117	86	105	23	12	98	116	21	13	60	80	17	23
Yuba	37	19	32	18	5	1	32	17	0	0	23	9	9	8

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TABLE A-22—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS CRIMINAL FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial						Dispositions after trial			
					Total		Guilty pleas		Other		Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
County	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82
State total	72,421	67,411	67,261	60,998	59,461	53,860	52,933	47,664	6,528	6,196	1,904	1,529	5,896	5,609
Alameda	3,288	3,099	1,527	2,618	1,338	2,440	1,089	2,104	249	336	24	21	165	157
Alpine	5	1	3	1	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	63	50	54	49	49	45	40	29	9	16	0	1	5	3
Butte	342	293	330	133	283	88	279	78	4	10	7	13	40	32
Calaveras	108	100	70	56	66	51	52	45	14	6	2	4	2	1
Colusa	22	16	14	10	9	9	9	9	0	0	1	0	4	1
Contra Costa	1,105	1,014	958	791	638	552	524	488	114	64	47	19	273	220
Del Norte	62	92	62	75	49	59	26	42	23	17	0	2	13	14
El Dorado	203	224	219	216	185	194	139	135	46	59	3	8	31	14
Fresno	1,643	1,341	1,195	1,386	960	1,101	728	800	232	301	24	74	211	211
Glenn	78	79	69	71	64	58	58	54	6	4	0	3	5	10
Humboldt	167	193	240	263	100	94	0	1	100	93	111	129	29	40
Imperial	235	227	233	157	198	143	159	125	39	18	8	2	27	12
Inyo	70	78	93	95	81	64	74	48	7	16	2	2	10	29
Kern	1,874	1,678	1,879	1,466	1,687	1,338	1,516	1,229	171	109	25	17	167	111
Kings	311	257	279	188	224	142	181	98	43	44	5	17	50	29
Lake	110	84	100	78	88	67	78	50	10	17	0	0	12	11
Lassen	57	45	65	70	47	37	36	25	11	12	0	9	18	24
Los Angeles	25,765	24,070	24,464	21,899	22,159	19,875	20,085	17,896	2,074	1,979	594	361	1,711	1,663
Madera	346	254	334	329	251	249	209	200	42	49	35	5	48	75
Marin	305	299	258	320	202	249	182	200	20	49	6	6	50	65
Mariposa	30	20	30	20	28	17	22	13	6	4	0	0	2	3
Mendocino	227	121	144	170	112	144	83	127	29	17	9	5	23	21
Merced	398	441	345	437	307	385	299	363	8	22	2	4	36	48
Modoc	42	20	38	20	34	13	22	11	12	2	0	2	4	5
Mono	26	28	28	22	21	16	13	14	8	2	2	2	5	4
Monterey	1,213	1,205	1,164	1,071	1,021	963	874	834	147	129	18	14	125	94
Napa	178	198	182	166	136	140	129	138	7	2	0	1	46	25
Nevada	159	184	104	192	34	46	11	24	23	22	42	92	28	54
Orange	2,352	2,414	2,588	2,303	2,217	1,973	2,074	1,885	143	88	42	29	329	301
Placer	244	174	154	188	131	150	107	87	24	63	5	1	18	37
Plumas	61	27	42	36	24	5	23	5	1	0	10	16	8	15
Riverside	1,918	1,575	1,438	1,249	1,168	1,064	1,011	829	157	235	92	44	178	141
Sacramento	2,570	2,615	2,948	2,518	2,742	2,271	2,315	1,845	427	426	43	70	163	177
San Benito	123	109	125	163	123	122	100	121	23	1	0	12	2	29
San Bernardino	2,757	2,699	2,550	2,225	2,281	1,934	2,113	1,783	168	151	33	61	236	230
San Diego	6,334	5,230	6,349	4,967	5,929	4,582	5,202	4,257	727	325	89	47	331	338
San Francisco	2,889	2,795	2,736	2,655	2,440	2,437	2,156	2,061	284	376	42	12	254	206
San Joaquin	948	1,064	812	551	593	455	529	396	64	59	72	2	147	94
San Luis Obispo	272	319	206	222	179	194	151	182	28	12	8	5	19	23
San Mateo	1,306	1,248	1,404	952	1,259	854	1,115	813	144	41	32	3	113	95
Santa Barbara	758	663	590	499	484	430	433	390	51	40	17	6	89	63
Santa Clara	5,436	4,633	5,469	4,730	5,236	4,505	4,944	4,204	292	301	70	27	163	198
Santa Cruz	580	538	551	594	505	547	423	476	82	71	5	11	41	36
Shasta	45	520	566	515	308	309	255	256	53	53	218	159	40	47
Sierra	5	2	9	3	5	2	4	2	1	0	4	0	0	1
Siskiyou	96	107	91	96	77	84	75	75	2	9	0	0	14	12
Solano	720	682	646	647	557	550	535	484	22	66	11	14	78	83
Sonoma	652	652	556	568	471	470	374	338	97	132	22	8	63	90
Stanislaus	932	888	574	579	366	414	306	344	60	70	15	52	193	113
Sutter	126	166	102	123	91	90	86	75	5	15	7	29	4	4
Tehama	89	95	73	77	61	65	43	47	18	18	0	0	12	12
Trinity	35	42	48	36	39	23	34	20	5	3	3	5	6	8
Tulare	759	696	718	657	619	507	590	478	29	29	21	38	78	112
Tuolumne	93	114	98	80	91	69	68	65	23	4	1	2	6	9
Ventura	848	969	673	865	516	700	434	537	82	163	56	59	101	106
Yolo	331	343	265	235	252	209	204	164	48	45	0	4	13	22
Yuba	297	321	399	296	323	265	310	264	13	1	19	0	57	31

[R] Revised

TABLE A-22A—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
CRIMINAL DISPOSITIONS AFTER UNCONTESTED TRIAL
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

	Total Disposed of After Uncontested Trial						*Acquitted or Dismissed*				*Convicted*			
	All Defendants		*By Court*		*By Jury*		*By Court*		*By Jury*		*By Court*		*By Jury*	
County	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
State total	1,904	1,529	1,574	1,171	330	358	302	219	85	68	1,272	952	245	290
Alameda	24	21	15	16	9	5	3	14	0	0	12	2	9	5
Alpine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Butte	7	13	2	9	5	4	0	0	3	1	2	9	2	3
Calaveras	2	4	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
Colusa	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Contra Costa	47	19	46	16	1	3	6	1	0	0	40	15	1	3
Del Norte	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Dorado	3	8	3	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	7	0	1
Fresno	24	74	18	68	6	6	2	1	3	1	16	67	3	5
Glenn	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Humboldt	111	129	111	129	0	0	2	0	0	0	109	129	0	0
Imperial	8	2	8	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	5	0	0	2
Inyo	2	2	0	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Kern	25	17	12	14	13	3	7	9	2	1	5	5	11	2
Kings	5	17	2	10	3	7	1	0	0	0	1	10	3	7
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lassen	0	9	0	2	0	7	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	3
Los Angeles	594	361	461	238	133	123	187	102	50	35	274	136	83	88
Madera	35	5	35	5	0	0	8	3	0	0	27	2	0	0
Marin	6	6	5	1	1	5	1	0	0	0	4	1	1	5
Mariposa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mendocino	9	5	5	3	4	2	2	0	0	0	3	3	4	2
Merced	2	4	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	0
Modoc	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Mono	2	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Monterey	18	14	18	11	0	3	7	3	0	2	11	8	0	1
Napa	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	42	92	32	85	10	7	5	0	1	1	27	85	9	6
Orange	42	29	42	29	0	0	3	2	0	0	39	27	0	0
Placer	5	1	3	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	1
Plumas	10	16	10	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	16	0	0
Riverside	92	44	69	25	23	19	8	10	3	3	61	15	20	16
Sacramento	43	70	25	20	18	50	6	5	4	5	19	15	14	45
San Benito	0	12	0	9	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	3
San Bernardino	33	61	31	54	2	7	0	0	0	0	31	54	2	7
San Diego	89	47	77	33	12	14	11	8	5	4	66	25	7	10
San Francisco	42	12	33	9	9	3	9	1	3	0	24	8	6	3
San Joaquin	72	2	62	2	10	0	1	0	1	0	61	2	9	0
San Luis Obispo	8	5	7	4	1	1	0	2	0	1	7	2	1	0
San Mateo	32	3	28	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	28	3	4	0
Santa Barbara	17	6	17	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	17	5	0	0
Santa Clara	70	27	66	23	4	4	2	3	0	0	64	20	4	4
Santa Cruz	5	11	3	4	2	7	1	0	1	1	2	4	1	6
Shasta	218	159	209	150	9	9	0	0	0	2	209	150	9	7
Sierra	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Siskiyou	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solano	11	14	10	10	1	4	1	0	0	1	9	10	1	3
Sonoma	22	8	22	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	21	8	0	0
Stanislaus	15	52	8	42	7	10	8	37	1	2	0	5	6	8
Sutter	7	29	1	15	6	14	1	0	2	1	0	15	4	13
Tehama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinity	3	5	1	4	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	3	2	1
Tulare	21	38	17	22	4	16	13	4	0	2	4	18	4	14
Tuolumne	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Ventura	56	59	51	52	5	7	1	1	0	1	50	51	5	6
Yolo	0	4	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Yuba	19	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	16	0

[R] Revised

TABLE A-22B—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS CRIMINAL DISPOSITIONS AFTER CONTESTED TRIAL

Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

	Total Disposed of After Contested Trial						*Acquitted or Dismissed*				*Convicted*			
	All Defendants		*By Court*		*By Jury*		*By Court*		*By Jury*		*By Court*		*By Jury*	
County	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
State total	5,896	5,609	1,416	1,067	4,480	4,542	314	198	786	751	1,102	869	3,694	3,791
Alameda	165	157	37	24	128	133	11	7	24	18	26	17	104	115
Alpine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	5	3	0	0	5	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	2
Butte	40	32	7	5	33	27	0	0	4	8	7	5	29	19
Calaveras	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Colusa	4	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1
Contra Costa	273	220	57	26	216	194	2	2	26	33	55	24	190	161
Del Norte	13	14	0	1	13	13	0	0	2	5	0	1	11	8
El Dorado	31	14	0	3	31	11	0	1	7	3	0	2	24	8
Fresno	211	211	22	23	189	188	3	0	21	16	19	23	168	172
Glenn	5	10	2	0	3	10	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	10
Humboldt	29	40	11	17	18	23	1	1	4	3	10	16	14	20
Imperial	27	12	3	2	24	10	0	0	5	1	3	2	19	9
Inyo	10	29	7	25	3	4	5	2	0	2	2	23	3	2
Kern	167	111	7	2	160	109	2	1	22	14	5	1	138	95
Kings	50	29	5	1	45	28	0	0	3	0	5	1	42	28
Lake	12	11	1	0	11	11	0	0	0	2	1	0	11	9
Lassen	18	24	6	13	12	11	0	4	0	0	6	9	12	11
Los Angeles	1,711	1,663	651	465	1,060	1,198	196	130	292	271	455	335	768	927
Madera	48	75	4	13	44	62	1	5	11	13	3	8	33	49
Marin	50	65	8	3	42	62	2	1	10	10	6	2	32	52
Mariposa	2	3	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2
Mendocino	23	21	3	0	20	21	2	0	3	1	1	0	17	20
Merced	36	48	8	5	28	43	1	1	2	11	7	4	26	32
Modoc	4	5	1	0	3	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	4
Mono	5	4	2	3	3	1	1	0	1	0	1	3	2	1
Monterey	125	94	47	16	78	78	8	3	18	14	39	13	60	64
Napa	46	25	5	0	41	25	0	0	3	6	5	0	38	19
Nevada	28	54	10	37	18	17	4	0	0	1	6	37	18	16
Orange	329	301	14	17	315	284	2	5	47	50	12	12	268	234
Placer	18	37	5	4	13	33	1	0	1	0	4	4	12	33
Plumas	8	15	0	0	8	15	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	15
Riverside	178	141	53	49	125	92	10	2	18	11	43	47	107	81
Sacramento	163	177	6	12	157	165	1	3	14	20	5	9	143	145
San Benito	2	29	1	24	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	24	1	5
San Bernardino	236	230	13	18	223	212	1	1	41	29	12	17	182	183
San Diego	331	338	64	57	267	281	14	10	42	52	50	47	225	229
San Francisco	254	206	19	16	235	190	3	1	32	14	16	15	203	176
San Joaquin	147	94	23	9	124	85	2	1	8	15	21	8	116	70
San Luis Obispo	19	23	3	2	16	21	1	0	5	2	2	2	11	19
San Mateo	113	95	14	8	99	87	2	0	14	5	12	8	85	82
Santa Barbara	89	63	12	4	77	59	2	3	12	12	10	1	65	47
Santa Clara	163	198	31	23	132	175	5	2	15	18	26	21	117	157
Santa Cruz	41	36	7	2	34	34	0	0	5	12	7	2	29	22
Shasta	40	47	14	18	26	29	1	2	4	7	13	16	22	22
Sierra	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Siskiyou	14	12	3	6	11	6	0	0	6	3	3	6	5	3
Solano	78	83	12	12	66	71	0	0	18	20	12	12	48	51
Sonoma	63	90	7	13	56	77	2	1	6	10	5	12	50	67
Stanislaus	193	113	118	31	75	82	6	1	6	10	112	30	69	72
Sutter	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4
Tehama	12	12	2	2	10	10	1	0	5	0	1	2	5	10
Trinity	6	8	0	1	6	7	0	0	1	2	0	1	5	5
Tulare	78	112	21	16	57	96	14	1	3	12	7	15	54	84
Tuolumne	6	9	0	1	6	8	0	0	2	2	0	1	4	6
Ventura	101	106	30	29	71	77	3	3	6	5	27	26	65	72
Yolo	13	22	3	5	10	17	2	3	2	0	1	2	8	17
Yuba	57	31	35	3	22	28	0	1	5	6	35	2	17	22

TABLE A-22C—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
LEVEL OF CONVICTION OF CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

	Total defendants convicted of						*Convicted before trial on plea of guilty*				*Convicted after court trial of*				*Convicted after jury trial of*			
	All types		*Felony*		*Misdemeanor*		*Felony*		*Misdemeanor*		*Felony*		*Misdemeanor*		*Felony*		*Misdemeanor*	
County	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
State total	59,246	53,566	56,544	51,000	2,702	2,566	50,584	45,485	2,349	2,179	2,190	1,681	184	140	3,770	3,834	169	247
Alameda	1,240	2,243	1,202	2,206	38	37	1,054	2,067	35	37	37	19	1	0	111	120	2	0
Alpine	2	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	43	32	38	25	5	7	35	22	5	7	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
Butte	319	114	314	113	5	1	278	78	1	0	9	13	0	1	27	22	4	0
Calaveras	56	50	35	32	21	18	32	27	20	18	0	1	1	0	3	4	0	0
Colusa	10	10	10	10	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Contra Costa	810	691	804	680	6	11	523	487	1	1	92	37	3	2	189	156	2	8
Del Norte	37	51	27	40	10	11	20	33	6	9	0	1	0	0	7	6	4	2
El Dorado	166	153	162	149	4	4	135	131	4	4	3	9	0	0	24	9	0	0
Fresno	934	1,067	931	1,054	3	13	728	797	0	3	32	80	3	10	171	177	0	0
Glenn	62	67	60	65	2	2	56	53	2	1	1	0	0	0	3	12	0	1
Humboldt	133	166	131	161	2	5	0	1	0	0	117	140	2	5	14	20	0	0
Imperial	186	138	161	129	25	9	141	116	18	9	5	2	2	0	14	11	5	0
Inyo	80	74	70	61	10	13	64	37	10	11	2	21	0	2	4	3	0	0
Kern	1,675	1,332	1,632	1,309	43	23	1,475	1,208	41	21	10	6	0	0	147	95	2	2
Kings	232	144	232	144	0	0	181	98	0	0	6	11	0	0	45	35	0	0
Lake	90	59	89	59	1	0	77	50	1	0	1	0	0	0	11	9	0	0
Lassen	54	49	49	46	5	3	31	24	5	1	6	9	0	1	12	13	0	1
Los Angeles	21,665	19,382	20,263	18,133	1,402	1,249	18,924	16,923	1,161	973	589	380	140	91	750	830	101	185
Madera	272	259	271	256	1	3	208	197	1	3	30	10	0	0	33	49	0	0
Marin	225	260	223	260	2	0	182	200	0	0	9	3	1	0	32	57	1	0
Mariposa	24	16	24	16	0	0	22	13	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0
Mendocino	108	152	58	86	50	66	42	67	41	60	1	2	3	1	15	17	6	5
Merced	334	402	324	370	10	32	291	331	8	32	8	7	1	0	25	32	1	0
Modoc	26	17	23	14	3	3	19	9	3	2	1	2	0	0	3	3	0	1
Mono	17	19	9	13	8	6	7	10	6	4	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	0
Monterey	984	920	912	842	72	78	805	758	69	76	47	20	3	1	60	64	0	1
Napa	172	157	168	155	4	2	126	137	3	1	5	0	0	0	37	18	1	1
Nevada	71	168	71	168	0	0	11	24	0	0	33	122	0	0	27	22	0	0
Orange	2,393	2,158	2,295	2,125	98	33	1,981	1,857	93	28	51	39	0	0	263	229	5	5
Placer	126	125	121	120	5	5	102	83	5	4	6	3	0	1	13	34	0	0
Plumas	38	36	38	36	0	0	23	5	0	0	10	16	0	0	5	15	0	0
Riverside	1,242	988	1,231	952	11	36	1,002	799	9	30	104	60	0	2	125	93	2	4
Sacramento	2,496	2,059	2,362	1,934	134	125	2,186	1,724	129	121	21	21	3	3	155	189	2	1
San Benito	101	162	101	162	0	0	100	121	0	0	0	33	0	0	1	8	0	0
San Bernardino	2,340	2,044	2,340	2,041	0	3	2,113	1,780	0	3	43	71	0	0	184	190	0	0
San Diego	5,550	4,568	5,274	4,293	276	275	4,934	3,991	268	266	113	71	3	1	227	231	5	8
San Francisco	2,405	2,263	2,328	2,188	77	75	2,085	1,986	71	75	35	23	5	0	208	179	1	0
San Joaquin	736	476	734	475	2	1	528	396	1	0	81	9	1	1	125	70	0	0
San Luis Obispo	172	205	170	193	2	12	150	171	1	11	9	4	0	0	11	18	1	1
San Mateo	1,244	906	1,231	893	13	13	1,105	800	10	13	40	11	0	0	86	82	3	0
Santa Barbara	525	443	508	438	17	5	418	386	15	4	26	6	1	0	64	46	1	1
Santa Clara	5,155	4,406	4,986	4,196	169	210	4,781	4,002	163	202	86	39	4	2	119	155	2	6
Santa Cruz	462	510	451	492	11	18	417	460	6	16	7	6	2	0	27	26	3	2
Shasta	508	451	504	446	4	5	251	253	4	3	222	164	0	2	31	29	0	0
Sierra	8	3	7	3	1	0	4	2	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Siskiyou	83	84	76	80	7	4	69	72	6	3	2	5	1	1	5	3	0	0
Solano	605	560	556	513	49	47	488	443	47	41	20	19	1	3	48	51	1	3
Sonoma	450	425	448	418	2	7	374	336	0	2	26	17	0	3	48	65	2	2
Stanislaus	493	459	484	451	9	8	300	337	6	7	112	35	0	0	72	79	3	1
Sutter	92	107	88	98	4	9	82	68	4	7	0	15	0	0	6	15	0	2
Tehama	49	59	46	56	3	3	40	44	3	3	1	2	0	0	5	10	0	0
Trinity	42	30	37	30	5	0	29	20	5	0	1	4	0	0	7	6	0	0
Tulare	659	609	601	554	58	55	539	429	51	49	10	30	1	3	52	95	6	3
Tuolumne	73	72	73	72	0	0	68	65	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	6	0	0
Ventura	581	692	574	677	7	15	429	525	5	12	77	75	0	2	68	77	2	1
Yolo	213	185	207	182	6	3	198	161	6	3	1	2	0	0	8	19	0	0
Yuba	378	288	378	286	0	2	310	262	0	2	35	2	0	0	33	22	0	0

TABLE A-23—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS APPEALS FROM LOWER COURTS FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before hearing*		*Dispositions after hearing*			
							Questions of law		*Trials de novo*	
County	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
State total	21,733	16,759	19,581	13,624	2,383	1,368	3,108	2,774	14,090	9,482
Alameda	1,218	929	1,123	795	20	4	135	151	968	640
Alpine	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Amador	9	14	13	10	9	1	1	1	3	8
Butte	98	86	70	61	15	5	14	13	41	43
Calaveras	24	14	10	4	2	0	0	0	8	4
Colusa	8	7	6	4	1	0	0	1	5	3
Contra Costa	668	576	660	460	168	68	61	59	431	333
Del Norte	17	14	15	10	5	3	1	0	9	7
El Dorado	114	76	105	72	22	14	12	10	71	48
Fresno	251	244	268	183	0	3	105	46	163	134
Glenn	21	8	11	10	1	3	0	2	10	5
Humboldt	75	54	70	63	2	9	68	53	0	1
Imperial	25	34	17	18	0	0	0	3	17	15
Inyo	9	6	16	9	0	0	2	1	14	8
Kern	250	178	203	124	24	12	50	32	129	80
Kings	62	49	39	71	1	3	13	15	25	53
Lake	54	26	62	19	7	2	12	1	43	16
Lassen	20	20	19	14	3	1	6	0	10	13
Los Angeles	6,761	5,316	5,864	4,084	521	485	686	807	4,657	2,792
Madera	40	31	54	11	6	1	8	1	40	9
Marin	254	219	254	206	24	0	67	90	163	116
Mariposa	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Mendocino	86	65	50	59	8	16	41	35	1	8
Merced	57	29	26	15	3	0	1	0	22	15
Modoc	3	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	0
Mono	18	3	33	4	0	0	0	0	33	4
Monterey	304	229	335	155	99	21	128	45	108	89
Napa	59	45	41	41	1	8	6	6	34	27
Nevada	49	26	47	49	3	4	0	0	44	45
Orange	2,180	1,761	2,126	1,556	189	133	230	178	1,707	1,245
Placer	131	107	93	82	1	0	14	17	78	65
Plumas	8	3	18	3	0	0	0	1	18	2
Riverside	645	501	665	337	23	27	43	27	599	283
Sacramento	692	668	669	482	72	22	96	98	501	362
San Benito	13	9	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
San Bernardino	797	524	542	422	121	107	41	51	380	264
San Diego	1,602	1,186	1,491	1,122	66	85	304	279	1,121	758
San Francisco	898	685	861	680	282	205	156	150	423	325
San Joaquin	217	214	224	172	13	2	44	47	167	123
San Luis Obispo	124	105	115	61	10	2	4	3	101	56
San Mateo	769	489	979	355	525	0	144	126	310	229
Santa Barbara	328	245	263	190	6	5	68	42	189	143
Santa Clara	925	578	612	474	16	34	168	87	428	353
Santa Cruz	158	95	133	80	7	5	23	15	103	60
Shasta	122	78	74	60	4	3	9	11	61	46
Sierra	3	4	3	1	0	0	1	0	2	1
Siskiyou	13	28	15	22	3	4	0	1	12	17
Solano	164	126	127	90	5	6	25	13	97	71
Sonoma	312	148	200	157	9	13	15	22	176	122
Stanislaus	200	184	174	118	10	13	52	24	112	81
Sutter	25	16	18	9	0	1	9	3	9	5
Tehama	17	12	5	11	0	3	1	0	4	8
Trinity	8	10	7	12	2	4	4	4	1	4
Tulare	117	121	124	110	4	4	37	44	83	62
Tuolumne	24	13	20	11	4	1	0	0	16	10
Ventura	588	469	523	381	61	19	183	145	279	217
Yolo	79	69	72	62	4	5	11	8	57	49
Yuba	17	11	11	8	1	1	9	2	1	5

TABLE A-24—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS HABEAS CORPUS FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

County	*Total filings*		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before hearing*		*Dispositions after hearing contested matters*	
	1982–83	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
State total	14,062	15,282	11,389	12,502	6,488	6,847	4,901	5,655
Alameda	957	1,033	450	482	179	184	271	298
Alpine	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	8	8	8	8	8	8	0	0
Butte	24	21	34	30	1	1	33	29
Calaveras	4	1	2	0	1	0	1	0
Colusa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contra Costa	135	138	127	129	96	89	31	40
Del Norte	5	1	4	1	2	0	2	1
El Dorado	30	12	18	8	2	1	16	7
Fresno	194	153	135	153	1	0	134	153
Glenn	4	0	3	1	2	0	1	1
Humboldt	78	62	67	45	21	18	46	27
Imperial	19	34	11	20	2	10	9	10
Inyo	2	7	0	7	0	1	0	6
Kern	126	104	131	117	99	103	32	14
Kings	26	36	29	32	11	11	18	21
Lake	47	81	52	83	34	66	18	17
Lassen	22	45	26	21	22	15	4	6
Los Angeles	3,830	4,123	3,217	3,288	2,303	2,552	914	736
Madera	54	32	70	37	6	7	64	30
Marin	258	199	251	178	209	161	42	17
Mariposa	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Mendocino	34	33	14	19	5	3	9	16
Merced	19	16	3	13	0	0	3	13
Modoc	6	2	5	2	3	1	2	1
Mono	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monterey	399	398	371	370	318	323	53	47
Napa	383	556	295	509	108	180	187	329
Nevada	3	10	1	4	1	1	0	3
Orange	543	526	302	229	163	118	139	111
Placer	65	82	37	54	15	15	22	39
Plumas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riverside	380	397	255	397	166	272	89	125
Sacramento	433	566	426	505	289	348	137	157
San Benito	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
San Bernardino	693	745	434	495	238	297	196	198
San Diego	639	323	655	505	377	224	278	281
San Francisco	318	253	325	245	168	140	157	105
San Joaquin	395	507	456	424	242	221	214	203
San Luis Obispo	458	407	452	440	306	301	146	139
San Mateo	153	136	146	165	50	86	96	79
Santa Barbara	150	127	149	119	83	63	66	56
Santa Clara	455	443	462	514	351	378	111	136
Santa Cruz	73	82	68	84	46	51	22	33
Shasta	6	6	13	16	6	8	7	8
Sierra	4	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
Siskiyou	16	19	19	25	18	20	1	5
Solano	210	181	136	172	127	154	9	18
Sonoma	399	260	228	188	187	146	41	42
Stanislaus	186	209	98	263	53	94	45	169
Sutter	3	2	2	1	0	0	2	1
Tehama	2	3	1	3	0	2	1	1
Trinity	2	2	3	1	1	0	2	1
Tulare	18	44	17	33	9	13	8	20
Tuolumne	15	11	12	6	5	1	7	5
Ventura	1,716	2,760	1,309	1,974	111	97	1,198	1,877
Yolo	45	74	49	78	36	56	13	22
Yuba	8	8	7	8	7	7	0	1

TABLE A-25—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS DISPOSITIONS BY JURY TRIAL

Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

	Total		*Personal Injury, Death and Property Damage*		*Criminal*		*All other Proceedings*	
County	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
State total	7,775	[R] 8,001	1,593	[R] 1,707	4,810	4,900	1,372	[R] 1,394
Alameda	275	257	79	67	137	138	59	52
Alpine	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Amador	9	42	2	4	5	4	2	34
Butte	54	42	7	6	38	31	9	5
Calaveras	7	4	2	0	3	4	2	0
Colusa	6	1	1	0	5	1	0	0
Contra Costa	270	[R] 232	20	[R] 18	217	197	33	[R] 17
Del Norte	16	19	2	1	13	13	1	5
El Dorado	61	32	17	10	31	12	13	10
Fresno	250	304	23	32	195	194	32	78
Glenn	6	14	1	0	3	13	2	1
Humboldt	34	36	9	5	18	23	7	8
Imperial	34	20	9	4	24	12	1	4
Inyo	6	6	0	0	5	5	1	1
Kern	184	141	9	14	173	112	2	15
Kings	53	43	4	7	48	35	1	1
Lake	17	20	1	4	11	11	5	5
Lassen	19	23	2	1	12	18	5	4
Los Angeles	2,251	[R] 2,356	555	643	1,193	1,321	503	[R] 392
Madera	46	66	1	2	44	62	1	2
Marin	71	114	15	23	43	67	13	24
Mariposa	4	5	0	2	1	2	3	1
Mendocino	35	41	2	9	24	23	9	9
Merced	40	54	5	6	28	43	7	5
Modoc	7	24	2	3	3	5	2	16
Mono	7	4	3	2	3	1	1	1
Monterey	121	123	21	18	78	81	22	24
Napa	49	37	5	7	41	25	3	5
Nevada	54	30	11	0	28	24	15	6
Orange	525	461	125	104	315	284	85	73
Placer	24	66	4	3	15	34	5	29
Plumas	23	24	2	3	8	15	13	6
Riverside	200	152	32	27	148	111	20	14
Sacramento	259	303	57	49	175	215	27	39
San Benito	1	8	0	0	1	8	0	0
San Bernardino	331	329	64	81	225	219	42	29
San Diego	508	558	115	140	279	295	114	123
San Francisco	426	365	120	118	244	193	62	54
San Joaquin	180	197	36	41	134	85	10	71
San Luis Obispo	43	40	10	4	17	22	16	14
San Mateo	169	158	23	31	103	87	43	40
Santa Barbara	99	86	16	13	77	59	6	14
Santa Clara	258	319	65	85	136	179	57	55
Santa Cruz	75	65	20	9	36	41	19	15
Shasta	49	48	9	8	35	38	5	2
Sierra	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Siskiyou	20	18	4	7	11	6	5	5
Solano	94	103	12	17	67	75	15	11
Sonoma	88	120	13	21	56	77	19	22
Stanislaus	105	116	16	21	82	92	7	3
Sutter	14	22	0	2	10	18	4	2
Tehama	13	16	3	1	10	10	0	5
Trinity	8	9	0	0	8	8	0	1
Tulare	71	129	4	10	61	112	6	7
Tuolumne	7	11	0	2	6	8	1	1
Ventura	120	112	23	11	76	84	21	17
Yolo	32	32	10	3	10	19	12	10
Yuba	46	42	1	7	41	28	4	7

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-26—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
TOTAL CASES AWAITING TRIAL
AS OF JUNE 30, 1982 AND JUNE 30, 1983

County	Number of judicial positions[a]		Cases awaiting trial at end of month[b]: Total		Civil		Criminal[c]		Total cases per judicial position	
	6/30/83	6/30/82	6/30/83	6/30/82	6/30/83	6/30/82	6/30/83	6/30/82	6/30/83	6/30/82
State total	744	723	91,133	97,023	81,818	87,358	9,315	9,665	122	133
Alameda	33	33	4,380	3,785	3,734	3,236	646	549	133	115
Alpine	1	1	3	7	3	7	0	0	3	7
Amador	1	1	87	72	52	52	35	20	87	72
Butte	3	3	216	207	198	184	18	23	72	69
Calaveras	1	1	138	92	133	92	5	0	138	92
Colusa	1	1	23	22	22	20	1	2	23	22
Contra Costa	18	17	2,310	2,787	1,939	2,694	371	93	128	164
Del Norte	1	1	6	44	3	30	3	14	6	44
El Dorado	3	3	206	270	191	250	15	20	69	90
Fresno	15	15	876	1,300	783	1,154	93	146	58	87
Glenn	1	1	47	42	44	36	3	6	47	42
Humboldt	3	3	272	359	223	286	49	73	91	120
Imperial	3	3	118	141	96	107	22	34	39	47
Inyo	1	1	60	82	52	68	8	14	60	82
Kern	12	12	1,575	1,301	1,233	1,020	342	281	131	108
Kings	2	2	104	123	58	80	46	43	52	62
Lake	1	1	63	82	49	74	14	8	63	82
Lassen	1	1	33	38	21	35	12	3	33	38
Los Angeles	[d] 261	[e] 259	38,768	40,707	34,886	36,678	3,882	4,029	149	157
Madera	2	2	121	113	83	94	38	19	60	56
Marin	7	7	613	688	584	636	29	52	88	98
Mariposa	1	1	24	28	22	24	2	4	24	28
Mendocino	2	2	34	73	15	52	19	21	17	36
Merced	3	3	239	266	194	209	45	57	80	89
Modoc	1	1	9	9	8	6	1	3	9	9
Mono	1	1	35	39	30	39	5	0	35	39
Monterey	8	7	447	435	333	345	114	90	56	62
Napa	2	2	227	239	224	189	3	50	114	119
Nevada	2	2	138	106	126	106	12	0	69	53
Orange	56	51	10,105	10,810	9,795	10,450	310	360	180	212
Placer	4	4	428	526	366	481	62	45	107	131
Plumas	1	1	87	80	72	76	15	4	87	80
Riverside	20	20	2,194	2,046	2,058	1,888	136	158	110	102
Sacramento	28	28	2,103	1,856	1,844	1,531	259	325	75	66
San Benito	1	1	32	34	27	27	5	7	32	34
San Bernardino	26	25	1,802	2,849	1,543	2,440	259	409	69	114
San Diego	46	44	6,152	7,538	5,696	7,159	456	379	134	171
San Francisco	35	33	5,505	4,479	5,316	4,287	189	192	157	136
San Joaquin	11	9	915	2,252	805	2,043	110	209	83	250
San Luis Obispo	5	4	974	878	944	827	30	51	195	219
San Mateo	16	16	1,187	942	939	750	248	192	74	59
Santa Barbara	9	9	696	691	607	593	89	98	77	77
Santa Clara	34	34	2,981	3,557	2,329	2,701	652	856	88	105
Santa Cruz	4	4	331	318	284	276	47	42	83	79
Shasta	3	3	430	388	405	341	25	47	143	129
Sierra	1	1	12	9	12	9	0	0	12	9
Siskiyou	1	1	68	79	65	73	3	6	68	79
Solano	5	5	346	347	254	296	92	51	69	69
Sonoma	8	7	740	660	604	544	136	116	92	94
Stanislaus	9	7	911	1,186	802	1,060	109	126	101	169
Sutter	2	2	159	87	151	76	8	11	80	43
Tehama	1	1	68	88	63	83	5	5	68	88
Trinity	1	1	32	19	30	17	2	2	32	19
Tulare	6	6	354	325	267	241	87	84	59	54
Tuolumne	1	1	123	104	100	74	23	30	123	104
Ventura	13	13	968	1,110	889	1,020	79	90	74	85
Yolo	4	3	185	202	165	161	20	41	46	67
Yuba	2	2	73	106	47	31	26	75	36	53

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[a] Judicial positions include full-time court commissioners and referees in addition to the number of judges authorized for the court. For a list of judgeships see Table 11.

[b] Cases awaiting trial include criminal and civil cases set for future trial and civil cases in which at-issue memoranda have been filed but no trial dates assigned.

[c] Criminal cases set for trial.

[d] Includes 206 judges, one referee and 54 commissioners of whom 51 were budgeted and three were funded from salary savings.

[e] Includes 206 judges, one referee and 52 commissioners of whom 49 were budgeted and three were funded from salary savings.

TABLE A-26A—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURT
NUMBER OF FULL-TIME JUDICIAL POSITIONS [a] AND JUDICIAL POSITION EQUIVALENTS [a]
FISCAL YEARS 1981–82 AND 1982–83

	1982–83					*1981–82*				
	Judicial positions				*Judicial Position Equivalents*	*Judicial positions*				*Judicial Position Equivalents*
	Total	*Judges*	*Commissioners*	*Referees*		*Total*	*Judges*	*Commissioners*	*Referees*	
State Total	744	648	76	20	744.8	723	628	73	22	736.6
Alameda	33	31	0	2	32.1	33	31	0	2	32.3
Alpine	1	1	0	0	.4	1	1	0	0	1.0
Amador	1	1	0	0	1.0	1	1	0	0	1.0
Butte	3	3	0	0	3.1	3	3	0	0	3.1
Calaveras	1	1	0	0	1.0	1	1	0	0	1.0
Colusa	1	1	0	0	1.1	1	1	0	0	1.0
Contra Costa	18	15	1	2	17.7	17	14	1	2	16.4
Del Norte	1	1	0	0	1.0	1	1	0	0	1.1
El Dorado	3	3	0	0	3.3	3	3	0	0	3.2
Fresno	15	13	0	2	14.7	15	13	0	2	14.6
Glenn	1	1	0	0	1.0	1	1	0	0	1.0
Humboldt	3	3	0	0	3.7	3	3	0	0	3.6
Imperial	3	3	0	0	3.2	3	3	0	0	3.6
Inyo	1	1	0	0	1.1	1	1	0	0	1.2
Kern	12	10	1	1	12.7	12	10	1	1	11.5
Kings	2	2	0	0	2.1	2	2	0	0	2.1
Lake	1	1	0	0	1.4	1	1	0	0	1.3
Lassen	1	1	0	0	1.1	1	1	0	0	1.1
Los Angeles	[b] 261	206	54	1	253.6	[c] 259	206	52	1	251.7
Madera	2	2	0	0	2.2	2	2	0	0	2.1
Marin	7	6	1	0	7.5	7	6	1	0	7.6
Mariposa	1	1	0	0	1.0	1	1	0	0	1.0
Mendocino	2	2	0	0	2.0	2	2	0	0	2.0
Merced	3	3	0	0	2.8	3	3	0	0	3.0
Modoc	1	1	0	0	1.0	1	1	0	0	1.0
Mono	1	1	0	0	1.3	1	1	0	0	1.2
Monterey	8	8	0	0	7.8	7	7	0	0	6.6
Napa	2	2	0	0	2.5	2	2	0	0	2.4
Nevada	2	2	0	0	2.1	2	2	0	0	2.1
Orange	56	51	5	0	56.1	51	46	5	0	52.9
Placer	4	4	0	0	3.8	4	4	0	0	4.0
Plumas	1	1	0	0	1.0	1	1	0	0	1.0
Riverside	20	17	3	0	20.3	20	17	3	0	18.8
Sacramento	28	27	0	1	28.6	28	27	0	1	28.3
San Benito	1	1	0	0	1.0	1	1	0	0	1.0
San Bernardino	26	22	4	0	24.8	25	21	4	0	24.6
San Diego	46	43	0	3	51.8	44	41	0	3	53.7
San Francisco	35	28	4	3	34.2	33	27	3	3	34.7
San Joaquin	11	10	0	1	8.6	9	8	0	1	8.7
San Luis Obispo	5	4	1	0	4.6	4	4	0	0	4.4
San Mateo	16	14	1	1	16.4	16	14	1	1	15.8
Santa Barbara	9	9	0	0	10.1	9	7	0	2	10.7
Santa Clara	34	33	0	1	35.5	34	33	0	1	35.0
Santa Cruz	4	4	0	0	4.6	4	4	0	0	4.8
Shasta	3	3	0	0	3.0	3	3	0	0	3.1
Sierra	1	1	0	0	1.0	1	1	0	0	1.0
Siskiyou	1	1	0	0	1.2	1	1	0	0	1.2
Solano	5	5	0	0	5.3	5	5	0	0	5.7
Sonoma	8	7	1	0	7.8	7	6	0	1	7.4
Stanislaus	9	8	0	1	6.8	7	6	0	1	6.6
Sutter	2	2	0	0	2.1	2	2	0	0	2.2
Tehama	1	1	0	0	1.3	1	1	0	0	1.3
Trinity	1	1	0	0	1.0	1	1	0	0	1.0
Tulare	6	6	0	0	6.7	6	6	0	0	6.7
Tuolumne	1	1	0	0	1.2	1	1	0	0	1.3
Ventura	13	13	0	0	14.9	13	11	2	0	14.2
Yolo	4	3	0	1	3.6	3	3	0	0	3.7
Yuba	2	2	0	0	2.0	2	2	0	0	2.0

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[a] Judicial positions are defined as authorized judges and full-time referees and commissioners. Judicial position equivalents are defined as authorized judgeships, plus assistance from referees and commissioners and are adjusted to reflect judicial vacancies, assistance rendered to other courts, and assistance received from assigned and temporary judges.

[b] Includes 206 judges, one referee and 54 commissioners of whom 51 were budgeted and three were funded from salary savings.

[c] Includes 206 judges, one referee and 52 commissioners of whom 49 were budgeted and three were funded from salary savings.

TABLE A-27—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
SUMMARY OF CRIMINAL (EXCLUDES PARKING) AND CIVIL FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

	Number of judgeships^{a}		*Total filings*		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before hearing*		*Dispositions after hearing*				*Juvenile orders*^{b}	
									Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*			
County and judicial district	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
State total	508	496	7,840,426	^{R}7,720,748	6,926,688	^{R}6,693,597	6,263,913	^{R}6,057,315	351,543	^{R}346,884	286,277	^{R}261,073	24,955	^{R}28,325
Alameda:														
Alameda	1	1	27,935	26,797	28,603	26,484	27,411	25,124	674	793	518	567	0	0
Berkeley-Albany	4	4	45,703	42,386	50,776	41,143	46,105	37,430	1,689	1,610	2,980	2,103	2	0
Fremont-Newark-Union City	3	3	68,618	70,383	69,857	65,720	60,278	53,638	4,432	3,650	5,146	8,432	1	0
Livermore-Pleasanton	2	2	44,165	46,826	45,263	44,272	42,440	42,121	1,342	1,153	1,480	998	1	0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	14	14	209,453	209,202	177,226	185,248	162,385	171,623	7,599	7,379	7,242	6,246	0	0
San Leandro-Hayward	7	7	126,884	119,446	101,938	91,235	94,487	83,376	4,298	4,186	3,153	3,673	0	0
Butte:														
Chico	1	1	25,357	24,829	23,442	23,275	21,611	20,834	750	977	1,081	1,037	0	427
Contra Costa:														
Bay	5	5	67,654	^{R}59,420	56,991	^{R}50,778	49,684	^{R}43,336	2,303	^{R}2,212	3,036	^{R}2,346	1,968	^{R}2,884
Delta	2	2	30,952	32,543	28,680	29,610	24,078	24,919	1,757	1,971	1,914	1,851	931	869
Mt. Diablo	4	4	68,769	65,264	59,626	57,880	51,762	50,250	2,273	2,216	2,926	2,379	2,665	3,035
Walnut Creek-Danville	3	3	62,141	60,563	58,412	53,883	50,761	46,050	1,662	1,685	2,709	2,567	3,280	3,581
Fresno:														
Consolidated Fresno	8	8	104,635	105,775	97,453	95,279	87,640	85,757	4,893	4,994	4,178	3,996	742	532
Humboldt:														
Eureka	2	2	10,701	11,685	10,303	12,132	8,999	10,712	709	813	595	607	0	0
Imperial:														
Imperial County	4	4	50,334	46,335	40,156	36,516	36,625	34,684	1,956	996	1,515	835	60	1
Kern:														
East Kern	2	2	29,829	25,218	26,131	22,961	24,295	21,146	460	476	578	543	798	796
West Kern	9	9	94,898	94,898	84,728	83,890	77,337	75,052	4,699	5,992	2,692	2,764	0	82
Los Angeles:														
Alhambra	3	3	54,728	53,212	55,397	46,558	51,453	42,711	1,810	2,192	2,134	1,655	0	0
Antelope	2	2	39,670	40,224	38,704	37,354	36,443	35,048	1,224	1,364	1,037	942	0	0
Beverly Hills	3	3	55,410	51,322	47,165	44,649	41,868	39,418	3,065	3,477	2,232	1,754	0	0
Burbank	2	2	33,180	30,888	31,637	25,640	29,155	23,315	1,237	1,374	1,245	951	0	0
Citrus	6	6	118,686	114,755	108,554	112,091	96,977	100,704	5,769	5,432	5,791	5,955	17	0
Compton	6	6	127,122	133,073	98,018	92,986	88,284	83,438	6,629	6,708	3,104	2,794	1	46
Culver	2	2	29,042	28,246	26,080	^{R}23,671	22,865	^{R}20,649	2,069	2,102	1,146	920	0	0
Downey	4	4	61,228	67,829	55,644	55,429	49,997	50,664	3,232	3,063	2,413	1,673	2	29
East Los Angeles	4	4	65,507	66,998	56,267	56,174	51,191	51,009	2,934	3,112	2,142	2,053	0	0
Glendale	2	2	53,586	50,319	48,884	40,266	44,771	36,232	2,200	2,299	1,910	1,730	3	5
Inglewood	6	6	85,396	79,417	72,844	57,467	65,534	50,405	4,203	4,229	3,106	2,833	1	0
Long Beach	7	7	140,528	129,329	107,290	98,080	97,643	88,720	5,985	6,046	3,661	3,314	1	0
Los Angeles	74	74	942,597	1,014,664	798,223	805,273	700,412	709,356	57,964	61,565	39,847	34,352	0	0
Los Cerritos	3	3	66,196	60,427	62,629	52,749	58,023	48,673	2,300	2,075	2,306	2,001	0	0
Malibu	1	1	37,633	37,009	34,838	33,830	33,334	32,409	622	537	881	884	1	0
Newhall	2	2	68,937	64,941	61,024	53,434	59,360	51,884	717	661	947	889	0	0
Pasadena	4	4	68,885	67,469	62,695	60,909	56,423	54,255	3,330	3,805	2,942	2,849	0	0
Pomona	3	3	56,472	50,331	51,608	49,982	46,477	45,120	2,874	3,043	2,257	1,819	0	0
Rio Hondo	4	4	60,608	64,103	54,896	52,253	51,016	48,063	1,862	2,250	2,018	1,940	0	0
Santa Anita	1	1	35,608	37,970	30,733	35,551	28,139	32,867	1,229	1,262	1,365	1,422	0	0
Santa Monica	3	3	42,476	40,852	33,824	32,577	30,574	29,523	1,777	1,767	1,473	1,287	0	0
South Bay	6	6	128,851	117,309	124,512	116,684	112,242	105,311	6,776	6,651	5,494	4,721	0	1
Southeast	5	5	70,183	^{R}71,772	57,464	60,676	52,348	55,827	3,149	3,051	1,967	1,798	0	0
Whittier	4	4	61,448	57,441	55,099	53,165	49,143	48,061	2,607	2,514	3,349	2,590	0	0

TABLE A-27—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
SUMMARY OF CRIMINAL (EXCLUDES PARKING) AND CIVIL FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS—*Continued*
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

County and judicial district	*Number of judgeships*[a]		*Total filings*		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before hearing*		*Dispositions after hearing: Uncontested matters*		*Dispositions after hearing: Contested matters*		*Juvenile orders*[b]	
	1982–83	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
Marin:														
Central	4	4	88,454	82,605	80,319	76,115	74,208	70,874	2,687	2,300	3,336	2,887	88	54
Merced:														
Merced County	3	3	69,350	75,492	61,306	70,846	58,003	66,967	1,740	1,775	1,535	2,204	28	0
Monterey:														
Monterey County	7	7	100,614	97,635	88,679	87,899	80,015	79,108	4,580	5,080	4,084	3,711	0	0
Napa:														
Napa County	2	2	34,622	31,663	30,859	28,419	27,158	24,980	1,088	927	912	805	1,701	1,707
Orange:														
Central Orange County	13	13	170,771	178,587	151,635	160,357	138,511	146,823	7,640	7,531	5,480	6,003	4	0
North Orange County	[c] 12	11	179,791	187,269	162,847	172,830	151,615	161,025	5,483	6,430	5,749	5,375	0	0
Orange County Harbor	[d] 7	6	135,828	133,547	131,291	135,237	115,635	120,443	2,864	2,360	4,432	4,157	8,360	8,277
South Orange County	4	4	68,107	70,229	63,935	61,702	58,762	57,006	2,510	2,330	2,663	2,367	0	0
West Orange County	10	10	142,079	144,439	126,207	130,464	112,262	116,126	7,513	8,265	6,378	5,895	54	178
Placer:														
Placer[e]	3	–	22,635	0	17,381	0	15,686	0	653	0	1,042	0	0	0
Riverside:														
Corona	2	2	31,060	21,154	25,597	18,946	23,622	17,017	934	1,017	1,041	912	0	0
Desert	5	5	77,188	72,903	74,158	66,537	69,396	61,545	2,439	2,608	2,323	2,384	0	0
Mt. San Jacinto	2	2	64,273	63,172	61,231	56,646	59,034	54,572	1,164	1,020	1,033	1,054	0	0
Riverside	[c] 6	5	89,354	88,500	81,784	79,134	74,565	71,791	4,545	4,605	2,659	2,738	15	0
Three Lakes	[c] 2	1	20,449	18,011	18,357	16,351	16,680	14,680	825	849	852	822	0	0
Sacramento:														
Sacramento	15	15	98,990	93,784	87,115	84,099	65,983	64,851	13,941	13,367	7,191	5,681	0	0
San Bernardino:														
San Bernardino County	[f] 20	19	275,754	283,294	277,203	262,121	255,418	242,842	12,578	11,368	9,201	8,207	6	4
San Diego:														
El Cajon	8	8	136,126	[R] 121,262	121,848	107,464	112,389	98,905	5,654	4,743	3,805	3,809	0	7
North County	[f] 10	9	157,113	142,807	144,127	134,698	132,728	124,024	6,083	5,727	5,313	4,947	3	0
San Diego	22	22	412,504	[R] 390,718	374,206	[R] 379,419	347,252	[R] 353,413	13,854	[R] 14,394	13,100	11,609	0	3
South Bay	[f] 7	6	79,293	81,244	71,507	72,079	65,547	66,485	1,682	1,835	4,278	3,759	0	0
San Francisco:														
San Francisco	20	20	241,968	225,864	130,680	137,325	95,603	111,143	29,110	20,105	5,961	6,076	6	1
San Joaquin:														
Lodi	1	1	20,168	22,150	19,150	17,647	16,901	15,472	842	954	689	645	718	576
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	2	2	31,962	31,625	28,581	27,877	25,497	25,330	1,255	1,210	946	842	883	495
Stockton	[f] 6	5	67,427	76,805	66,689	70,598	58,050	61,364	4,715	5,038	2,704	2,564	1,220	1,632
San Luis Obispo:														
San Luis Obispo County	4	4	65,275	69,741	58,415	60,608	54,532	56,355	1,755	2,462	2,125	2,089	3	2
San Mateo:														
Northern	3	3	64,337	61,917	68,066	45,545	62,955	41,509	2,562	2,046	2,519	1,975	30	15
Southern	6	6	131,555	136,479	126,563	138,929	116,451	130,746	4,618	3,732	5,491	4,451	3	0
Santa Barbara:														
Lompoc	1	1	7,379	7,076	6,601	6,522	5,911	5,765	351	427	339	330	0	0
Santa Barbara-Goleta[g]	–	3	26,396	53,935	22,357	47,748	19,668	42,715	1,415	3,261	1,274	1,772	0	0
Santa Maria	2	2	24,925	22,378	27,821	17,271	26,111	15,662	856	854	854	755	0	0
South Coast[g]	[c] 4	–	28,630	0	26,968	0	24,128	0	1,703	0	1,137	0	0	0
Santa Clara:														
Santa Clara County	24	24	464,485	424,248	381,259	344,647	353,946	317,959	12,354	12,710	14,959	13,977	0	1

TABLE A-27—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
SUMMARY OF CRIMINAL (EXCLUDES PARKING) AND CIVIL FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS—*Continued*
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

									Dispositions after hearing					
County and judicial district	Number of judgeships[a]		Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before hearing		Uncontested matters		Contested matters		Juvenile orders[b]	
	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82
Santa Cruz:														
Santa Cruz County	4	4	60,541	69,681	52,180	52,263	46,277	44,211	2,793	3,193	2,424	2,319	686	2,540
Shasta:														
Redding	1	1	20,043	22,180	18,715	18,448	16,230	16,035	1,118	1,276	1,364	1,137	3	0
Solano:														
Northern Solano	3	3	59,228	59,669	51,562	60,992	48,797	58,371	901	1,021	1,864	1,600	0	0
Vallejo-Benicia	2	2	25,000	24,870	22,975	21,943	20,724	19,468	1,011	1,258[R]	1,240	1,217	0	0
Sonoma:														
Sonoma County	5	5	104,404	95,535	83,831	73,213	76,961	67,713	3,312	2,819	3,542	2,681	16	0
Stanislaus:														
Stanislaus County	7	7	88,993	95,114	83,804	87,036	77,386	79,804	3,112	3,263	3,297	3,967	9	2
Sutter:														
Sutter County	1	1	11,895	11,165	10,393	10,025	9,208	8,934	594	593	591	498	0	0
Tulare:														
Porterville	1	1	12,563	12,226	12,170	13,459	11,209	12,480	487	552	472	426	2	1
Tulare-Pixley	1	1	19,814	18,711	15,998	17,408	15,192	16,604	394	445	410	358	2	1
Visalia	2	2	32,391	30,207	25,885	24,281	23,241	21,594	1,213	1,523	1,426	1,161	5	3
Ventura:														
Ventura County	11	11	171,471	168,308	170,359	154,507	158,506	142,993	5,664	6,049	6,189	5,465	0	0
Yolo:														
Yolo County	3	3	17,860	17,643	16,324	15,234	13,607	12,512	1,191	1,303	910	886	616	533
Yuba:														
Yuba County	2	2	15,356	13,436	14,136	10,954	12,783	9,786	700	677	633	486	20	5

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[a] Number of authorized judgeships at the end of the fiscal year.

[b] Orders of judges acting as traffic hearing officers pursuant to Section 257 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

[c] Statute provided for increase effective January 1, 1983.

[d] Statute provided for increase effective July 1, 1982.

[e] Auburn-Colfax, Foresthill, Loomis-Lincoln and Roseville-Rocklin Justice Court Districts consolidated to become the Placer Municipal Court District, effective January 3, 1983.

[f] Judgeship became effective when the Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution to support this position.

[g] Carpinteria-Montecito Justice Court District and Santa Barbara-Goleta Municipal Court District consolidated to become the South Coast Municipal Court District, effective January 1, 1983.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-28—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS FELONY FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

							Dispositions after hearing			
	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before hearing		Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
County and judicial district	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
State total	128,230	[R] 124,742	106,083	[R] 102,218	56,551	[R] 51,525	42,755	[R] 43,813	6,777	6,880
Alameda:										
Alameda	274	281	231	276	193	206	0	21	38	49
Berkeley-Albany	862	596	698	469	616	244	55	183	27	42
Fremont-Newark-Union City	958	981	579	545	467	376	88	143	24	26
Livermore-Pleasanton	300	311	241	300	153	222	60	78	28	0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	3,267	3,253	3,258	2,929	2,448	1,734	617	975	193	220
San Leandro-Hayward	2,405	1,928	1,887	1,448	1,743	1,161	115	264	29	23
Butte:										
Chico	170	261	164	223	129	157	33	55	2	11
Contra Costa:										
Bay	1,363	[R] 1,148	1,180	[R] 975	750	[R] 529	371	[R] 405	59	[R] 41
Delta	580	573	527	467	279	266	194	147	54	54
Mt. Diablo	1,008	729	845	613	532	337	293	249	20	27
Walnut Creek-Danville	486	381	272	199	140	87	121	97	11	15
Fresno:										
Consolidated Fresno	3,692	3,538	2,909	2,937	1,732	2,142	1,044	706	133	89
Humboldt:										
Eureka	584	546	522	551	380	315	114	198	28	38
Imperial:										
Imperial County	791	756	633	745	368	513	217	169	48	63
Kern:										
East Kern	360	311	285	226	199	175	27	20	59	31
West Kern	2,947	2,796	2,740	2,962	1,908	2,244	796	622	36	96
Los Angeles:										
Alhambra	526	546	418	426	133	95	285	328	0	3
Antelope	434	408	370	394	161	127	204	259	5	8
Beverly Hills	892	703	494	463	56	33	419	422	19	8
Burbank	290	353	238	215	41	20	187	193	10	2
Citrus	1,309	1,223	601	640	388	253	198	306	15	81
Compton	2,266	2,750	1,977	2,165	341	45	1,635	2,120	1	0
Culver	372	265	280	[R] 212	27	[R] 26	245	182	8	4
Downey	1,040	1,024	750	516	149	27	556	488	45	1
East Los Angeles	735	883	535	664	100	144	420	468	15	52
Glendale	436	385	329	347	68	53	242	270	19	24
Inglewood	2,066	1,401	1,702	1,211	509	247	1,121	962	72	2
Long Beach	1,806	1,870	1,511	1,547	596	324	834	1,195	81	28
Los Angeles	17,493	17,090	14,846	13,977	4,704	4,257	8,796	8,389	1,346	1,331
Los Cerritos	644	511	508	443	99	67	383	367	26	9
Malibu	277	351	172	144	115	69	53	74	4	1
Newhall	297	312	251	232	58	63	193	167	0	2
Pasadena	926	1,351	782	762	249	166	530	596	3	0
Pomona	784	644	456	590	87	108	352	474	17	8
Rio Hondo	1,077	1,108	456	428	78	70	310	354	68	4
Santa Anita	257	244	229	258	48	42	180	194	1	22

TABLE A-28—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS FELONY FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS—*Continued*

Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

							Dispositions after hearing			
	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before hearing*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*	
County and judicial district	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
Los Angeles—*continued*										
Santa Monica	265	308	211	253	32	29	174	212	5	12
South Bay	1,339	1,258	1,074	951	232	164	839	782	3	5
Southeast	1,721	[R] 1,551	1,531	1,287	335	284	1,186	994	10	9
Whittier	873	916	721	570	178	107	543	463	0	0
Marin:										
Central	776	937	589	597	357	306	209	249	23	42
Merced:										
Merced County	898	1,117	729	842	438	545	219	195	72	102
Monterey:										
Monterey County	1,929	1,996	1,363	1,535	380	526	983	994	0	15
Napa:										
Napa County	505	673	411	452	218	273	126	138	67	41
Orange:										
Central Orange County	1,689	1,582	1,531	1,614	813	996	0	2	718	616
North Orange County	923	1,078	923	1,103	406	626	454	427	63	50
Orange County Harbor	407	345	368	489	164	226	0	5	204	258
South Orange County	341	325	276	229	60	53	166	131	50	45
West Orange County	760	1,050	860	1,102	338	543	461	502	61	57
Placer:										
Placer [a]	352	0	264	0	154	0	17	0	93	0
Riverside:										
Corona	498	446	456	428	309	272	141	146	6	10
Desert	899	850	643	645	430	371	205	264	8	10
Mt. San Jacinto	460	511	301	285	184	223	117	62	0	0
Riverside	1,812	1,491	977	900	586	489	63	92	328	319
Three Lakes	377	457	250	342	23	78	115	144	112	120
Sacramento:										
Sacramento	5,365	5,514	4,696	4,838	3,165	3,272	1,531	1,565	0	1
San Bernardino:										
San Bernardino County	5,727	5,418	5,101	4,647	3,212	2,834	1,585	1,530	304	283
San Diego:										
El Cajon	1,835	[R] 1,606	1,472	1,391	1,001	1,015	392	232	79	144
North County	1,722	1,493	1,575	1,632	1,052	1,122	516	494	7	16
San Diego	6,278	5,388	5,352	4,602	3,556	2,880	1,233	1,442	563	280
South Bay	1,095	1,150	1,155	1,074	783	703	370	347	2	24
San Francisco:										
San Francisco	6,964	7,708	6,386	6,271	4,303	3,725	1,557	1,449	526	1,097
San Joaquin:										
Lodi	216	223	83	135	27	74	56	61	0	0
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	483	473	415	414	258	251	122	149	35	14
Stockton	1,698	1,840	1,590	1,888	965	1,114	556	700	69	74
San Luis Obispo:										
San Luis Obispo County	552	505	479	481	285	206	127	234	67	41

TABLE A-28—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS FELONY FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS—*Continued*

Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

County and judicial district	*Total filings*		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before hearing*		*Dispositions after hearing*			
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*	
	1982–83	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
San Mateo:										
Northern	747	572	443	394	54	102	389	292	0	0
Southern	1,818	1,956	1,479	1,501	752	811	722	546	5	144
Santa Barbara:										
Lompoc	116	128	107	116	48	55	59	61	0	0
Santa Barbara-Goleta [a]	333	840	290	666	97	401	0	265	193	0
Santa Maria	190	196	131	173	23	46	92	118	16	9
South Coast [a]	249	0	267	0	103	0	131	0	33	0
Santa Clara:										
Santa Clara County	9,276	8,234	7,339	6,451	4,718	3,702	2,587	2,588	34	161
Santa Cruz:										
Santa Cruz County	1,430	1,426	1,141	1,300	525	766	576	498	40	36
Shasta:										
Redding	891	895	716	723	508	407	180	283	28	33
Solano:										
Northern Solano	1,166	1,068	1,126	990	938	798	144	133	44	59
Vallejo-Benicia	907	1,033	802	800	635	588	138	171	29	41
Sonoma:										
Sonoma County	1,630	1,700	1,051	1,416	639	886	374	495	38	35
Stanislaus:										
Stanislaus County	2,437	2,524	2,262	1,765	1,648	1,228	663	511	11	26
Sutter:										
Sutter County	353	351	271	346	195	268	70	75	6	3
Tulare:										
Porterville	434	432	407	421	284	265	103	127	20	29
Tulare-Pixley	396	372	273	243	147	116	120	127	6	0
Visalia	652	547	376	411	196	246	92	88	88	77
Ventura:										
Ventura County	1,039	1,267	863	1,095	179	245	617	798	67	52
Yolo:										
Yolo County	760	611	452	410	269	223	109	112	74	75
Yuba:										
Yuba County	673	570	629	501	305	121	298	380	26	0

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[a] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table A-27.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-29—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
DISPOSITIONS OF FELONIES AND FELONIES REDUCED TO MISDEMEANORS
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

	Before hearing						*After hearing*							
			Pleas of guilty				*Acquitted or dismissed*				*Convicted or bound over*			
	Dismissals and transfers		*Felonies*		*Reduced to misdemeanors*		*Felonies*		*Reduced to misdemeanors*		*Felonies*		*Reduced to misdemeanors*	
County and judicial district	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
State total	19,701	[R]20,066	19,213	[R]13,776	17,637	[R]17,663	3,619	[R]3,886	129	111	45,350	[R]46,391	434	305
Alameda:														
Alameda	24	47	79	78	90	81	0	1	0	1	38	67	0	1
Berkeley-Albany	257	105	225	60	134	79	16	13	0	1	64	210	2	1
Fremont-Newark-Union City	288	276	152	70	27	30	1	1	7	0	104	167	0	1
Livermore-Pleasanton	62	58	61	74	30	90	1	0	0	0	87	78	0	0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	839	594	881	479	728	661	0	0	0	0	810	1,194	0	1
San Leandro-Hayward	645	431	415	340	683	390	1	6	0	0	141	280	2	1
Butte:														
Chico	69	63	45	35	15	59	5	12	0	2	30	44	0	8
Contra Costa:														
Bay	162	[R]117	220	[R]41	368	[R]371	32	[R]32	3	1	390	[R]413	5	0
Delta	108	116	20	25	151	125	11	3	2	0	231	196	4	2
Mt. Diablo	158	93	80	38	294	206	12	19	0	15	250	239	51	3
Walnut Creek-Danville	61	36	10	14	69	37	10	4	1	1	121	106	0	1
Fresno:														
Consolidated Fresno	593	1,115	568	382	571	645	416	1	6	2	753	788	2	4
Humboldt:														
Eureka	175	132	50	41	155	142	5	17	0	3	137	215	0	1
Imperial:														
Imperial County	105	147	53	20	210	346	66	65	1	0	197	162	1	5
Kern:														
East Kern	55	27	48	38	96	110	0	4	0	0	86	47	0	0
West Kern	631	802	641	643	636	799	89	34	0	0	742	666	1	18
Los Angeles:														
Alhambra	58	37	23	2	52	56	2	4	0	1	282	322	1	4
Antelope	46	33	0	20	115	74	4	19	0	3	191	230	14	15
Beverly Hills	31	30	9	1	16	2	46	45	1	0	387	382	4	3
Burbank	20	16	10	0	11	4	10	22	2	0	173	172	12	1
Citrus	380	241	5	6	3	6	5	24	0	4	203	354	5	5
Compton	191	0	118	24	32	21	182	383	1	0	1,452	1,737	1	0
Culver	12	[R]18	5	2	10	6	6	29	0	0	247	157	0	0
Downey	22	13	9	7	118	7	12	18	1	0	587	471	1	0
East Los Angeles	26	57	8	11	66	76	22	80	8	5	400	435	5	0
Glendale	24	29	14	10	30	14	13	28	0	2	248	263	0	1
Inglewood	293	134	27	31	189	82	134	220	38	16	893	723	128	5
Long Beach	70	87	513	217	13	20	53	39	0	1	861	1,183	1	0
Los Angeles	1,793	1,941	1,977	1,206	934	1,110	572	501	21	12	9,490	9,146	59	61
Los Cerritos	37	39	11	7	51	21	0	2	0	0	409	374	0	0
Malibu	109	54	5	4	1	11	0	0	0	0	57	75	0	0
Newhall	28	23	4	8	26	32	5	1	0	0	182	163	6	5
Pasadena	93	74	69	20	87	72	16	9	0	2	517	585	0	0
Pomona	64	61	17	20	6	27	8	15	1	1	359	466	1	0
Rio Hondo	43	46	11	12	24	12	17	13	0	0	351	345	10	0
Santa Anita	1	5	2	1	45	36	4	31	0	0	177	185	0	0
Santa Monica	13	12	16	16	3	1	14	11	0	0	165	213	0	0
South Bay	27	25	129	105	76	34	180	87	0	0	660	699	2	1
Southeast	228	223	21	21	86	40	30	23	0	0	1,166	980	0	0
Whittier	44	81	22	8	112	18	79	23	0	1	464	439	0	0

TABLE A-29—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
DISPOSITIONS OF FELONIES AND FELONIES REDUCED TO MISDEMEANORS—*Continued*
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

	Before hearing						*After hearing*							
			Pleas of guilty				*Acquitted or dismissed*				*Convicted or bound over*			
	Dismissals and transfers		*Felonies*		*Reduced to misdemeanors*		*Felonies*		*Reduced to misdemeanors*		*Felonies*		*Reduced to misdemeanors*	
County and judicial district	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
Marin:														
Central	235	161	64	67	58	78	22	29	0	3	206	247	4	12
Merced:														
Merced County	209	226	70	160	159	159	16	61	2	0	272	236	1	0
Monterey:														
Monterey County	250	307	43	63	87	156	47	75	0	0	936	934	0	0
Napa:														
Napa County	77	104	14	16	127	153	2	4	0	0	191	175	0	0
Orange:														
Central Orange County	507	518	79	145	227	333	1	1	0	2	715	613	2	2
North Orange County	183	327	20	39	203	260	0	0	0	1	517	473	0	3
Orange County Harbor	72	102	48	12	44	112	0	0	0	0	204	261	0	2
South Orange County	21	25	13	14	26	14	4	0	1	0	211	174	0	2
West Orange County	161	197	55	69	122	277	20	20	0	0	496	539	6	0
Placer:														
Placer [a]	31	0	27	0	96	0	10	0	11	0	89	0	0	0
Riverside:														
Corona	120	117	102	48	87	107	0	0	0	0	147	148	0	8
Desert	121	170	199	115	110	86	13	13	0	0	200	261	0	0
Mt. San Jacinto	68	57	43	24	73	142	9	18	0	0	108	44	0	0
Riverside	252	241	277	156	57	92	0	0	0	0	391	411	0	0
Three Lakes	0	27	23	27	0	24	112	154	0	1	115	108	0	1
Sacramento:														
Sacramento	1,082	1,160	1,120	1,044	963	1,068	55	82	0	0	1,476	1,483	0	1
San Bernardino:														
San Bernardino County	852	1,108	1,150	722	1,210	1,004	145	132	6	3	1,699	1,634	39	44
San Diego:														
El Cajon	291	255	486	548	224	212	35	16	1	0	435	359	0	1
North County	270	341	347	327	435	454	23	23	0	0	500	481	0	6
San Diego	753	818	1,753	1,114	1,050	948	172	98	0	4	1,624	1,613	0	7
South Bay	180	191	334	269	269	243	56	38	1	1	314	330	1	2
San Francisco:														
San Francisco	1,940	1,734	1,349	822	1,014	1,169	281	696	2	13	1,792	1,827	8	10
San Joaquin:														
Lodi	13	42	0	3	14	29	0	5	0	0	56	33	0	23
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	86	74	6	0	166	177	7	5	0	1	140	156	10	1
Stockton	392	494	136	137	437	483	47	56	0	0	576	718	2	0
San Luis Obispo:														
San Luis Obispo County	82	52	109	97	94	57	3	32	0	1	191	242	0	0
San Mateo:														
Northern	20	39	23	47	11	16	0	0	1	0	388	292	0	0
Southern	354	402	114	124	284	285	15	17	1	1	707	669	4	3
Santa Barbara:														
Lompoc	24	26	0	0	24	29	1	0	0	0	58	61	0	0
Santa Barbara-Goleta [a]	61	164	33	114	3	123	26	20	0	0	167	245	0	0
Santa Maria	2	3	10	15	11	28	14	8	0	0	94	119	0	0
South Coast [a]	39	0	50	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	164	0	0	0
Santa Clara:														
Santa Clara County	708	646	3,010	2,057	1,000	999	136	130	0	1	2,479	2,610	6	8

TABLE A-29—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS DISPOSITIONS OF FELONIES AND FELONIES REDUCED TO MISDEMEANORS—*Continued*

Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

	Before hearing						*After hearing*							
			Pleas of guilty				*Acquitted or dismissed*				*Convicted or bound over*			
	Dismissals and transfers		*Felonies*		*Reduced to misdemeanors*		*Felonies*		*Reduced to misdemeanors*		*Felonies*		*Reduced to misdemeanors*	
County and judicial district	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
Santa Cruz:														
Santa Cruz County	296	412	41	26	188	328	85	70	1	0	529	462	1	2
Shasta:														
Redding	129	123	230	186	149	98	6	10	1	0	200	306	1	0
Solano:														
Northern Solano	356	357	197	103	385	338	4	1	3	0	177	189	4	2
Vallejo-Benicia	138	193	195	173	302	222	11	3	1	0	155	209	0	0
Sonoma:														
Sonoma County	409	521	64	116	166	249	6	6	0	0	395	524	11	0
Stanislaus:														
Stanislaus County	155	458	414	279	779	491	9	2	0	0	604	535	1	0
Sutter:														
Sutter County	86	72	33	77	76	119	4	11	1	0	70	64	1	3
Tulare:														
Porterville	82	59	77	58	125	148	6	12	1	3	116	141	0	0
Tulare-Pixley	26	17	30	12	91	87	49	48	1	0	72	79	4	0
Visalia	78	75	5	5	113	166	13	13	1	2	162	148	4	2
Ventura:														
Ventura County	94	123	83	113	2	9	19	50	0	0	659	794	6	6
Yolo:														
Yolo County	103	108	135	91	31	24	5	2	0	0	178	179	0	6
Yuba:														
Yuba County	108	2	29	5	168	114	51	86	0	0	273	294	0	0

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[a] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table A-27.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-30—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONTRAFFIC MISDEMEANORS AND INFRACTIONS
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83
(Excludes felonies reduced to misdemeanors)

							Dispositions after trial					
	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*		*Juvenile orders**	
County and judicial district	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
State total	688,452	[R] 666,112	587,636	[R] 578,680	576,686	[R] 567,167	3,042	[R] 3,587	7,858	[R] 7,853	50	73
Alameda:												
Alameda	1,954	1,467	1,087	1,078	1,083	1,076	0	0	4	2	0	0
Berkeley-Albany	4,064	3,743	3,992	3,586	3,779	3,538	170	12	41	36	2	0
Fremont-Newark-Union City	3,587	4,359	4,412	4,332	4,302	4,289	51	7	58	36	1	0
Livermore-Pleasanton	3,129	2,660	2,010	2,099	1,950	2,059	1	0	59	40	0	0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	18,007	13,943	15,587	15,063	15,408	14,888	36	85	143	90	0	0
San Leandro-Hayward	7,376	6,767	6,530	6,780	6,465	6,712	18	16	47	52	0	0
Butte:												
Chico	2,568	2,856	3,303	3,107	3,217	2,996	5	13	81	70	0	28
Contra Costa:												
Bay	6,547	[R]4,656	5,132	[R]3,454	4,773	[R]3,374	156	[R]20	203	[R]60	0	0
Delta	4,137	3,590	3,466	2,976	3,305	2,851	40	48	111	60	10	17
Mt. Diablo	5,420	4,262	4,472	4,009	4,424	3,966	8	12	40	31	0	0
Walnut Creek-Danville	2,731	2,805	2,631	2,469	2,569	2,357	11	24	51	88	0	0
Fresno:												
Consolidated Fresno	8,985	8,511	7,427	7,110	7,323	7,054	11	8	93	48	0	0
Humboldt:												
Eureka	1,278	1,306	1,194	1,245	1,166	1,218	2	3	26	24	0	0
Imperial:												
Imperial County	3,202	3,865	2,954	2,970	2,823	2,896	42	17	89	57	0	0
Kern:												
East Kern	1,973	1,590	1,891	1,319	1,844	1,285	9	5	30	23	8	6
West Kern	12,201	10,964	9,425	9,271	9,362	9,165	1	6	62	97	0	3
Los Angeles:												
Alhambra	3,237	3,173	2,825	2,784	2,781	2,730	7	8	37	46	0	0
Antelope	2,881	3,191	3,203	3,109	3,154	3,068	6	2	43	39	0	0
Beverly Hills	2,790	2,599	1,865	2,051	1,812	1,917	16	15	37	119	0	0
Burbank	2,157	2,514	1,808	2,079	1,789	2,054	2	1	17	24	0	0
Citrus	8,766	7,913	6,379	5,896	6,304	5,786	3	4	72	106	0	0
Compton	10,200	9,839	7,539	6,636	7,390	6,572	13	14	136	50	0	0
Culver	2,751	2,738	1,929	2,000	1,833	1,796	84	184	12	20	0	0
Downey	5,801	5,790	4,783	4,174	4,741	4,146	9	1	33	27	0	0
East Los Angeles	5,404	5,081	4,078	4,389	4,058	4,350	6	5	14	34	0	0
Glendale	4,684	4,440	3,643	3,375	3,601	3,320	16	4	24	50	2	1
Inglewood	7,516	8,338	6,876	5,967	6,549	5,824	118	8	209	135	0	0
Long Beach	20,292	18,827	16,545	15,308	16,433	15,117	21	55	91	136	0	0
Los Angeles	64,263	56,048	53,279	54,233	52,465	53,339	220	176	594	718	0	0
Los Cerritos	4,498	4,414	4,005	3,913	3,954	3,844	0	4	51	65	0	0
Malibu	3,270	3,940	2,719	4,156	2,687	4,089	9	16	23	51	0	0
Newhall	2,908	3,541	2,997	2,868	2,953	2,815	0	9	44	44	0	0
Pasadena	6,483	6,761	5,847	4,995	5,821	4,918	2	8	24	69	0	0
Pomona	4,852	4,830	4,473	3,776	4,404	3,704	11	11	58	61	0	0
Rio Hondo	6,686	7,044	5,214	4,998	5,150	4,960	19	4	45	34	0	0
Santa Anita	2,316	2,265	1,828	2,178	1,785	2,132	0	0	43	46	0	0
Santa Monica	8,143	7,919	5,897	5,705	5,794	5,631	15	38	88	36	0	0
South Bay	14,169	12,821	12,312	11,187	12,063	10,973	43	42	206	172	0	0
Southeast	10,964	10,933	9,135	8,739	9,019	8,650	16	6	100	83	0	0
Whittier	5,269	5,191	4,100	3,835	4,028	3,737	0	0	72	98	0	0

TABLE A-30—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONTRAFFIC MISDEMEANORS AND INFRACTIONS—*Continued*
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83
(Excludes felonies reduced to misdemeanors)

County and judicial district	*Total filings*		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*				*Juvenile orders*[a]	
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*			
	1982–83	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
Marin:												
Central	6,212	5,839	5,684	5,302	5,584	5,209	17	32	83	61	0	0
Merced:												
Merced County	6,030	6,457	5,002	5,718	4,875	5,588	17	26	110	104	0	0
Monterey:												
Monterey County	8,883	9,284	7,854	8,278	7,510	7,988	82	50	262	240	0	0
Napa:												
Napa County	2,941	2,877	2,632	2,646	2,518	2,538	52	29	62	79	0	0
Orange:												
Central Orange County	17,784	19,110	16,383	17,435	16,292	17,330	29	37	62	68	0	0
North Orange County	16,952	17,482	14,592	14,844	14,491	14,655	16	46	85	143	0	0
Orange County Harbor	18,994	17,801	18,212	17,437	18,088	17,304	18	11	106	122	0	0
South Orange County	7,047	8,547	6,609	7,586	6,546	7,532	9	6	54	48	0	0
West Orange County	14,016	12,944	12,891	12,048	12,777	11,937	25	24	88	87	1	0
Placer:												
Placer[b]	1,976	0	1,309	0	1,301	0	1	0	7	0	0	0
Riverside:												
Corona	3,588	2,852	3,246	3,273	3,211	3,204	0	3	35	66	0	0
Desert	5,768	5,457	5,096	5,058	5,009	4,987	32	11	55	60	0	0
Mt. San Jacinto	3,720	4,294	3,503	4,311	3,480	4,284	6	5	17	22	0	0
Riverside	11,262	15,511	10,541	13,187	10,518	13,150	2	1	21	36	0	0
Three Lakes	4,331	2,667	4,305	2,500	4,278	2,458	12	20	15	22	0	0
Sacramento:												
Sacramento	12,310	12,503	12,348	9,755	12,257	9,620	10	0	81	135	0	0
San Bernardino:												
San Bernardino County	20,393	20,926	17,305	17,660	16,851	17,374	169	50	285	236	0	0
San Diego:												
El Cajon	6,643	[R] 6,250	6,158	5,492	6,016	5,363	52	24	90	105	0	0
North County	11,953	11,454	11,419	10,382	11,148	10,242	46	5	225	135	0	0
San Diego	46,352	[R] 45,141	40,292	[R] 36,791	39,352	[R] 35,748	112	176	828	864	0	3
South Bay	9,747	9,099	8,048	6,802	7,721	6,435	24	8	303	359	0	0
San Francisco:												
San Francisco	23,275	22,565	12,501	18,827	11,594	16,960	804	1,773	97	93	6	1
San Joaquin:												
Lodi	1,426	1,593	1,420	1,372	1,355	1,331	48	21	17	20	0	0
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	2,586	2,253	2,204	2,111	2,159	2,077	10	7	34	22	1	5
Stockton	9,027	8,977	8,332	8,987	8,297	8,952	2	6	30	26	3	3
San Luis Obispo:												
San Luis Obispo County	6,017	8,434	5,906	6,730	5,828	6,640	0	5	78	85	0	0
San Mateo:												
Northern	4,004	4,247	3,760	3,339	3,711	3,297	11	4	32	35	6	3
Southern	6,070	5,771	4,551	4,843	4,433	4,716	32	26	83	101	3	0
Santa Barbara:												
Lompoc	693	978	671	845	655	824	1	0	15	21	0	0
Santa Barbara-Goleta[b]	4,863	8,754	3,499	6,995	3,480	6,868	3	22	16	105	0	0
Santa Maria	1,832	2,020	2,212	2,008	2,194	1,975	0	3	18	30	0	0
South Coast[b]	4,947	0	3,867	0	3,827	0	2	0	38	0	0	0
Santa Clara:												
Santa Clara County	33,540	33,003	28,472	29,179	28,056	28,839	15	45	401	295	0	0

TABLE A-30—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS SUMMARY OF NONTRAFFIC MISDEMEANORS AND INFRACTIONS—*Continued*

Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

(Excludes felonies reduced to misdemeanors)

County and judicial district	*Total filings*		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*				*Juvenile orders*[a]	
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*			
	1982–83	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
Santa Cruz:												
Santa Cruz County	7,977	7,634	6,842	6,589	6,760	6,457	18	46	64	86	0	0
Shasta:												
Redding	2,401	2,576	2,136	1,997	2,103	1,944	2	5	31	48	0	0
Solano:												
Northern Solano	4,584	3,706	4,041	3,400	3,955	3,342	8	8	78	50	0	0
Vallejo-Benicia	2,646	2,452	2,555	2,394	2,440	2,277	15	4	100	113	0	0
Sonoma:												
Sonoma County	8,035	7,689	6,368	6,687	6,308	6,634	25	13	33	40	2	0
Stanislaus:												
Stanislaus County	5,782	5,732	5,767	5,750	5,590	5,565	37	29	137	155	3	1
Sutter:												
Sutter County	1,189	1,202	1,160	1,064	1,079	1,045	18	1	63	18	0	0
Tulare:												
Porterville	1,769	1,739	1,834	1,811	1,815	1,788	7	3	11	19	1	1
Tulare-Pixley	1,122	1,079	1,223	1,471	1,194	1,455	4	1	25	14	0	1
Visalia	1,563	1,667	971	1,323	940	1,294	0	0	31	29	0	0
Ventura:												
Ventura County	12,001	11,904	9,362	10,296	9,035	9,961	25	28	302	307	0	0
Yolo:												
Yolo County	5,027	4,671	4,392	3,713	4,361	3,621	19	75	11	17	1	0
Yuba:												
Yuba County	1,715	1,477	1,369	1,225	1,333	1,163	8	7	28	55	0	0

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[a] Orders of judges acting as traffic hearing officers pursuant to Section 257 of the Welfare and Institutions Code

[b] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the Court on Table A-27

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-30A—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
GROUP A NONTRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS[a]
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

County and judicial district	*Total filings*		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*				*Juvenile orders*[b]	
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*			
	1982–83	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
State total	425,078	[R] 406,830	370,732	[R] 356,209	363,741	[R] 348,939	1,668	1,319	5,298	[R] 5,938	25	13
Alameda:												
Alameda	902	781	727	698	724	696	0	0	3	2	0	0
Berkeley-Albany	2,969	2,429	2,467	2,467	2,331	2,426	111	9	23	32	2	0
Fremont-Newark-Union City	2,344	2,650	3,774	3,447	3,681	3,407	42	6	50	34	1	0
Livermore-Pleasanton	2,861	2,254	1,828	1,656	1,769	1,617	1	0	58	39	0	0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	9,269	7,319	8,998	10,803	8,862	10,663	29	65	107	75	0	0
San Leandro-Hayward	3,802	4,154	3,962	4,057	3,917	4,010	7	7	38	40	0	0
Butte:												
Chico	895	932	1,008	1,023	955	967	0	8	53	48	0	0
Contra Costa:												
Bay	3,205	[R] 2,531	2,561	[R] 1,911	2,270	[R] 1,842	98	12	193	[R] 57	0	0
Delta	1,581	1,482	1,424	1,298	1,361	1,238	31	31	32	29	0	0
Mt. Diablo	3,151	2,767	2,647	2,356	2,619	2,322	7	8	21	26	0	0
Walnut Creek-Danville	1,613	1,848	1,565	1,580	1,513	1,484	6	16	46	80	0	0
Fresno:												
Consolidated Fresno	7,230	6,730	6,076	5,737	6,012	5,683	7	8	57	46	0	0
Humboldt:												
Eureka	923	835	811	743	789	725	2	3	20	15	0	0
Imperial:												
Imperial County	1,399	2,002	1,435	1,212	1,348	1,152	27	11	60	49	0	0
Kern:												
East Kern	1,057	885	887	647	859	619	7	4	21	19	0	5
West Kern	8,453	7,003	6,146	5,532	6,090	5,445	1	5	55	81	0	1
Los Angeles:												
Alhambra	2,694	2,447	2,209	2,020	2,168	1,967	5	8	36	45	0	0
Antelope	1,706	1,900	1,875	1,743	1,839	1,706	6	2	30	35	0	0
Beverly Hills	1,921	1,958	1,594	1,598	1,551	1,486	9	7	34	105	0	0
Burbank	1,434	1,675	1,177	1,179	1,164	1,160	2	1	11	18	0	0
Citrus	6,601	6,037	4,490	4,139	4,426	4,052	3	4	61	83	0	0
Compton	6,514	6,029	4,550	3,521	4,493	3,461	9	14	48	46	0	0
Culver	2,000	2,199	1,241	1,398	1,166	1,208	66	176	9	14	0	0
Downey	3,161	3,321	2,642	1,930	2,612	1,905	3	1	27	24	0	0
East Los Angeles	3,826	2,642	2,719	2,350	2,701	2,317	5	2	13	31	0	0
Glendale	3,050	2,850	2,427	2,673	2,391	2,627	16	2	18	43	2	1
Inglewood	6,045	6,444	4,808	4,196	4,633	4,129	115	5	60	62	0	0
Long Beach	12,044	11,640	8,636	7,091	8,532	6,917	21	50	83	124	0	0
Los Angeles	56,020	46,504	46,121	45,483	45,391	44,638	192	160	538	685	0	0
Los Cerritos	3,698	3,328	3,164	3,056	3,115	2,994	0	4	49	58	0	0
Malibu	1,047	1,066	834	1,075	820	1,051	5	9	9	15	0	0
Newhall	1,323	1,449	1,071	972	1,047	950	0	6	24	16	0	0
Pasadena	3,714	3,755	3,713	3,062	3,695	3,002	2	8	16	52	0	0
Pomona	3,493	3,522	3,410	2,626	3,354	2,560	10	10	46	56	0	0
Rio Hondo	3,215	4,594	3,301	2,834	3,239	2,803	17	2	45	29	0	0
Santa Anita	2,063	1,595	1,540	1,541	1,500	1,502	0	0	40	39	0	0
Santa Monica	3,391	3,070	2,988	2,546	2,912	2,494	9	22	67	30	0	0
South Bay	5,879	5,453	4,963	4,601	4,823	4,440	36	35	104	126	0	0
Southeast	7,793	5,497	5,913	5,131	5,818	5,057	8	3	87	71	0	0
Whittier	3,658	3,729	2,662	2,711	2,594	2,622	0	0	68	89	0	0

TABLE A-30A—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
GROUP A NONTRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [a]—*Continued*
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

							Dispositions after trial					
	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*		*Juvenile orders* [b]	
County and judicial district	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
Marin:												
Central	2,418	2,687	2,218	2,212	2,168	2,147	6	14	44	51	0	0
Merced:												
Merced County	3,067	2,820	2,617	2,832	2,556	2,769	9	14	52	49	0	0
Monterey:												
Monterey County	6,288	5,891	5,536	5,406	5,255	5,164	51	39	230	203	0	0
Napa:												
Napa County	1,806	1,794	1,576	1,539	1,505	1,466	22	20	49	53	0	0
Orange:												
Central Orange County	12,383	11,798	12,297	11,227	12,224	11,133	26	28	47	66	0	0
North Orange County	11,506	11,799	9,510	9,156	9,418	8,976	12	46	80	134	0	0
Orange County Harbor	8,705	10,229	8,531	9,231	8,484	9,179	8	3	39	49	0	0
South Orange County	3,730	4,760	3,400	4,129	3,350	4,089	7	5	43	35	0	0
West Orange County	8,723	8,887	8,342	8,260	8,245	8,156	18	23	78	81	1	0
Placer:												
Placer [c]	1,242	0	813	0	806	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
Riverside:												
Corona	1,022	820	847	877	829	853	0	1	18	23	0	0
Desert	3,279	2,659	2,923	2,437	2,847	2,384	32	8	44	45	0	0
Mt. San Jacinto	1,638	1,663	1,720	1,743	1,717	1,734	0	2	3	7	0	0
Riverside	4,679	4,781	4,579	4,555	4,560	4,533	2	0	17	22	0	0
Three Lakes	1,044	1,136	1,182	1,110	1,169	1,088	5	9	8	13	0	0
Sacramento:												
Sacramento	11,023	11,815	10,128	8,242	10,039	8,124	9	0	80	118	0	0
San Bernardino:												
San Bernardino County	11,744	10,177	9,930	9,714	9,656	9,532	104	24	170	158	0	0
San Diego:												
El Cajon	5,288	[R] 5,072	4,579	4,207	4,482	4,104	29	14	68	89	0	0
North County	6,548	7,114	6,362	6,732	6,212	6,599	8	4	142	129	0	0
San Diego	26,742	24,236	24,389	22,326	23,844	21,596	73	124	472	606	0	0
South Bay	4,454	4,892	4,345	4,218	4,159	4,018	15	6	171	194	0	0
San Francisco:												
San Francisco	9,522	13,429	10,019	11,748	9,762	11,640	167	40	84	67	6	1
San Joaquin:												
Lodi	1,148	1,112	1,104	958	1,092	944	2	4	10	10	0	0
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	1,807	1,455	1,472	1,229	1,440	1,212	7	4	25	13	0	0
Stockton	5,095	4,757	4,913	4,609	4,901	4,590	1	3	11	16	0	0
San Luis Obispo:												
San Luis Obispo County	2,953	4,803	2,661	3,307	2,603	3,248	0	5	58	54	0	0
San Mateo:												
Northern	2,938	3,157	2,904	2,592	2,868	2,559	3	1	27	29	6	3
Southern	3,766	3,526	2,744	2,799	2,685	2,722	8	8	49	69	2	0
Santa Barbara:												
Lompoc	428	481	411	453	400	436	0	0	11	17	0	0
Santa Barbara-Goleta [c]	3,138	5,493	2,460	4,187	2,447	4,138	2	2	11	47	0	0
Santa Maria	1,258	1,139	1,586	1,254	1,571	1,230	0	3	15	21	0	0
South Coast [c]	3,003	0	2,429	0	2,407	0	2	0	20	0	0	0
Santa Clara:												
Santa Clara County	19,368	19,472	16,076	16,537	15,898	16,311	9	45	169	181	0	0

TABLE A-30A—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
GROUP A NONTRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [c]—*Continued*
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial: Uncontested matters		Dispositions after trial: Contested matters		Juvenile orders [b]	
	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82
Santa Cruz:												
Santa Cruz County	4,455	4,056	3,966	3,915	3,943	3,818	10	35	33	62	0	0
Shasta:												
Redding	1,545	1,628	1,329	1,213	1,306	1,170	1	2	22	41	0	0
Solano:												
Northern Solano	3,517	2,676	3,014	2,574	2,953	2,540	5	3	56	31	0	0
Vallejo-Benicia	1,971	1,782	1,887	1,712	1,836	1,641	9	3	42	68	0	0
Sonoma:												
Sonoma County	5,204	4,872	4,107	4,203	4,070	4,159	17	10	18	34	2	0
Stanislaus:												
Stanislaus County	4,113	4,122	4,421	4,371	4,309	4,246	13	8	96	116	3	1
Sutter:												
Sutter County	618	672	574	604	548	590	5	0	21	14	0	0
Tulare:												
Porterville	709	693	954	788	943	772	5	2	6	13	0	1
Tulare-Pixley	706	609	791	979	769	967	4	1	18	11	0	0
Visalia	1,103	1,037	651	775	623	749	0	0	28	26	0	0
Ventura:												
Ventura County	7,026	7,594	6,595	7,482	6,366	7,223	21	23	208	236	0	0
Yolo:												
Yolo County	2,939	2,663	2,302	2,077	2,273	2,061	19	2	10	14	0	0
Yuba:												
Yuba County	1,475	1,266	1,154	1,047	1,119	985	7	7	28	55	0	0

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[a] Group A Misdemeanors are: Misdemeanor violations of Penal Code and other state statutes except intoxication and Fish and Game.

[b] Orders of judges acting as traffic hearing officers pursuant to Section 257 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

[c] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table A-27.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-30B—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS GROUP B NONTRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [a]

Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial: Uncontested matters		Dispositions after trial: Contested matters		Juvenile orders [b]	
	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82
State total	158,968	[R] 169,733	146,720	[R] 155,463	144,861	[R] 153,750	456	[R] 386	1,385	1,298	18	29
Alameda:												
Alameda	1,052	686	359	375	358	375	0	0	1	0	0	0
Berkeley-Albany	741	781	1,017	755	947	748	54	3	16	4	0	0
Fremont-Newark-Union City	1,230	1,690	638	880	621	877	9	1	8	2	0	0
Livermore-Pleasanton	254	314	175	348	174	347	0	0	1	1	0	0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	4,644	5,860	4,626	3,982	4,596	3,947	5	20	25	15	0	0
San Leandro-Hayward	2,698	2,125	2,139	2,521	2,124	2,513	11	3	4	5	0	0
Butte:												
Chico	437	490	376	521	365	508	0	0	11	13	0	0
Contra Costa:												
Bay	879	[R] 515	645	[R] 583	597	[R] 580	39	[R] 1	9	2	0	0
Delta	1,029	1,305	772	903	745	853	9	17	8	16	10	17
Mt. Diablo	297	254	144	272	139	267	0	3	5	2	0	0
Walnut Creek-Danville	120	123	108	172	107	164	0	2	1	6	0	0
Fresno:												
Consolidated Fresno	469	774	536	820	532	818	1	0	3	2	0	0
Humboldt:												
Eureka	345	453	379	490	373	481	0	0	6	9	0	0
Imperial:												
Imperial County	1,736	1,786	1,440	1,442	1,401	1,429	12	6	27	7	0	0
Kern:												
East Kern	899	705	963	661	950	655	2	1	8	4	3	1
West Kern	2,596	3,232	2,309	3,131	2,303	3,112	0	1	6	16	0	2
Los Angeles:												
Alhambra	383	579	444	581	441	581	2	0	1	0	0	0
Antelope	1,175	1,291	1,328	1,366	1,315	1,362	0	0	13	4	0	0
Beverly Hills	869	490	271	373	261	356	7	6	3	11	0	0
Burbank	633	839	610	896	604	890	0	0	6	6	0	0
Citrus	693	614	681	624	671	602	0	0	10	22	0	0
Compton	2,672	3,061	1,771	2,370	1,764	2,369	0	0	7	1	0	0
Culver	704	502	621	575	603	568	15	3	3	4	0	0
Downey	2,640	2,469	2,117	2,244	2,105	2,241	6	0	6	3	0	0
East Los Angeles	1,392	1,647	1,197	1,441	1,195	1,437	1	2	1	2	0	0
Glendale	1,634	1,590	1,181	684	1,175	675	0	2	6	7	0	0
Inglewood	814	1,121	1,375	1,313	1,371	1,300	1	3	3	10	0	0
Long Beach	7,404	6,029	7,242	7,294	7,234	7,277	0	5	8	12	0	0
Los Angeles	5,952	7,400	5,668	7,749	5,612	7,707	16	12	40	30	0	0
Los Cerritos	800	1,086	841	857	839	850	0	0	2	7	0	0
Malibu	2,222	2,874	1,865	3,081	1,847	3,038	4	7	14	36	0	0
Newhall	1,585	2,092	1,926	1,896	1,906	1,865	0	3	20	28	0	0
Pasadena	2,760	2,938	2,090	1,894	2,082	1,878	0	0	8	16	0	0
Pomona	1,351	1,286	1,043	1,139	1,030	1,133	1	1	12	5	0	0
Rio Hondo	3,471	2,450	1,911	2,164	1,909	2,157	2	2	0	5	0	0
Santa Anita	206	477	266	508	263	502	0	0	3	6	0	0
Santa Monica	803	1,785	1,300	1,127	1,278	1,117	5	7	17	3	0	0
South Bay	4,693	4,664	4,892	5,161	4,838	5,117	4	6	50	38	0	0
Southeast	3,171	5,436	3,222	3,608	3,201	3,593	8	3	13	12	0	0
Whittier	360	977	546	827	543	820	0	0	3	7	0	0

TABLE A-30B—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
GROUP B NONTRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [a]—Continued
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial				Juvenile orders [b]	
							Uncontested matters		Contested matters			
County and judicial district	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82
Marin:												
Central	1,437	1,395	1,364	1,616	1,346	1,606	3	1	15	9	0	0
Merced:												
Merced County	2,961	3,637	2,384	2,886	2,318	2,819	8	12	58	55	0	0
Monterey:												
Monterey County	1,268	1,866	1,385	1,549	1,347	1,520	15	5	23	24	0	0
Napa:												
Napa County	836	944	840	1,088	820	1,054	7	8	13	26	0	0
Orange:												
Central Orange County	4,584	6,613	3,713	5,531	3,695	5,527	3	2	15	2	0	0
North Orange County	4,511	3,056	4,239	3,891	4,230	3,882	4	0	5	9	0	0
Orange County Harbor	6,654	5,936	7,647	7,402	7,577	7,321	7	8	63	73	0	0
South Orange County	2,668	2,707	2,790	2,746	2,778	2,732	2	1	10	13	0	0
West Orange County	3,063	2,472	2,740	2,506	2,728	2,500	3	0	9	6	0	0
Placer:												
Placer [c]	552	0	358	0	357	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Riverside:												
Corona	1,110	766	1,084	864	1,068	821	0	2	16	41	0	0
Desert	1,963	2,164	1,780	2,135	1,771	2,118	0	3	9	14	0	0
Mt. San Jacinto	1,118	1,157	899	1,073	897	1,073	0	0	2	0	0	0
Riverside	2,582	2,453	1,737	1,948	1,734	1,947	0	0	3	1	0	0
Three Lakes	1,231	1,082	1,133	898	1,125	883	5	8	3	7	0	0
Sacramento:												
Sacramento	1,287	688	2,220	1,513	2,218	1,496	1	0	1	17	0	0
San Bernardino:												
San Bernardino County	5,239	5,683	4,212	4,190	4,075	4,089	54	25	83	76	0	0
San Diego:												
El Cajon	952	825	1,144	989	1,121	971	6	8	17	10	0	0
North County	1,547	1,636	2,250	1,717	2,215	1,713	9	1	26	3	0	0
San Diego	8,354	[R] 11,127	8,573	7,487	8,358	7,256	16	43	199	188	0	0
South Bay	693	825	786	811	769	801	6	2	11	8	0	0
San Francisco:												
San Francisco	680	1,941	658	1,919	618	1,913	37	5	3	1	0	0
San Joaquin:												
Lodi	159	307	174	248	167	246	4	1	3	1	0	0
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	744	773	673	866	660	849	3	3	9	9	1	5
Stockton	1,874	2,231	1,635	2,498	1,615	2,483	1	3	16	9	3	3
San Luis Obispo:												
San Luis Obispo County	2,184	2,113	2,426	2,218	2,409	2,197	0	0	17	21	0	0
San Mateo:												
Northern	519	353	450	473	442	467	4	3	4	3	0	0
Southern	1,240	1,323	1,329	1,355	1,304	1,318	0	12	25	25	0	0
Santa Barbara:												
Lompoc	84	128	89	131	86	130	0	0	3	1	0	0
Santa Barbara-Goleta [c]	1,093	2,139	648	1,887	645	1,879	1	0	2	8	0	0
Santa Maria	318	769	336	659	334	650	0	0	2	9	0	0
South Coast [c]	1,291	0	1,014	0	1,006	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
Santa Clara:												
Santa Clara County	11,430	11,368	10,584	10,473	10,463	10,392	3	0	118	81	0	0

TABLE A-30B—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
GROUP B NONTRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [a]—*Continued*
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

							Dispositions after trial					
	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Uncontested matters		Contested matters		Juvenile orders[b]	
County and judicial district	1982-83	1981-82	1982-83	1981-82	1982-83	1981-83	1982-83	1981-82	1982-83	1981-83	1982-83	1981-83
Santa Cruz:												
Santa Cruz County	1,138	883	1,017	974	1,002	953	1	7	14	14	0	0
Shasta:												
Redding	635	595	678	525	675	519	1	2	2	4	0	0
Solano:												
Northern Solano	773	736	760	647	743	627	3	5	14	15	0	0
Vallejo-Benicia	443	407	496	439	435	394	6	1	55	44	0	0
Sonoma:												
Sonoma County	2,490	2,538	1,966	2,211	1,948	2,203	7	2	11	6	0	0
Stanislaus:												
Stanislaus County	1,312	1,307	939	991	910	962	9	13	20	16	0	0
Sutter:												
Sutter County	535	495	533	431	513	426	7	1	13	4	0	0
Tulare:												
Porterville	622	831	664	941	663	935	0	1	1	5	0	0
Tulare-Pixley	253	219	292	257	288	253	0	0	4	3	0	1
Visalia	351	435	246	353	243	350	0	0	3	3	0	0
Ventura:												
Ventura County	4,253	3,868	2,734	2,731	2,662	2,673	4	5	68	53	0	0
Yolo:												
Yolo County	1,946	1,957	1,899	1,608	1,897	1,533	0	73	1	2	1	0
Yuba:												
Yuba County	178	195	168	160	167	160	1	0	0	0	0	0

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[a] Group B Misdemeanors include Fish and Game violations, intoxication and city and county ordinances.

[b] Orders of judges acting as traffic hearing officers pursuant to Section 257 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

[c] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table A-27.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-30C—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS NONTRAFFIC INFRACTION FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [a]

Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

							Dispositions after trial					
	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*		*Juvenile orders* [b]	
County and judicial district	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
State total	104,406	R 89,549	70,184	R 67,008	68,084	R 64,478	918	R 1,882	1,175	617	7	31
Alameda:												
Alameda	0	0	1	5	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Berkeley-Albany	354	533	508	364	501	364	5	0	2	0	0	0
Fremont-Newark-Union City	13	19	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Livermore-Pleasanton	14	92	7	95	7	95	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	4,094	764	1,963	278	1,950	278	2	0	11	0	0	0
San Leandro-Hayward	876	488	429	202	424	189	0	6	5	7	0	0
Butte:												
Chico	1,236	1,434	1,919	1,563	1,897	1,521	5	5	17	9	0	28
Contra Costa:												
Bay	2,463	R 1,610	1,926	R 960	1,906	R 952	19	R 7	1	1	0	0
Delta	1,527	803	1,270	775	1,199	760	0	0	71	15	0	0
Mt. Diablo	1,972	1,241	1,681	1,381	1,666	1,377	1	1	14	3	0	0
Walnut Creek-Danville	998	834	958	717	949	709	5	6	4	2	0	0
Fresno:												
Consolidated Fresno	1,286	1,007	815	553	779	553	3	0	33	0	0	0
Humboldt:												
Eureka	10	18	4	12	4	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Imperial:												
Imperial County	67	77	79	316	74	315	3	0	2	1	0	0
Kern:												
East Kern	17	0	41	11	35	11	0	0	1	0	5	0
West Kern	1,152	729	970	608	969	608	0	0	1	0	0	0
Los Angeles:												
Alhambra	160	147	172	183	172	182	0	0	0	1	0	0
Antelope	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beverly Hills	0	151	0	80	0	75	0	2	0	3	0	0
Burbank	90	0	21	4	21	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Citrus	1,472	1,262	1,208	1,133	1,207	1,132	0	0	1	1	0	0
Compton	1,014	749	1,218	745	1,133	742	4	0	81	3	0	0
Culver	47	37	67	27	64	20	3	5	0	2	0	0
Downey	0	0	24	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Los Angeles	186	792	162	598	162	596	0	1	0	1	0	0
Glendale	0	0	35	18	35	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inglewood	657	773	693	458	545	395	2	0	146	63	0	0
Long Beach	844	1,158	667	923	667	923	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles	2,291	2,144	1,490	1,001	1,462	994	12	4	16	3	0	0
Los Cerritos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malibu	1	0	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newhall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pasadena	9	68	44	39	44	38	0	0	0	1	0	0
Pomona	8	22	20	11	20	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rio Hondo	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Anita	47	193	22	129	22	128	0	0	0	1	0	0
Santa Monica	3,949	3,064	1,609	2,032	1,604	2,020	1	9	4	3	0	0
South Bay	3,597	2,704	2,457	1,425	2,402	1,416	3	1	52	8	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whittier	1,251	485	892	297	891	295	0	0	1	2	0	0

TABLE A-30C—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS NONTRAFFIC INFRACTION FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [a]—Continued

Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

							Dispositions after trial					
	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*		*Juvenile orders* [b]	
County and judicial district	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
Marin:												
Central	2,357	1,757	2,102	1,474	2,070	1,456	8	17	24	1	0	0
Merced:												
Merced County	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monterey:												
Monterey County	1,327	1,527	933	1,323	908	1,304	16	6	9	13	0	0
Napa:												
Napa County	299	139	216	19	193	18	23	1	0	0	0	0
Orange:												
Central Orange County	817	699	373	677	373	670	0	7	0	0	0	0
North Orange County	935	2,627	843	1,797	843	1,797	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orange County Harbor	3,635	1,636	2,034	804	2,027	804	3	0	4	0	0	0
South Orange County	649	1,080	419	711	418	711	0	0	1	0	0	0
West Orange County	2,230	1,585	1,809	1,282	1,804	1,281	4	1	1	0	0	0
Placer:												
Placer [c]	182	0	138	0	138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riverside:												
Corona	1,456	1,266	1,315	1,532	1,314	1,530	0	0	1	2	0	0
Desert	526	634	393	486	391	485	0	0	2	1	0	0
Mt. San Jacinto	964	1,474	884	1,495	866	1,477	6	3	12	15	0	0
Riverside	4,001	8,277	4,225	6,684	4,224	6,670	0	1	1	13	0	0
Three Lakes	2,056	449	1,990	492	1,984	487	2	3	4	2	0	0
Sacramento:												
Sacramento	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino:												
San Bernardino County	3,410	5,066	3,163	3,756	3,120	3,753	11	1	32	2	0	0
San Diego:												
El Cajon	403	353	435	296	413	288	17	2	5	6	0	0
North County	3,858	2,704	2,807	1,933	2,721	1,930	29	0	57	3	0	0
San Diego	11,256	[R] 9,778	7,330	[R] 5,978	7,150	[R] 6,896	23	9	157	70	0	3
South Bay	4,600	3,382	2,917	1,773	2,793	1,616	3	0	121	157	0	0
San Francisco:												
San Francisco	13,073	7,195	1,824	5,160	1,214	3,407	600	1,728	10	25	0	0
San Joaquin:												
Lodi	119	174	142	166	96	141	42	16	4	9	0	0
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	35	25	59	16	59	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stockton	2,058	1,989	1,784	1,880	1,781	1,879	0	0	3	1	0	0
San Luis Obispo:												
San Luis Obispo County	880	1,518	819	1,205	816	1,195	0	0	3	10	0	0
San Mateo:												
Northern	547	737	406	274	401	271	4	0	1	3	0	0
Southern	1,064	922	478	689	444	676	24	6	9	7	1	0
Santa Barbara:												
Lompoc	181	369	171	261	169	258	1	0	1	3	0	0
Santa Barbara-Goleta [c]	632	1,122	391	921	388	851	0	20	3	50	0	0
Santa Maria	256	112	290	95	289	95	0	0	1	0	0	0
South Coast [c]	653	0	424	0	414	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
Santa Clara:												
Santa Clara County	2,742	2,163	1,812	2,169	1,695	2,136	3	0	114	33	0	0

TABLE A-30C—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
NONTRAFFIC INFRACTION FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS[a]—Continued
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

							Dispositions after trial					
	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*		*Juvenile orders*[b]	
County and judicial district	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
Santa Cruz:												
Santa Cruz County	2,384	2,695	1,839	1,700	1,815	1,686	7	4	17	10	0	0
Shasta:												
Redding	221	353	129	259	122	255	0	1	7	3	0	0
Solano:												
Northern Solano	294	294	267	179	259	175	0	0	8	4	0	0
Vallejo-Benicia	232	263	172	243	169	242	0	0	3	1	0	0
Sonoma:												
Sonoma County	341	279	295	273	290	272	1	1	4	0	0	0
Stanislaus:												
Stanislaus County	357	303	407	388	371	357	15	8	21	23	0	0
Sutter:												
Sutter County	36	35	53	29	18	29	6	0	29	0	0	0
Tulare:												
Porterville	438	215	216	82	209	81	2	0	4	1	1	0
Tulare-Pixley	163	251	140	235	137	235	0	0	3	0	0	0
Visalia	109	195	74	195	74	195	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ventura:												
Ventura County	722	442	33	83	7	65	0	0	26	18	0	0
Yolo:												
Yolo County	142	51	191	28	191	27	0	0	0	1	0	0
Yuba:												
Yuba County	62	16	47	18	47	18	0	0	0	0	0	0

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[a] Nontraffic infractions are city and county ordinances specified as infractions.

[b] Orders of judges acting as traffic hearing officers pursuant to Section 257 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

[c] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table A-27

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-31—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING TRAFFIC MISDEMEANORS AND INFRACTIONS
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

							Dispositions after trial					
	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*		*Juvenile orders*[a]	
County and judicial district	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
State total	6,012,203	[R]5,877,866	5,442,350	[R]5,214,810	5,266,958	[R]5,058,521	53,436	[R]39,153	97,051	[R]88,884	24,905	[R]28,252
Alameda:												
Alameda	23,654	22,885	25,351	23,011	25,288	22,864	61	83	2	64	0	0
Berkeley-Albany	36,177	33,266	42,293	33,265	40,123	31,802	552	529	1,618	934	0	0
Fremont-Newark-Union City	57,799	57,977	58,267	54,896	53,650	46,799	1,157	923	3,460	7,174	0	0
Livermore-Pleasanton	37,730	40,877	39,873	39,282	39,239	38,828	6	10	627	444	1	0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	160,028	164,596	134,886	145,254	132,603	143,427	299	168	1,984	1,659	0	0
San Leandro-Hayward	104,723	97,839	83,322	72,139	81,537	69,940	913	703	872	1,496	0	0
Butte:												
Chico	19,970	18,883	17,436	17,473	16,757	16,355	154	233	525	486	0	399
Contra Costa:												
Bay	52,898	[R]45,811	45,413	[R]40,849	41,426	[R]36,448	566	[R]344	1,453	[R]1,173	1,968	[R]2,884
Delta	22,131	23,773	21,274	22,607	19,335	20,550	157	172	861	1,033	921	852
Mt. Diablo	55,430	53,055	48,344	47,665	44,156	43,142	268	373	1,255	1,115	2,665	3,035
Walnut Creek-Danville	52,594	50,710	50,250	46,038	45,518	41,079	203	215	1,249	1,163	3,280	3,581
Fresno:												
Consolidated Fresno	73,432	71,841	72,838	69,174	70,694	67,389	85	79	1,317	1,174	742	532
Humboldt:												
Eureka	6,940	7,584	6,923	8,150	6,721	7,938	47	37	155	175	0	0
Imperial:												
Imperial County	43,538	38,629	34,008	30,577	32,405	30,119	647	178	896	279	60	1
Kern:												
East Kern	26,028	21,937	22,852	20,309	21,809	19,279	60	32	193	208	790	790
West Kern	67,174	67,325	63,624	59,259	62,566	58,163	68	4	990	1,013	0	79
Los Angeles:												
Alhambra	45,734	43,137	48,222	38,456	47,161	37,992	35	0	1,026	464	0	0
Antelope	32,855	32,625	32,173	30,741	31,980	30,559	12	4	181	178	0	0
Beverly Hills	41,163	38,704	38,155	36,617	36,739	34,474	1,060	1,868	356	275	0	0
Burbank	27,335	24,411	27,009	20,530	26,345	19,941	178	275	486	314	0	0
Citrus	95,615	91,083	90,615	95,181	86,806	91,063	493	610	3,299	3,508	17	0
Compton	102,221	107,884	80,027	75,719	78,475	74,412	659	245	892	1,016	1	46
Culver	21,193	20,580	20,565	18,241	19,616	17,492	514	475	435	274	0	0
Downey	46,477	53,665	44,857	45,561	43,395	44,778	364	292	1,096	462	2	29
East Los Angeles	52,630	54,342	46,797	45,575	45,748	44,795	99	222	950	558	0	0
Glendale	41,781	38,304	39,888	31,346	39,228	30,743	65	93	594	506	1	4
Inglewood	62,084	53,244	53,333	39,678	52,649	39,038	139	31	544	609	1	0
Long Beach	97,647	87,898	75,481	66,366	73,734	65,113	815	356	931	897	1	0
Los Angeles	685,409	761,313	589,695	596,970	579,327	588,026	974	716	9,394	8,228	0	0
Los Cerritos	55,546	49,543	53,511	44,025	52,495	43,253	0	2	1,016	770	0	0
Malibu	32,114	30,637	30,489	28,151	29,970	27,668	136	85	382	398	1	0
Newhall	63,312	58,776	56,081	48,671	55,667	48,280	2	6	412	385	0	0
Pasadena	51,965	49,011	49,425	48,181	48,358	47,235	21	34	1,046	912	0	0
Pomona	42,805	36,605	40,434	39,996	39,700	39,316	19	25	715	655	0	0
Rio Hondo	45,337	48,304	43,100	40,682	42,380	40,049	113	119	607	514	0	0
Santa Anita	29,180	31,809	25,008	29,361	24,394	28,755	1	8	613	598	0	0
Santa Monica	27,522	24,923	22,636	21,831	22,162	21,411	51	72	423	348	0	0
South Bay	96,136	85,965	98,380	91,521	95,290	88,801	1,032	1,139	2,058	1,580	0	1
Southeast	49,165	50,579	41,119	44,436	40,735	44,143	38	0	346	293	0	0
Whittier	47,556	43,337	44,266	42,912	42,508	41,752	0	1	1,758	1,159	0	0

TABLE A-31—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING TRAFFIC MISDEMEANORS AND INFRACTIONS—*Continued*
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*				*Juvenile orders*[a]	
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*			
County and judicial district	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
Marin:												
Central	73,864	67,716	67,556	63,430	64,344	61,189	1,264	760	1,860	1,427	88	54
Merced:												
Merced County	57,751	62,584	52,116	59,281	50,885	57,748	550	553	653	980	28	0
Monterey:												
Monterey County	78,758	75,744	70,308	69,035	68,442	67,160	104	157	1,762	1,718	0	0
Napa:												
Napa County	28,248	24,681	25,102	22,526	22,915	20,497	265	149	221	173	1,701	1,707
Orange:												
Central Orange County	125,504	130,513	114,875	122,027	113,959	120,051	184	369	728	1,607	4	0
North Orange County	137,602	142,864	128,910	138,285	127,435	136,307	223	803	1,252	1,175	0	0
Orange County Harbor	101,363	101,188	102,078	107,732	91,847	97,687	298	201	1,573	1,567	8,360	8,277
South Orange County	51,080	52,217	50,238	47,524	49,472	46,947	11	23	755	554	0	0
West Orange County	105,966	107,446	93,573	96,307	91,592	94,550	43	89	1,885	1,490	53	178
Placer												
Placer[b]	18,268	0	14,046	0	13,514	0	112	0	420	0	0	0
Riverside:												
Corona	24,364	14,713	19,841	13,048	19,486	12,755	4	29	351	264	0	0
Desert	61,433	57,055	61,583	54,203	60,460	52,937	441	511	682	755	0	0
Mt. San Jacinto	56,757	54,549	54,614	48,978	54,237	48,513	119	127	258	338	0	0
Riverside	64,399	58,393	60,890	54,897	60,589	54,551	42	60	244	286	15	0
Three Lakes	13,208	12,332	11,793	11,615	11,650	11,486	6	22	137	107	0	0
Sacramento:												
Sacramento	38,243	32,738	39,804	38,820	39,189	38,192	68	55	547	573	0	0
San Bernardino:												
San Bernardino County	219,888	226,079	230,829	216,162	226,409	213,188	1,760	711	2,654	2,259	6	4
San Diego:												
El Cajon	114,775	99,883	103,813	89,724	100,326	87,417	2,731	1,584	756	716	0	7
North County	128,334	113,207	119,573	110,679	116,556	108,440	1,072	497	1,942	1,742	3	0
San Diego	314,626	295,627	298,298	[R] 306,220	289,168	[R] 297,724	4,668	4,499	4,462	3,997	0	0
South Bay	61,122	63,549	56,158	58,244	53,749	56,352	1	114	2,408	1,778	0	0
San Francisco:												
San Francisco	178,668	163,005	87,858	88,554	65,652	75,676	21,796	12,428	410	450	0	0
San Joaquin:												
Lodi	16,285	17,539	15,302	13,653	14,210	12,804	100	77	274	196	718	576
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	25,643	25,637	23,452	22,751	22,068	21,940	246	82	256	239	882	490
Stockton	45,540	53,133	46,850	48,861	44,640	46,372	113	107	880	753	1,217	1,629
San Luis Obispo:												
San Luis Obispo County	49,871	52,775	46,321	46,954	45,501	46,136	52	58	765	758	3	2
San Mateo:												
Northern	53,541	50,231	58,491	36,795	56,483	35,479	536	383	1,448	921	24	12
Southern	111,822	116,561	110,682	123,132	105,948	119,648	1,874	1,313	2,860	2,171	0	0
Santa Barbara:												
Lompoc	5,410	4,679	4,890	4,566	4,736	4,440	16	20	138	106	0	0
Santa Barbara-Goleta[b]	17,813	37,362	16,027	34,731	15,356	33,855	236	306	435	570	0	0
Santa Maria	19,656	16,990	22,690	12,279	22,398	12,002	0	23	292	254	0	0
South Coast[b]	19,945	0	19,992	0	19,344	0	239	0	409	0	0	0
Santa Clara:												
Santa Clara County	368,273	325,898	303,632	268,139	296,503	261,607	324	216	6,805	6,315	0	1

TABLE A-31—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING TRAFFIC MISDEMEANORS AND INFRACTIONS—*Continued*
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*				*Juvenile orders*[a]	
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*			
County and judicial district	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
Santa Cruz:												
Santa Cruz County	44,413	53,903	37,284	38,526	35,503	34,406	331	734	764	846	686	2,540
Shasta:												
Redding	13,020	14,254	12,673	12,211	11,985	11,851	126	66	559	294	3	0
Solano:												
Northern Solano	46,668	48,895	40,129	51,651	39,213	51,021	54	36	862	594	0	0
Vallejo-Benicia	17,689	17,098	16,384	15,148	15,949	14,851	52	10	383	287	0	0
Sonoma:												
Sonoma County	83,593	74,171	66,196	55,992	64,721	55,117	301	109	1,160	766	14	0
Stanislaus:												
Stanislaus County	68,323	73,054	66,513	69,325	63,974	66,352	752	691	1,781	2,281	6	1
Sutter:												
Sutter County	8,447	7,333	7,395	6,906	7,142	6,735	20	5	233	166	0	0
Tulare:												
Porterville	8,461	8,116	8,107	9,393	7,924	9,271	18	14	164	108	1	0
Tulare-Pixley	17,046	15,738	13,559	14,516	13,357	14,361	28	26	172	129	2	0
Visalia	26,123	23,500	21,461	19,166	20,879	18,704	24	97	553	362	5	3
Ventura:												
Ventura County	137,818	133,252	142,807	125,897	140,362	123,842	91	104	2,354	1,951	0	0
Yolo:												
Yolo County	8,180	8,547	8,631	8,342	7,785	7,482	55	149	176	178	615	533
Yuba:												
Yuba County	11,374	9,750	10,806	7,889	10,412	7,667	23	25	351	192	20	5

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[a] Orders of judges acting as traffic hearing officers pursuant to Section 257 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

[b] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table A-27.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-31A—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
GROUP C TRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [a]
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

County and judicial district	*Total filings*		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial* *Uncontested matters*		*Dispositions after trial* *Contested matters*		*Juvenile orders* [b]	
	1982–83	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
State total	324,230	R 320,926	261,338	R 251,160	255,525	R 246,516	818	R 529	4,899	R 4,045	96	70
Alameda:												
Alameda	446	381	380	328	379	328	0	0	1	0	0	0
Berkeley-Albany	557	564	605	563	553	549	31	3	21	11	0	0
Fremont-Newark-Union City	2,570	2,912	2,322	2,280	2,262	2,239	26	5	34	36	0	0
Livermore-Pleasanton	1,478	1,352	1,235	1,114	1,183	1,090	4	7	48	17	0	0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	3,226	3,393	2,831	2,517	2,780	2,483	13	6	38	28	0	0
San Leandro-Hayward	4,931	5,566	4,016	4,046	3,961	4,003	3	3	52	40	0	0
Butte:												
Chico	914	1,043	786	845	777	816	0	1	9	28	0	0
Contra Costa:												
Bay	2,500	R 1,740	2,052	R 1,433	1,808	R 1,333	75	R 17	169	R 83	0	0
Delta	901	929	748	782	714	744	17	25	17	13	0	0
Mt. Diablo	2,801	2,479	2,207	2,014	2,164	1,979	0	6	43	29	0	0
Walnut Creek-Danville	2,327	2,014	1,744	1,542	1,677	1,482	11	7	56	53	0	0
Fresno:												
Consolidated Fresno	4,491	4,230	4,139	4,112	4,080	4,056	0	1	59	55	0	0
Humboldt:												
Eureka	1,105	760	893	622	875	611	4	0	14	11	0	0
Imperial:												
Imperial County	1,575	1,793	1,607	1,494	1,551	1,470	3	15	53	9	0	0
Kern:												
East Kern	1,276	959	949	685	930	671	3	2	15	9	1	3
West Kern	5,816	4,918	4,993	4,498	4,896	4,444	0	2	97	52	0	0
Los Angeles:												
Alhambra	2,282	2,126	1,898	1,768	1,830	1,743	12	0	56	25	0	0
Antelope	1,771	2,094	1,700	1,645	1,678	1,640	2	0	20	5	0	0
Beverly Hills	2,153	2,301	1,077	1,311	1,012	1,258	9	4	56	49	0	0
Burbank	847	878	639	762	628	758	1	0	10	4	0	0
Citrus	5,295	5,579	4,775	7,143	4,713	7,004	1	7	61	132	0	0
Compton	4,571	4,803	3,227	3,424	3,161	3,379	2	9	64	36	0	0
Culver	885	782	713	578	703	570	1	0	9	8	0	0
Downey	2,915	3,814	2,379	2,229	2,352	2,135	2	3	24	91	1	0
East Los Angeles	3,198	3,607	2,696	2,594	2,679	2,573	3	6	14	15	0	0
Glendale	2,459	1,804	1,877	1,201	1,804	1,169	11	1	61	31	1	0
Inglewood	3,820	3,868	3,058	2,740	3,020	2,695	11	6	27	39	0	0
Long Beach	7,742	7,968	6,103	5,723	6,035	5,602	5	37	63	84	0	0
Los Angeles	42,906	45,295	28,152	31,319	27,785	30,923	81	69	286	327	0	0
Los Cerritos	2,813	2,444	2,593	2,283	2,536	2,249	0	2	57	32	0	0
Malibu	1,052	786	763	413	732	411	2	0	29	2	0	0
Newhall	1,795	1,798	1,298	1,226	1,261	1,210	1	4	36	12	0	0
Pasadena	2,679	2,656	2,015	1,589	1,979	1,552	3	1	33	36	0	0
Pomona	1,995	1,797	2,891	1,960	2,860	1,928	2	5	29	27	0	0
Rio Hondo	3,424	4,021	3,066	3,312	3,004	3,247	5	3	57	62	0	0
Santa Anita	1,153	1,067	962	897	934	885	0	0	28	12	0	0
Santa Monica	1,569	1,440	992	983	958	946	0	2	34	35	0	0
South Bay	6,704	5,666	4,678	3,547	4,525	3,472	19	6	134	69	0	0
Southeast	4,779	4,849	4,506	4,726	4,463	4,708	3	0	40	18	0	0
Whittier	3,264	3,084	2,616	2,384	2,550	2,324	0	0	66	60	0	0

TABLE A-31A—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
GROUP C TRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [a]—*Continued*
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

County and judicial district	*Total filings*		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*				*Juvenile orders* [b]	
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*			
	1982–83	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
Marin:												
Central	4,115	4,428	3,395	3,412	3,238	3,338	23	6	134	67	0	1
Merced:												
Merced County	4,010	3,330	3,127	2,575	3,075	2,528	1	10	51	37	0	0
Monterey:												
Monterey County	5,527	5,383	4,827	4,704	4,612	4,565	10	5	205	134	0	0
Napa:												
Napa County	1,339	947	923	769	879	741	2	1	42	23	0	4
Orange:												
Central Orange County	5,629	6,497	4,962	4,749	4,910	4,698	11	11	41	40	0	0
North Orange County	5,648	6,041	5,143	4,922	5,081	4,837	1	0	61	85	0	0
Orange County Harbor	5,143	4,217	4,223	2,819	4,179	2,772	0	1	44	46	0	0
South Orange County	2,435	2,091	2,055	1,420	1,989	1,351	7	7	59	62	0	0
West Orange County	5,461	5,491	4,976	4,581	4,860	4,496	18	8	98	77	0	0
Placer:												
Placer [c]	773	0	732	0	705	0	4	0	23	0	0	0
Riverside:												
Corona	839	705	571	635	566	628	1	0	4	7	0	0
Desert	3,384	3,485	2,410	2,446	2,376	2,396	7	3	27	47	0	0
Mt. San Jacinto	1,792	1,248	1,149	916	1,143	912	3	0	3	4	0	0
Riverside	4,358	4,212	3,032	2,815	3,009	2,794	0	0	23	21	0	0
Three Lakes	629	491	484	400	479	391	1	3	4	6	0	0
Sacramento:												
Sacramento	11,937	10,382	10,214	9,460	10,022	9,277	7	6	185	177	0	0
San Bernardino:												
San Bernardino County	12,736	12,611	9,737	8,162	9,369	8,016	88	16	277	130	3	0
San Diego:												
El Cajon	6,150	5,473	4,348	3,620	4,292	3,565	2	4	54	51	0	0
North County	6,871	6,342	5,513	4,868	5,365	4,775	1	0	146	93	1	0
San Diego	11,585	11,704	9,460	8,589	9,135	8,348	35	20	290	221	0	0
South Bay	4,061	3,476	3,293	2,118	3,200	2,049	1	5	92	64	0	0
San Francisco:												
San Francisco	4,216	4,722	3,440	3,751	3,382	3,722	45	8	13	21	0	0
San Joaquin:												
Lodi	794	931	886	847	865	841	3	2	5	4	13	0
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	1,012	975	857	827	846	804	2	10	9	8	0	5
Stockton	3,323	3,825	3,576	3,493	3,516	3,439	1	2	25	14	34	38
San Luis Obispo:												
San Luis Obispo County	2,481	2,182	1,892	1,722	1,849	1,679	0	1	43	42	0	0
San Mateo:												
Northern	1,805	1,552	1,668	1,371	1,652	1,356	0	0	16	15	0	0
Southern	5,249	5,517	3,397	3,853	3,335	3,760	8	17	54	76	0	0
Santa Barbara:												
Lompoc	388	491	418	441	410	433	0	0	8	8	0	0
Santa Barbara-Goleta [c]	1,284	2,849	1,357	2,483	1,336	2,460	0	0	21	23	0	0
Santa Maria	1,146	1,092	1,176	1,091	1,165	1,086	0	2	11	3	0	0
South Coast [c]	1,556	0	1,463	0	1,442	0	1	0	20	0	0	0
Santa Clara:												
Santa Clara County	17,782	19,733	15,094	17,552	14,865	17,321	29	13	200	217	0	1

TABLE A-31A—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
GROUP C TRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [a]—*Continued*
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

							Dispositions after trial					
	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*		*Juvenile orders* [b]	
County and judicial district	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
Santa Cruz:												
Santa Cruz County	3,846	3,536	3,049	2,745	2,965	2,662	47	43	37	40	0	0
Shasta:												
Redding	1,188	1,502	1,179	1,275	1,146	1,252	5	2	26	21	2	0
Solano:												
Northern Solano	2,346	1,717	1,919	1,733	1,854	1,696	9	7	56	30	0	0
Vallejo-Benicia	898	681	830	645	794	619	3	0	33	26	0	0
Sonoma:												
Sonoma County	4,339	4,198	3,007	2,521	2,934	2,493	40	5	33	23	0	0
Stanislaus:												
Stanislaus County	4,015	4,569	3,545	4,516	3,355	4,363	9	14	181	138	0	1
Sutter:												
Sutter County	937	902	886	844	871	815	0	0	15	29	0	0
Tulare:												
Porterville	558	550	563	591	554	586	0	3	8	2	1	0
Tulare-Pixley	646	579	622	489	610	479	4	3	6	7	2	0
Visalia	844	1,003	703	796	664	772	2	0	37	24	0	0
Ventura:												
Ventura County	7,820	7,357	6,904	6,892	6,787	6,709	11	12	106	171	0	0
Yolo:												
Yolo County	1,656	1,689	1,525	1,450	1,456	1,411	7	10	25	12	37	17
Yuba:												
Yuba County	694	660	627	620	596	602	3	4	28	14	0	0

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[a] Group C traffic misdemeanor violations of the Vehicle Code are hit and run, drunk driving, reckless driving with injury, and driving under the influence of drugs.

[b] Orders of judges acting as traffic hearing officers pursuant to Section 257 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

[c] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table A-27.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-31B—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
GROUP D TRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [a]
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial: Uncontested matters		Dispositions after trial: Contested matters		Juvenile orders [b]	
	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82
State total	429,060	[R] 381,109	347,130	[R] 296,310	340,298	[R] 289,110	1,292	[R] 1,243	3,443	3,301	2,097	2,656
Alameda:												
Alameda	438	449	1,831	1,150	1,814	1,141	17	5	0	4	0	0
Berkeley-Albany	2,537	2,069	3,304	1,040	3,276	1,023	15	5	13	12	0	0
Fremont-Newark-Union City	2,987	1,972	2,946	2,249	2,883	2,062	14	27	49	160	0	0
Livermore-Pleasanton	1,638	1,970	1,420	1,494	1,395	1,488	2	3	22	3	1	0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	6,197	6,460	5,249	7,008	5,221	6,981	6	5	22	22	0	0
San Leandro-Hayward	2,850	2,410	3,227	3,882	3,219	3,780	3	84	5	18	0	0
Butte:												
Chico	1,426	1,545	1,214	1,599	1,163	1,527	0	4	51	51	0	17
Contra Costa:												
Bay	1,584	[R] 844	1,370	[R] 1,114	1,134	[R] 927	12	[R] 13	16	8	208	166
Delta	1,605	1,002	741	808	655	730	3	1	3	7	80	70
Mt. Diablo	3,876	3,304	2,581	3,950	2,418	3,721	22	12	42	24	99	193
Walnut Creek-Danville	3,362	2,529	2,770	1,870	2,652	1,763	7	3	21	15	90	89
Fresno:												
Consolidated Fresno	3,607	2,374	3,724	2,579	3,694	2,568	4	2	23	4	3	5
Humboldt:												
Eureka	572	647	832	594	799	580	11	5	22	9	0	0
Imperial:												
Imperial County	2,485	2,383	1,967	1,864	1,942	1,809	5	29	20	26	0	0
Kern:												
East Kern	679	615	777	578	720	539	8	3	20	17	29	19
West Kern	6,972	7,329	6,251	3,553	6,130	3,403	3	2	118	119	0	29
Los Angeles:												
Alhambra	5,332	5,276	5,484	3,239	5,470	3,233	2	0	12	6	0	0
Antelope	1,293	1,502	1,028	1,004	1,019	998	1	0	8	6	0	0
Beverly Hills	357	534	286	561	275	548	1	9	10	4	0	0
Burbank	2,242	1,756	3,203	1,874	3,164	1,830	10	30	29	14	0	0
Citrus	5,902	4,387	2,873	4,160	2,812	3,992	1	10	60	158	0	0
Compton	4,672	2,206	3,724	1,841	3,694	1,810	13	8	16	23	1	0
Culver	1,084	654	889	482	872	471	6	6	11	5	0	0
Downey	2,357	5,274	1,364	2,963	1,348	2,902	9	3	7	57	0	1
East Los Angeles	1,592	1,490	1,633	1,746	1,615	1,687	15	3	3	56	0	0
Glendale	1,302	930	883	612	820	604	1	0	62	5	0	3
Inglewood	6,115	4,345	3,517	1,172	3,462	1,166	9	0	45	6	1	0
Long Beach	1,047	2,876	987	3,110	985	3,091	0	4	2	15	0	0
Los Angeles	93,129	101,121	38,454	32,715	38,190	32,554	108	57	156	104	0	0
Los Cerritos	2,437	1,966	1,713	1,259	1,707	1,254	0	0	6	5	0	0
Malibu	1,296	794	1,450	555	1,440	553	3	0	7	2	0	0
Newhall	3,076	2,248	1,883	1,067	1,880	1,063	0	0	3	4	0	0
Pasadena	2,493	1,789	1,269	1,660	1,157	1,584	3	3	109	73	0	0
Pomona	4,506	2,020	2,660	1,898	2,639	1,887	1	2	20	9	0	0
Rio Hondo	2,563	2,625	2,321	1,546	2,314	1,535	4	5	3	6	0	0
Santa Anita	1,337	1,209	975	589	958	581	0	2	17	6	0	0
Santa Monica	1,419	680	1,226	672	1,221	659	0	7	5	6	0	0
South Bay	4,780	4,284	4,300	4,061	4,262	4,019	6	8	32	34	0	0
Southeast	811	809	1,174	734	1,167	722	4	0	3	12	0	0
Whittier	2,225	1,280	2,092	1,647	2,030	1,590	0	1	62	56	0	0

TABLE A-31B—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
GROUP D TRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [a]—*Continued*
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

							Dispositions after trial					
	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*		*Juvenile orders* [b]	
County and judicial district	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
Marin:												
Central	2,654	2,109	2,311	2,086	2,257	2,041	9	1	39	42	6	2
Merced:												
Merced County	5,399	4,638	4,266	3,796	4,210	3,766	4	4	52	26	0	0
Monterey:												
Monterey County	9,239	8,745	7,421	7,482	7,282	7,289	14	38	125	155	0	0
Napa:												
Napa County	1,728	1,176	1,218	950	999	759	1	9	29	26	189	156
Orange:												
Central Orange County	10,916	10,357	10,239	5,077	10,210	4,952	14	4	15	121	0	0
North Orange County	5,927	4,423	3,925	3,169	3,906	3,138	2	1	17	30	0	0
Orange County Harbor	4,888	4,363	2,238	2,006	2,238	1,998	0	0	0	8	0	0
South Orange County	1,149	1,003	809	935	804	906	1	0	4	29	0	0
West Orange County	3,513	3,079	2,828	2,961	2,789	2,933	3	2	36	26	0	0
Placer:												
Placer [c]	1,029	0	1,140	0	1,120	0	16	0	4	0	0	0
Riverside:												
Corona	1,091	953	981	758	975	741	0	0	6	17	0	0
Desert	3,070	3,281	2,346	2,443	2,336	2,439	2	0	8	4	0	0
Mt. San Jacinto	3,658	3,066	4,778	2,866	4,750	2,852	6	2	22	12	0	0
Riverside	5,528	4,466	5,087	3,947	5,072	3,940	1	0	14	7	0	0
Three Lakes	820	710	864	838	861	828	1	7	2	3	0	0
Sacramento:												
Sacramento	18,512	11,455	12,137	10,065	12,025	9,963	15	8	97	94	0	0
San Bernardino:												
San Bernardino County	20,348	18,379	32,213	23,792	31,733	23,514	251	112	229	166	0	0
San Diego:												
El Cajon	9,310	7,955	7,958	6,637	7,736	6,556	114	23	58	58	0	0
North County	9,142	8,551	6,887	7,292	6,849	7,267	19	4	19	21	0	0
San Diego	15,070	6,741	18,232	22,638	17,893	22,420	115	48	224	170	0	0
South Bay	5,376	5,443	4,082	2,282	4,035	2,267	0	0	47	15	0	0
San Francisco:												
San Francisco	936	1,268	1,297	939	1,290	893	7	42	0	4	0	0
San Joaquin:												
Lodi	1,210	1,100	2,159	1,614	1,867	1,395	17	8	9	24	266	187
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	2,481	2,007	2,646	2,354	2,526	2,227	9	2	19	6	92	119
Stockton	3,379	3,179	3,605	3,396	2,911	2,573	0	5	17	19	677	799
San Luis Opispo:												
San Luis Obispo County	4,209	3,689	3,542	2,539	3,490	2,511	0	0	52	28	0	0
San Mateo:												
Northern	1,178	376	1,229	567	1,205	547	7	3	14	17	3	0
Southern	5,018	3,024	3,068	2,860	2,998	2,738	35	51	35	71	0	0
Santa Barbara:												
Lompoc	466	480	423	390	416	375	0	0	7	15	0	0
Santa Barbara-Goleta [c]	649	1,399	572	1,282	564	1,276	3	3	5	3	0	0
Santa Maria	1,719	1,695	1,642	907	1,629	876	0	0	13	31	0	0
South Coast [c]	739	0	764	0	758	0	2	0	4	0	0	0
Santa Clara:												
Santa Clara County	18,330	16,960	15,104	14,434	14,812	14,243	7	5	285	186	0	0

TABLE A-31B—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
GROUP D TRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [a]—*Continued*
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

							Dispositions after trial					
	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*		*Juvenile orders* [b]	
County and judicial district	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
Santa Cruz:												
Santa Cruz County	3,573	3,291	8,096	7,864	7,782	6,902	73	224	44	73	197	665
Shasta:												
Redding	1,192	1,101	1,161	736	1,067	719	31	4	63	13	0	0
Solano:												
Northern Solano	2,422	2,028	1,914	2,067	1,805	1,993	19	8	90	66	0	0
Vallejo-Benicia	1,929	2,304	1,397	2,080	1,377	2,057	5	2	15	21	0	0
Sonoma:												
Sonoma County	8,395	6,678	7,495	6,787	7,386	6,730	44	23	65	34	0	0
Stanislaus:												
Stanislaus County	9,050	7,989	7,395	5,842	7,049	5,574	91	82	255	186	0	0
Sutter:												
Sutter County	1,216	912	989	829	969	822	1	2	19	5	0	0
Tulare:												
Porterville	1,602	999	1,369	1,918	1,337	1,885	3	5	29	28	0	0
Tulare-Pixley	3,250	1,732	1,488	1,821	1,466	1,805	2	2	20	14	0	0
Visalia	4,155	2,601	2,360	2,085	2,318	1,948	2	89	40	48	0	0
Ventura:												
Ventura County	13,933	12,462	16,223	11,673	16,064	11,493	10	15	149	165	0	0
Yolo:												
Yolo County	2,539	2,155	2,359	2,075	2,196	1,874	2	40	6	25	155	136
Yuba:												
Yuba County	1,541	830	1,281	732	1,270	710	5	4	6	18	0	0

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[a] Group D traffic misdemeanors are all other traffic misdemeanor offenses except those specified in Group C. Examples of Group D misdemeanors are speed contests, driving without a driver's license, violation of weight limit for trucks, reckless driving without injury and driving with a suspended or revoked license.

[b] Orders of judges acting as traffic hearing officers pursuant to Section 257 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

[c] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table A-27.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-31C—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
NONPARKING TRAFFIC INFRACTION FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS °
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial				Juvenile orders[a]	
							Uncontested matters		Contested matters			
	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82	1982–83	1981–82
State total	5,258,913	5,175,831	4,833,882	[R] 4,667,340	4,671,135	[R] 4,522,895	51,326	[R] 37,381	88,709	[R] 81,538	22,712	[R] 25,526
Alameda:												
Alameda	22,770	22,055	23,140	21,533	23,095	21,395	44	78	1	60	0	0
Berkeley-Albany	33,083	30,633	38,384	31,662	36,294	30,230	506	521	1,584	911	0	0
Fremont-Newark-Union City	52,242	53,093	52,999	50,367	48,505	42,498	1,117	891	3,377	6,978	0	0
Livermore-Pleasanton	34,514	37,555	37,218	36,674	36,661	36,250	0	0	557	424	0	0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	150,605	154,743	126,806	135,729	124,602	133,963	280	157	1,924	1,609	0	0
San Leandro-Hayward	96,942	89,863	76,079	64,211	74,357	62,157	907	616	815	1,438	0	0
Butte:												
Chico	17,630	16,295	15,436	15,029	14,817	14,012	154	228	465	407	0	382
Contra Costa:												
Bay	48,814	43,227	41,991	[R] 38,302	38,484	[R] 34,188	479	[R] 314	1,268	[R] 1,082	1,760	[R] 2,718
Delta	20,225	21,842	19,785	21,017	17,966	19,076	137	146	841	1,013	841	782
Mt. Diablo	48,753	47,272	43,556	41,701	39,574	37,442	246	355	1,170	1,062	2,566	2,842
Walnut Creek-Danville	46,905	46,167	45,736	42,626	41,189	37,834	185	205	1,172	1,095	3,190	3,492
Fresno:												
Consolidated Fresno	65,334	65,237	64,975	62,483	62,920	60,765	81	76	1,235	1,115	739	527
Humboldt:												
Eureka	5,263	6,177	5,198	6,934	5,047	6,747	32	32	119	155	0	0
Imperial:												
Imperial County	39,478	34,453	30,434	27,219	28,912	26,840	639	134	823	244	60	1
Kern:												
East Kern	24,073	20,363	21,126	19,046	20,159	18,069	49	27	158	182	760	768
West Kern	54,386	55,078	52,380	51,208	51,540	50,316	65	0	775	842	0	50
Los Angeles:												
Alhambra	38,120	35,735	40,840	33,449	39,861	33,016	21	0	958	433	0	0
Antelope	29,791	29,029	29,445	28,092	29,283	27,921	9	4	153	167	0	0
Beverly Hills	38,653	35,869	36,792	34,745	35,452	32,668	1,050	1,855	290	222	0	0
Burbank	24,246	21,777	23,167	17,894	22,553	17,353	167	245	447	296	0	0
Citrus	84,418	81,117	82,967	83,878	79,281	80,067	491	593	3,178	3,218	17	0
Compton	92,978	100,875	73,076	70,454	71,620	69,223	644	228	812	957	0	46
Culver	19,224	19,144	18,963	17,181	18,041	16,451	507	469	415	261	0	0
Downey	41,205	44,577	41,114	40,369	39,695	39,741	353	286	1,065	314	1	28
East Los Angeles	47,840	49,245	42,468	41,235	41,454	40,535	81	213	933	487	0	0
Glendale	38,020	35,570	37,128	29,533	36,604	28,970	53	92	471	470	0	1
Inglewood	52,149	45,031	46,758	35,766	46,167	35,177	119	25	472	564	0	0
Long Beach	88,858	77,054	68,391	57,533	66,714	56,420	810	315	866	798	1	0
Los Angeles	549,374	614,897	523,089	532,936	513,352	524,549	785	590	8,952	7,797	0	0
Los Cerritos	50,296	45,133	49,205	40,483	48,252	39,750	0	0	953	733	0	0
Malibu	29,766	29,057	28,276	27,183	27,798	26,704	131	85	346	394	1	0
Newhall	58,441	54,730	52,900	46,378	52,526	46,007	1	2	373	369	0	0
Pasadena	46,793	44,566	46,141	44,932	45,222	44,099	15	30	904	803	0	0
Pomona	36,304	32,788	34,883	36,138	34,201	35,501	16	18	666	619	0	0
Rio Hondo	39,350	41,658	37,713	35,824	37,062	35,267	104	111	547	446	0	0
Santa Anita	26,690	29,533	23,071	27,875	22,502	27,289	1	6	568	580	0	0
Santa Monica	24,534	22,803	20,418	20,176	19,983	19,806	51	63	384	307	0	0
South Bay	84,652	76,015	89,402	83,913	86,503	81,310	1,007	1,125	1,892	1,477	0	1
Southeast	43,575	44,921	35,439	38,976	35,105	38,713	31	0	303	263	0	0
Whittier	42,067	38,973	39,558	38,881	37,928	37,838	0	0	1,630	1,043	0	0

TABLE A-31C—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
NONPARKING TRAFFIC INFRACTION FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [a]—*Continued*
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*				*Juvenile orders* [a]	
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*			
County and judicial district	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
Marin:												
Central	67,095	61,179	61,850	57,932	58,849	55,810	1,232	753	1,687	1,318	82	51
Merced:												
Merced County	48,342	54,616	44,723	52,910	43,600	51,454	545	539	550	917	28	0
Monterey:												
Monterey County	63,992	61,616	58,060	56,849	56,548	55,306	80	114	1,432	1,429	0	0
Napa:												
Napa County	25,181	22,558	22,961	20,807	21,037	18,977	262	139	150	124	1,512	1,547
Orange:												
Central Orange County	108,959	113,659	99,674	112,201	98,839	110,401	159	354	672	1,446	4	0
North Orange County	126,027	132,400	119,842	130,194	118,448	128,332	220	802	1,174	1,060	0	0
Orange County Harbor	91,332	92,608	95,617	102,907	85,430	92,917	298	200	1,529	1,513	8,360	8,277
South Orange County	47,496	49,123	47,374	45,169	46,679	44,690	3	16	692	463	0	0
West Orange County	96,992	98,876	85,769	88,765	83,943	87,121	22	79	1,751	1,387	53	178
Placer:												
Placer [c]	16,466	0	12,174	0	11,689	0	92	0	393	0	0	0
Riverside:												
Corona	22,434	13,055	18,289	11,655	17,945	11,386	3	29	341	240	0	0
Desert	54,979	50,289	56,827	49,314	55,748	48,102	432	508	647	704	0	0
Mt. San Jacinto	51,307	50,235	48,687	45,196	48,344	44,749	110	125	233	322	0	0
Riverside	54,513	49,715	52,771	48,135	52,508	47,817	41	60	207	258	15	0
Three Lakes	11,759	11,131	10,445	10,377	10,310	10,267	4	12	131	98	0	0
Sacramento:												
Sacramento	7,794	10,901	17,453	19,295	17,142	18,952	46	41	265	302	0	0
San Bernardino:												
San Bernardino County	186,804	195,089	188,879	184,208	185,307	181,658	1,421	583	2,148	1,963	3	4
San Diego:												
El Cajon	99,315	86,455	91,507	79,467	88,248	77,296	2,615	1,557	644	607	0	7
North County	112,321	98,314	107,173	98,519	104,342	96,398	1,052	493	1,777	1,628	2	0
San Diego	287,971	277,182	270,606	[R] 274,993	262,140	[R] 266,956	4,518	4,431	3,948	3,606	0	0
South Bay	51,685	54,630	48,783	53,844	46,514	52,036	0	109	2,269	1,699	0	0
San Francisco:												
San Francisco	173,516	157,015	83,121	83,864	60,980	71,061	21,744	12,378	397	425	0	0
San Joaquin:												
Lodi	14,281	15,508	12,257	11,192	11,478	10,568	80	67	260	168	439	389
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	22,150	22,655	19,949	19,570	18,696	18,909	235	70	228	225	790	366
Stockton	38,838	46,129	39,669	41,972	38,213	40,360	112	100	838	720	506	792
San Luis Obispo:												
San Luis Obispo County	43,181	46,904	40,887	42,693	40,162	41,946	52	57	670	688	3	2
San Mateo:												
Northern	50,558	48,303	55,594	34,857	53,626	33,576	529	380	1,418	889	21	12
Southern	101,555	108,020	104,217	116,419	99,615	113,150	1,831	1,245	2,771	2,024	0	0
Santa Barbara:												
Lompoc	4,556	3,708	4,049	3,735	3,910	3,632	16	20	123	83	0	0
Santa Barbara-Goleta [c]	15,880	33,114	14,098	30,966	13,456	30,119	233	303	409	544	0	0
Santa Maria	16,791	13,903	19,872	10,281	19,604	10,040	0	21	268	220	0	0
South Coast [c]	17,650	0	17,765	0	17,144	0	236	0	385	0	0	0
Santa Clara:												
Santa Clara County	332,161	289,205	273,434	236,153	266,826	230,043	288	198	6,320	5,912	0	0

TABLE A-31C—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
NONPARKING TRAFFIC INFRACTION FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [a]—*Continued*
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*				*Juvenile orders* [b]	
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*			
County and judicial district	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
Santa Cruz:												
Santa Cruz County	36,994	47,076	26,139	27,917	24,756	24,842	211	467	683	733	489	1,875
Shasta:												
Redding	10,640	11,651	10,333	10,200	9,772	9,880	90	60	470	260	1	0
Solano:												
Northern Solano	41,900	45,150	36,296	47,851	35,554	47,332	26	21	716	498	0	0
Vallejo-Benicia	14,862	14,113	14,157	12,423	13,778	12,175	44	8	335	240	0	0
Sonoma:												
Sonoma County	70,859	63,295	55,694	46,684	54,401	45,894	217	81	1,062	709	14	0
Stanislaus:												
Stanislaus County	55,258	60,496	55,573	58,967	53,570	56,415	652	595	1,345	1,957	6	0
Sutter:												
Sutter County	6,294	5,519	5,520	5,233	5,302	5,098	19	3	199	132	0	0
Tulare:												
Porterville	6,301	6,567	6,175	6,884	6,033	6,800	15	6	127	78	0	0
Tulare-Pixley	13,150	13,427	11,449	12,206	11,281	12,077	22	21	146	108	0	0
Visalia	21,124	19,896	18,398	16,285	17,897	15,984	20	8	476	290	5	3
Ventura:												
Ventura County	116,065	113,433	119,680	107,332	117,511	105,640	70	77	2,099	1,615	0	0
Yolo:												
Yolo County	3,985	4,703	4,747	4,817	4,133	4,197	46	98	145	141	423	380
Yuba:												
Yuba County	9,139	8,260	8,898	6,537	8,546	6,355	15	17	317	160	20	5

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[a] Examples of traffic infractions are running a stop sign, speeding, improper operation of vehicle, faulty equipment and improper registration.

[b] Order of judges acting as traffic hearing officers pursuant to Section 257 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

[c] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table A-27.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-31D—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS ILLEGAL PARKING FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*				*Juvenile orders*[a]	
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*			
County and judicial district	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
State total	8,665,288	[R] 9,062,872	8,373,642	[R] 7,779,151	8,320,239	[R] 7,615,533	46,260	158,987	7,114	4,604	29	27
Alameda:												
Alameda	34,674	30,266	22,766	21,010	22,764	21,003	2	7	0	0	0	0
Berkeley-Albany	369,243	356,979	341,903	327,279	341,254	327,121	625	117	24	41	0	0
Fremont-Newark-Union City	11,886	13,283	6,333	4,710	6,311	4,613	7	34	15	63	0	0
Livermore-Pleasanton	6,300	8,032	5,980	8,184	5,980	8,184	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	359,735	359,599	282,002	295,001	281,727	294,861	91	56	184	84	0	0
San Leandro-Hayward	26,272	28,715	23,455	15,474	23,433	15,474	9	0	13	0	0	0
Butte:												
Chico	76,512	66,607	71,193	56,789	71,141	56,748	4	22	48	19	0	0
Contra Costa:												
Bay	36,715	[R] 24,041	28,260	[R] 21,959	28,233	[R] 21,959	8	0	19	0	0	0
Delta	10,844	4,267	8,450	4,942	8,366	4,889	0	23	84	30	0	0
Mt. Diablo	50,936	37,511	48,942	34,713	48,848	34,602	14	24	77	84	3	3
Walnut Creek-Danville	73,330	66,368	66,521	60,666	66,487	60,630	1	6	33	30	0	0
Fresno:												
Consolidated Fresno	104,855	109,140	89,535	98,504	89,452	98,454	23	11	60	39	0	0
Humboldt:												
Eureka	16,324	11,915	15,721	11,977	15,643	11,967	26	2	52	7	0	1
Imperial:												
Imperial County	644	542	550	491	550	488	0	1	0	2	0	0
Kern:												
East Kern	408	401	354	440	350	440	1	0	2	0	1	0
West Kern	46,632	45,754	38,160	43,279	38,155	43,277	2	0	3	0	0	2
Los Angeles:												
Alhambra	21,156	21,449	16,408	22,187	15,604	22,070	14	0	790	117	0	0
Antelope	4,796	4,958	4,247	4,583	4,243	4,581	1	0	3	2	0	0
Beverly Hills	455,206	529,770	331,985	339,625	331,488	338,362	381	1,204	116	59	0	0
Burbank	81,487	77,513	81,638	67,783	81,594	67,602	2	69	42	112	0	0
Citrus	18,781	14,902	10,587	17,766	10,154	17,514	123	79	310	173	0	0
Compton	34,228	45,083	21,527	22,340	21,427	22,214	97	83	3	40	0	3
Culver	57,845	52,047	32,986	31,940	32,667	31,753	294	169	25	18	0	0
Downey	58,022	59,761	40,839	54,892	40,666	54,892	116	0	57	0	0	0
East Los Angeles	43,886	50,169	55,749	40,843	55,703	40,788	2	32	44	23	0	0
Glendale	26,533	25,027	16,177	15,367	16,175	15,367	0	0	2	0	0	0
Inglewood	13,509	13,303	27,817	12,265	27,802	12,260	0	0	15	5	0	0
Long Beach	32,187	31,774	17,361	13,538	17,041	13,273	168	132	152	133	0	0
Los Angeles	1,954,430	1,934,358	2,040,866	1,823,512	2,039,292	1,822,680	86	104	1,488	728	0	0
Los Cerritos	20,614	16,112	8,626	4,085	8,558	4,041	0	0	68	44	0	0
Malibu	12,999	18,470	8,913	11,663	8,901	11,614	8	46	4	3	0	0
Newhall	7,007	7,199	7,642	5,688	7,629	5,673	0	0	13	15	0	0
Pasadena	84,772	51,683	80,176	38,898	80,133	38,887	3	0	39	11	1	0
Pomona	15,323	14,702	9,691	16,444	9,590	16,387	3	5	98	52	0	0
Rio Hondo	13,806	9,036	4,314	5,563	4,299	5,560	2	1	13	2	0	0
Santa Anita	6,642	3,148	6,120	4,067	6,046	4,014	0	0	74	53	0	0
Santa Monica	298,978	301,056	221,757	208,961	221,609	208,826	12	47	136	88	0	0
South Bay	7,473	11,508	8,317	11,374	7,640	10,987	236	188	441	199	0	0
Southeast	16,009	9,316	8,322	22,149	8,291	22,131	3	0	28	18	0	0
Whittier	32,140	37,695	31,913	33,707	31,776	33,660	0	0	137	47	0	0

TABLE A-31D—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
ILLEGAL PARKING FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS—*Continued*
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

							Dispositions after trial					
	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*		*Juvenile orders*[a]	
County and judicial district	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
Marin:												
Central	45,041	180,339	72,828	171,399	72,677	171,270	68	38	83	91	0	0
Merced:												
Merced County	26,961	28,158	25,319	28,507	25,316	28,502	0	0	3	5	0	0
Monterey:												
Monterey County	145,439	148,070	182,111	129,906	182,047	129,854	8	2	56	50	0	0
Napa:												
Napa County	184	6,714	143	5,660	130	5,656	13	3	0	1	0	0
Orange:												
Central Orange County	65,218	73,266	53,414	37,767	53,381	37,734	4	15	29	18	0	0
North Orange County	198,348	214,008	143,184	186,181	142,833	185,976	103	97	248	108	0	0
Orange County Harbor	204,557	186,587	182,765	173,166	182,420	173,014	244	75	101	77	0	0
South Orange County	28,381	29,351	19,879	25,516	19,875	25,506	0	0	4	10	0	0
West Orange County	192,414	175,764	150,040	133,137	149,883	133,030	0	0	154	107	3	0
Placer:												
Placer[b]	4,135	0	2,616	0	2,614	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Riverside:												
Corona	209	95	119	103	119	103	0	0	0	0	0	0
Desert	3,477	2,517	2,717	2,643	2,710	2,630	6	6	1	7	0	0
Mt. San Jacinto	858	1,089	883	900	882	899	1	0	0	1	0	0
Riverside	14,984	14,868	7,587	7,851	7,587	7,849	0	1	0	1	0	0
Three Lakes	741	419	502	290	497	289	1	0	4	1	0	0
Sacramento:												
Sacramento	295,291	266,743	303,886	253,419	303,766	253,408	58	2	62	9	0	0
San Bernardino:												
San Bernardino County	15,831	15,341	14,011	15,316	13,996	15,307	9	0	6	9	0	0
San Diego:												
El Cajon	399	389	413	360	295	302	99	43	19	15	0	0
North County	4,754	3,694	4,133	4,544	4,114	4,533	11	0	8	11	0	0
San Diego	13,956	6,968	10,473	5,432	9,934	4,681	539	164	0	587	0	0
South Bay	6,752	9,036	7,425	5,914	7,034	5,603	0	28	391	283	0	0
San Francisco:												
San Francisco	2,100,373	2,415,928	2,417,383	2,172,458	2,375,840	2,017,076	41,543	155,382	0	0	0	0
San Joaquin:												
Lodi	8,054	12,579	8,424	12,146	8,384	12,142	22	2	1	1	17	1
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	2,752	3,456	2,104	2,505	2,100	2,501	0	0	1	1	3	3
Stockton	66,578	72,816	69,783	70,444	69,778	70,440	0	0	5	4	0	0
San Luis Obispo:												
San Luis Obispo County	26,132	20,408	14,157	13,935	14,142	13,911	0	0	15	24	0	0
San Mateo:												
Northern	134,285	130,652	116,429	76,966	115,834	76,770	248	68	347	128	0	0
Southern	87,888	95,931	78,897	54,156	78,250	53,759	596	366	51	31	0	0
Santa Barbara:												
Lompoc	1,824	1,454	1,468	1,202	1,451	1,173	2	11	15	18	0	0
Santa Barbara-Goleta[b]	1,421	19,499	2,528	16,476	2,517	16,427	0	9	11	40	0	0
Santa Maria	2,838	5,315	2,023	4,124	2,015	4,115	7	1	1	8	0	0
South Coast[b]	0	0	245	0	228	0	4	0	13	0	0	0
Santa Clara:												
Santa Clara County	0	0	13,445	9,071	12,986	8,759	43	5	416	307	0	0

TABLE A-31D—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS ILLEGAL PARKING FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS—*Continued*

Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*				*Juvenile orders*[a]	
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*			
County and judicial district	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
Santa Cruz:												
Santa Cruz County	187,141	182,172	119,563	125,998	119,467	125,979	42	1	53	10	1	8
Shasta:												
Redding	254	255	291	198	148	106	39	31	104	61	0	0
Solano:												
Northern Solano	3,640	4,688	2,401	3,276	2,379	3,255	2	2	20	19	0	0
Vallejo-Benicia	14,022	10,731	14,288	8,404	14,259	8,392	3	2	26	10	0	0
Sonoma:												
Sonoma County	96,839	103,878	83,256	87,171	83,244	87,162	3	3	9	6	0	0
Stanislaus:												
Stanislaus County	50,861	55,764	47,288	41,012	47,002	40,797	166	63	120	152	0	0
Sutter:												
Sutter County	214	241	286	485	282	455	1	17	3	13	0	0
Tulare:												
Porterville	440	275	372	207	372	207	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tulare-Pixley	801	719	368	453	368	453	0	0	0	0	0	0
Visalia	1,305	6,970	1,811	5,583	1,802	5,536	7	14	2	33	0	0
Ventura:												
Ventura County	2,804	3,697	3,618	4,723	3,618	4,719	0	4	0	0	0	0
Yolo:												
Yolo County	62,632	47,476	44,140	44,841	44,122	44,759	4	70	14	6	0	6
Yuba:												
Yuba County	1,091	1,093	523	648	519	648	0	0	4	0	0	0

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[a] Order of judges acting as traffic hearing officers pursuant to Section 257 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

[b] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table A-27.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-32—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS SMALL CLAIMS FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial			
							Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
County and judicial district	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
State total	532,754	560,801	411,164	[R]413,407	82,020	97,969	181,251	[R]182,188	147,893	133,250
Alameda:										
Alameda	1,314	1,330	1,208	1,279	219	244	601	660	388	375
Berkeley-Albany	2,749	2,645	2,335	2,104	305	325	871	848	1,159	931
Fremont-Newark-Union City	3,578	3,532	3,341	2,867	456	474	1,510	1,409	1,375	984
Livermore-Pleasanton	1,849	1,808	2,124	1,624	410	359	1,011	812	703	453
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	14,103	13,675	12,172	11,192	1,856	2,086	6,379	5,863	3,937	3,243
San Leandro-Hayward	7,559	7,793	5,884	6,013	926	1,369	2,981	2,792	1,977	1,852
Butte:										
Chico	1,463	1,573	1,236	1,416	302	366	508	615	426	435
Contra Costa:										
Bay	3,352	4,104	2,443	2,877	308	551	965	1,396	1,170	930
Delta	2,258	2,681	1,999	2,090	414	526	864	1,001	721	563
Mt. Diablo	4,222	4,457	3,636	3,301	631	775	1,523	1,425	1,482	1,101
Walnut Creek-Danville	4,105	4,283	3,480	3,490	944	1,002	1,275	1,311	1,261	1,177
Fresno:										
Consolidated Fresno	9,524	11,774	7,686	8,720	1,624	2,158	3,661	4,068	2,401	2,494
Humboldt:										
Eureka	1,072	1,225	882	954	157	209	433	453	292	292
Imperial:										
Imperial County	1,933	2,100	1,858	1,460	498	489	983	588	377	383
Kern:										
East Kern	1,124	1,066	864	889	258	246	330	374	276	269
West Kern	7,260	7,886	5,022	7,732	1,075	2,701	2,521	3,667	1,426	1,364
Los Angeles:										
Alhambra	2,832	3,656	2,138	2,835	429	726	871	1,176	838	933
Antelope	2,046	2,445	1,868	1,983	451	510	697	820	720	653
Beverly Hills	4,640	4,462	3,511	2,724	406	522	1,509	1,097	1,596	1,105
Burbank	1,868	2,069	1,560	1,620	388	518	541	576	631	526
Citrus	7,346	8,348	5,862	5,308	954	850	2,780	2,514	2,128	1,944
Compton	6,324	6,230	4,074	3,770	290	261	2,232	2,236	1,552	1,273
Culver	2,361	2,507	1,724	1,754	385	432	707	747	632	575
Downey	4,619	4,125	2,935	2,784	571	513	1,379	1,300	985	971
East Los Angeles	4,930	4,872	3,818	4,213	495	818	2,276	2,247	1,047	1,148
Glendale	4,045	4,703	3,252	3,302	760	963	1,394	1,291	1,098	1,048
Inglewood	5,828	6,943	4,667	5,355	887	1,046	2,340	2,831	1,440	1,478
Long Beach	10,220	10,058	6,816	6,466	1,053	1,157	3,920	3,601	1,843	1,708
Los Angeles	76,929	80,086	57,189	53,622	7,160	10,015	27,053	24,295	22,976	19,312
Los Cerritos	2,939	3,254	2,496	2,400	461	534	1,015	918	1,020	948
Malibu	1,115	1,261	929	782	152	75	372	219	405	388
Newhall	1,530	1,509	1,177	1,080	256	286	481	393	440	401
Pasadena	4,633	5,638	3,241	3,592	140	331	1,661	1,758	1,440	1,503
Pomona	3,688	4,060	2,769	2,541	424	390	1,125	1,183	1,220	968
Rio Hondo	3,959	4,590	2,973	3,705	592	874	1,306	1,634	1,075	1,197
Santa Anita	2,395	2,351	1,579	1,651	332	329	684	639	563	683

TABLE A-32—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS SMALL CLAIMS FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS—*Continued*

Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

							Dispositions after trial			
	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*	
County and judicial district	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
Los Angeles—*continued*										
Santa Monica	3,289	3,350	2,285	2,093	651	400	772	851	862	842
South Bay	9,622	9,285	7,040	6,594	1,513	1,590	2,931	2,681	2,596	2,323
Southeast	4,416	4,882	3,238	3,529	484	757	1,585	1,648	1,169	1,124
Whittier	3,906	4,124	3,097	2,886	543	533	1,341	1,286	1,213	1,067
Marin:										
Central	3,616	3,931	3,573	3,800	1,441	1,635	889	964	1,243	1,201
Merced:										
Merced County	2,503	3,156	1,822	2,672	298	748	922	979	602	945
Monterey:										
Monterey County	6,639	6,560	5,587	5,736	1,040	1,055	2,803	3,236	1,744	1,445
Napa:										
Napa County	1,561	1,630	1,352	1,262	206	221	630	586	516	455
Orange:										
Central Orange County	15,347	15,741	11,294	11,222	2,687	3,347	5,214	4,751	3,393	3,124
North Orange County	13,506	14,358	10,466	10,377	2,381	2,557	4,530	4,624	3,555	3,196
Orange County Harbor	8,629	7,774	6,231	5,594	1,582	1,675	2,383	2,005	2,266	1,914
South Orange County	5,603	5,389	4,016	3,804	868	883	1,583	1,456	1,565	1,465
West Orange County	12,403	13,422	11,728	12,056	3,748	4,245	4,040	4,106	3,940	3,705
Placer:										
Placer [a]	1,342	0	1,219	0	359	0	396	0	464	0
Riverside:										
Corona	1,655	2,108	1,381	1,435	275	347	569	619	537	469
Desert	5,483	5,991	3,808	3,853	917	820	1,514	1,631	1,377	1,402
Mt. San Jacinto	2,164	2,854	1,884	2,332	481	975	724	721	679	636
Riverside	6,969	8,006	5,673	5,905	1,130	1,342	2,742	2,703	1,801	1,860
Three Lakes	1,641	1,772	1,322	1,365	290	373	555	499	477	493
Sacramento:										
Sacramento	21,929	22,378	15,807	16,077	3,166	4,288	6,906	7,523	5,735	4,266
San Bernardino:										
San Bernardino County	16,980	17,950	14,069	13,520	2,817	2,989	6,315	6,000	4,937	4,531
San Diego:										
El Cajon	7,706	8,377	6,121	6,888	1,611	1,972	2,110	2,513	2,400	2,403
North County	9,771	11,093	7,709	7,910	2,029	1,911	2,907	3,199	2,773	2,800
San Diego	27,925	27,043	17,421	[R] 18,667	4,687	6,051	6,350	[R] 6,852	6,384	5,764
South Bay	4,398	4,353	3,483	3,544	884	875	1,229	1,283	1,370	1,386
San Francisco:										
San Francisco	14,419	13,989	10,256	9,610	1,480	1,743	4,284	4,033	4,492	3,834
San Joaquin:										
Lodi	1,170	1,573	1,243	1,472	334	323	586	765	323	384
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	1,899	1,942	1,499	1,577	231	319	727	788	541	470
Stockton	5,432	6,324	4,795	5,079	1,100	1,211	2,383	2,508	1,312	1,360
San Luis Obispo:										
San Luis Obispo County	6,398	5,631	3,717	4,580	1,423	1,758	1,335	1,845	959	977

TABLE A-32—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS SMALL CLAIMS FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS—*Continued*

Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*			
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*	
County and judicial district	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
San Mateo:										
Northern	2,943	3,636	3,144	2,670	613	409	1,594	1,332	937	929
Southern	6,431	6,602	5,214	4,582	1,058	995	1,898	1,771	2,258	1,816
Santa Barbara:										
Lompoc	632	792	483	610	107	153	210	279	166	178
Santa Barbara-Goleta [a]	2,009	3,808	1,559	3,031	360	780	584	1,186	615	1,065
Santa Maria	1,864	2,058	1,538	1,587	313	461	764	710	461	416
South Coast [a]	1,954	0	1,680	0	427	0	619	0	634	0
Santa Clara:										
Santa Clara County	26,857	29,082	20,175	21,014	4,365	5,143	8,977	9,461	6,833	6,410
Santa Cruz:										
Santa Cruz County	3,878	4,128	3,188	3,414	708	791	1,127	1,407	1,353	1,216
Shasta:										
Redding	2,033	2,500	1,744	1,951	451	546	653	748	640	657
Solano:										
Northern Solano	2,035	2,466	1,717	1,917	343	373	655	799	719	745
Vallejo-Benicia	1,759	2,171	1,651	2,015	209	272	770	1,040	672	703
Sonoma:										
Sonoma County	5,835	6,499	5,284	4,587	883	988	2,388	2,013	2,013	1,586
Stanislaus:										
Stanislaus County	4,980	5,602	3,410	4,291	753	957	1,483	1,995	1,174	1,339
Sutter:										
Sutter County	977	1,146	859	907	251	241	358	397	250	269
Tulare:										
Porterville	899	969	889	988	292	341	346	403	251	244
Tulare-Pixley	723	759	509	630	80	140	235	284	194	206
Visalia	2,141	2,443	1,536	1,766	258	294	734	946	544	526
Ventura:										
Ventura County	11,966	13,241	10,349	10,344	2,481	2,702	4,689	4,883	3,179	2,759
Yolo:										
Yolo County	2,188	2,124	1,737	1,602	308	281	876	787	553	534
Yuba:										
Yuba County	617	690	614	567	135	129	277	235	202	203

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[a] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table A-27

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-33—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
CIVIL FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS (Excludes Small Claims)
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

County and judicial district	*Total filings*		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*			
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*	
	1982–83	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
State Total	478,787	491,227	379,455	384,482	281,698	282,133	71,059	78,143	26,698	24,206
Alameda:										
Alameda	739	834	726	840	628	734	12	29	86	77
Berkeley-Albany	1,851	2,136	1,458	1,719	1,282	1,521	41	38	135	160
Fremont-Newark-Union City	2,696	3,534	3,258	3,080	1,403	1,700	1,626	1,168	229	212
Livermore-Pleasanton	1,157	1,170	1,015	967	688	653	264	253	63	61
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	14,048	13,735	11,323	10,810	10,070	9,488	268	288	985	1,034
San Leandro-Hayward	4,821	5,119	4,315	4,855	3,816	4,194	271	411	228	250
Butte:										
Chico	1,186	1,256	1,303	1,056	1,206	960	50	61	47	35
Contra Costa:										
Bay	3,494	3,701	2,823	2,623	2,427	2,434	245	47	151	142
Delta	1,846	1,926	1,414	1,470	745	726	502	603	167	141
Mt. Diablo	2,689	2,761	2,329	2,292	2,019	2,030	181	157	129	105
Walnut Creek-Danville	2,225	2,384	1,779	1,687	1,590	1,525	52	38	137	124
Fresno:										
Consolidated Fresno	9,002	10,111	6,593	7,338	6,267	7,014	92	133	234	191
Humboldt:										
Eureka	827	1,024	782	1,232	575	1,032	113	122	94	78
Imperial:										
Imperial County	870	985	703	764	531	667	67	44	105	53
Kern:										
East Kern	344	314	239	218	185	161	34	45	20	12
West Kern	5,316	5,927	3,917	4,666	2,426	2,779	1,313	1,693	178	194
Los Angeles:										
Alhambra	2,399	2,700	1,794	2,057	949	1,168	612	680	233	209
Antelope	1,454	1,555	1,090	1,127	697	784	305	279	88	64
Beverly Hills	5,925	4,854	3,140	2,794	2,855	2,472	61	75	224	247
Burbank	1,530	1,541	1,022	1,196	592	782	329	329	101	85
Citrus	5,650	6,188	5,097	5,066	2,525	2,752	2,295	1,998	277	316
Compton	6,111	6,370	4,401	4,696	1,788	2,148	2,090	2,093	523	455
Culver	2,365	2,156	1,582	1,464	1,004	903	519	514	59	47
Downey	3,291	3,225	2,319	2,394	1,141	1,200	924	982	254	212
East Los Angeles	1,808	1,820	1,039	1,333	790	902	133	170	116	261
Glendale	2,640	2,487	1,772	1,896	1,114	1,153	483	641	175	102
Inglewood	7,902	9,491	6,266	5,256	4,940	4,250	485	397	841	609
Long Beach	10,563	10,676	6,937	8,393	5,827	7,009	395	839	715	545
Los Angeles	98,503	100,127	83,214	86,471	56,756	53,719	20,921	27,989	5,537	4,763
Los Cerritos	2,569	2,705	2,109	1,968	1,014	975	902	784	193	209
Malibu	857	820	529	597	410	508	52	43	67	46
Newhall	890	803	518	583	426	440	41	86	51	57
Pasadena	4,878	4,708	3,400	3,379	1,855	1,605	1,116	1,409	429	365
Pomona	4,343	4,192	3,476	3,079	1,862	1,602	1,367	1,350	247	127
Rio Hondo	3,549	3,057	3,153	2,440	2,816	2,110	114	139	223	191
Santa Anita	1,460	1,301	2,089	2,103	1,580	1,609	364	421	145	73

TABLE A-33—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
CIVIL FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS (Excludes Small Claims)—*Continued*
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

County and judicial district	*Total filings*		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*			
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*	
	1982–83	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
Los Angeles—*continued*										
Santa Monica	3,257	4,352	2,795	2,695	1,935	2,052	765	594	95	49
South Bay	7,585	7,980	5,706	6,431	3,144	3,783	1,931	2,007	631	641
Southeast	3,917	3,827	2,441	2,685	1,775	1,993	324	403	342	289
Whittier	3,844	3,873	2,915	2,962	1,886	1,932	723	764	306	266
Marin:										
Central	3,986	4,182	2,917	2,986	2,482	2,535	308	295	127	156
Merced:										
Merced County	2,168	2,178	1,637	2,333	1,507	2,238	32	22	98	73
Monterey:										
Monterey County	4,405	4,051	3,567	3,315	2,643	2,379	608	643	316	293
Napa:										
Napa County	1,367	1,802	1,362	1,533	1,301	1,451	15	25	46	57
Orange:										
Central Orange County	10,447	11,641	7,552	8,059	4,760	5,099	2,213	2,372	579	588
North Orange County	10,808	11,487	7,956	8,221	6,902	6,880	260	530	794	811
Orange County Harbor	6,435	6,439	4,402	3,985	3,954	3,551	165	138	283	296
South Orange County	4,036	3,751	2,796	2,559	1,816	1,590	741	714	239	255
West Orange County	8,934	9,577	7,155	8,951	3,807	4,851	2,944	3,544	404	556
Placer:										
Placer [a]	697	0	543	0	358	0	127	0	58	0
Riverside:										
Corona	955	1,035	673	762	341	439	220	220	112	103
Desert	3,605	3,550	3,028	2,778	2,580	2,430	247	191	201	157
Mt. San Jacinto	1,172	964	929	740	652	577	198	105	79	58
Riverside	4,912	5,099	3,703	4,245	1,742	2,259	1,696	1,749	265	237
Three Lakes	892	783	687	529	439	285	137	164	111	80
Sacramento:										
Sacramento	21,143	20,651	14,460	14,609	8,206	9,479	5,426	4,424	828	706
San Bernardino:										
San Bernardino County	12,766	12,921	9,899	10,132	6,129	6,457	2,749	2,777	1,021	898
San Diego:										
El Cajon	5,167	5,146	4,284	3,969	3,435	3,138	369	390	480	441
North County	5,333	5,560	3,851	4,095	1,943	2,309	1,542	1,532	366	254
San Diego	17,323	17,519	12,843	13,139	10,489	11,010	1,491	1,425	863	704
South Bay	2,931	3,093	2,663	2,415	2,410	2,120	58	83	195	212
San Francisco:										
San Francisco	18,642	18,597	13,679	14,063	12,574	13,039	669	422	436	602
San Joaquin:										
Lodi	1,071	1,222	1,102	1,015	975	940	52	30	75	45
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	1,351	1,320	1,011	1,024	781	743	150	184	80	97
Stockton	5,730	6,531	5,122	5,783	3,048	3,715	1,661	1,717	413	351
San Luis Obispo:										
San Luis Obispo County	2,437	2,396	1,992	1,863	1,495	1,315	241	320	256	228

TABLE A-33—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
CIVIL FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS (Excludes Small Claims)—*Continued*
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

							Dispositions after trial			
	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*	
County and judicial district	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
San Mateo:										
Northern	3,102	3,231	2,228	2,347	2,094	2,222	32	35	102	90
Southern	5,414	5,589	4,637	4,871	4,260	4,576	92	76	285	219
Santa Barbara:										
Lompoc	528	499	450	385	365	293	65	67	20	25
Santa Barbara-Goleta [a]	1,378	3,171	982	2,325	375	811	592	1,482	15	32
Santa Maria	1,383	1,414	1,250	1,224	1,183	1,178	0	0	67	46
South Coast [a]	1,535	0	1,162	0	427	0	712	0	23	0
Santa Clara:										
Santa Clara County	26,539	28,031	21,641	19,864	20,304	18,668	451	400	886	796
Santa Cruz:										
Santa Cruz County	2,843	2,590	3,725	2,434	2,781	1,791	741	508	203	135
Shasta:										
Redding	1,698	1,955	1,446	1,566	1,183	1,287	157	174	106	105
Solano:										
Northern Solano	4,775	3,534	4,549	3,034	4,348	2,837	40	45	161	152
Vallejo-Benicia	1,999	2,116	1,583	1,586	1,491	1,480	36	33	56	73
Sonoma:										
Sonoma County	5,311	5,476	4,932	4,531	4,410	4,088	224	189	298	254
Stanislaus:										
Stanislaus County	7,471	8,202	5,852	5,905	5,421	5,702	237	37	194	166
Sutter:										
Sutter County	929	1,133	708	802	541	645	128	115	39	42
Tulare:										
Porterville	1,000	970	933	846	894	815	13	5	26	26
Tulare-Pixley	527	763	434	548	414	532	7	7	13	9
Visalia	1,912	2,050	1,541	1,615	968	1,056	363	392	210	167
Ventura:										
Ventura County	8,647	8,644	6,978	6,875	6,449	6,243	242	236	287	396
Yolo:										
Yolo County	1,705	1,690	1,112	1,167	884	905	132	180	96	82
Yuba:										
Yuba County	977	949	718	772	598	706	94	30	26	36

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[a] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table A-27

TABLE A-34—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
NUMBER OF JURIES SELECTED AND SWORN [a]
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

County and judicial district	*Total*		*Reduced Felonies*		*Other Nontraffic*		*Total Traffic*		*Traffic Selected*[b]		*Other Traffic*		*Civil*	
	1982–83	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
State total	9,180	[R] 8,746	65	57	3,715	[R] 4,202	4,823	[R] 3,932	4,583	[R] 3,660	240	272	577	555
Alameda:														
Alameda	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Berkeley-Albany	58	61	3	1	22	27	17	9	13	7	4	2	16	24
Fremont-Newark-Union City	70	47	1	1	31	36	38	10	35	10	3	0	0	0
Livermore-Pleasanton	16	18	0	0	11	9	5	9	5	9	0	0	0	0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	218	168	1	1	126	97	76	51	68	46	8	5	15	19
San Leandro-Hayward	100	84	2	1	38	38	57	37	51	37	6	0	3	8
Butte:														
Chico	16	32	0	0	9	10	6	21	6	21	0	0	1	1
Contra Costa:														
Bay	164	[R] 126	2	1	64	[R] 48	93	[R] 71	90	[R] 65	3	6	5	6
Delta	36	36	0	0	14	18	22	17	22	16	0	1	0	1
Mt. Diablo	63	50	0	0	15	11	47	39	47	39	0	0	1	0
Walnut Creek-Danville	57	63	0	0	11	15	39	45	39	44	0	1	7	3
Fresno:														
Consolidated Fresno	84	95	2	6	24	33	48	48	48	48	0	0	10	8
Humboldt:														
Eureka	31	29	0	1	11	14	16	11	15	11	1	0	4	3
Imperial:														
Imperial County	34	34	1	0	18	24	15	10	15	9	0	1	0	0
Kern:														
East Kern	27	24	0	0	9	10	18	14	16	11	2	3	0	0
West Kern	172	128	0	0	70	73	98	54	98	49	0	5	4	1
Los Angeles:														
Alhambra	133	71	0	0	52	40	77	28	73	24	4	4	4	3
Antelope	87	52	0	0	48	44	37	6	36	6	1	0	2	2
Beverly Hills	98	111	0	0	25	53	70	40	65	39	5	1	3	18
Burbank	16	7	0	0	7	4	9	3	9	3	0	0	0	0
Citrus	99	191	0	0	32	50	60	134	44	84	16	50	7	7
Compton	91	72	1	0	45	35	45	36	41	25	4	11	0	1
Culver	19	16	0	0	7	10	10	6	10	6	0	0	2	0
Downey	64	77	6	0	29	30	26	44	25	28	1	16	3	3
East Los Angeles	44	50	0	0	18	28	19	17	19	16	0	1	7	5
Glendale	96	65	0	0	24	36	72	29	71	27	1	2	0	0
Inglewood	76	91	0	0	37	42	31	42	29	42	2	0	8	7
Long Beach	114	181	0	0	47	95	57	83	57	82	0	1	10	3
Los Angeles	1,129	1,212	6	5	585	714	413	373	368	349	45	24	125	120
Los Cerritos	101	98	0	0	41	64	58	34	58	31	0	3	2	0
Malibu	21	39	0	0	3	31	16	5	15	4	1	1	2	3
Newhall	54	36	0	0	18	16	33	18	32	17	1	1	3	2
Pasadena	54	36	0	0	10	17	42	17	40	16	2	1	2	2
Pomona	70	68	0	0	33	44	35	24	35	23	0	1	2	0
Rio Hondo	156	107	1	0	79	31	70	76	65	76	5	0	6	0
Santa Anita	61	46	0	0	28	36	29	10	27	8	2	2	4	0
Santa Monica	74	67	0	0	34	18	37	46	36	44	1	2	3	3
South Bay	220	140	0	0	77	64	125	62	123	58	2	4	18	14
Southeast	97	91	1	0	58	68	38	23	37	23	1	0	0	0
Whittier	106	99	0	0	46	47	55	50	54	45	1	5	5	2

TABLE A-34—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
NUMBER OF JURIES SELECTED AND SWORN [a]—*Continued*
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

County and judicial district	*Total*		*Reduced Felonies*		*Other Nontraffic*		*Total Traffic*		*Traffic Selected* [b]		*Other Traffic*		*Civil*	
	1982–83	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
Marin:														
Central	153	113	0	0	22	35	128	78	122	74	6	4	3	0
Merced:														
Merced County	54	34	1	0	16	11	34	22	32	20	2	2	3	1
Monterey:														
Monterey County	370	279	0	0	139	123	225	150	220	146	5	4	6	6
Napa:														
Napa County	63	34	0	0	19	11	42	21	39	20	3	1	2	2
Orange:														
Central Orange County	169	157	1	5	87	86	68	58	68	56	0	2	13	8
North Orange County	144	176	0	3	68	93	69	73	69	69	0	4	7	7
Orange County Harbor	90	80	0	0	23	23	55	44	55	44	0	0	12	8
South Orange County	108	120	0	0	32	38	70	79	70	79	0	0	6	3
West Orange County	252	221	0	0	102	106	142	107	138	104	4	3	8	8
Placer:														
Placer [c]	29	0	0	0	10	0	19	0	19	0	0	0	0	0
Riverside:														
Corona	10	12	0	0	7	6	3	5	3	5	0	0	0	1
Desert	41	72	0	1	17	25	22	43	22	40	0	3	2	3
Mt. San Jacinto	18	13	0	1	1	7	17	4	13	4	4	0	0	1
Riverside	39	52	0	4	16	13	21	28	21	27	0	1	2	7
Three Lakes	6	5	0	0	4	3	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Sacramento:														
Sacramento	305	271	0	1	91	89	198	165	190	155	8	10	16	16
San Bernardino:														
San Bernardino County	438	363	4	7	153	174	272	169	266	157	6	12	9	13
San Diego:														
El Cajon	93	120	0	0	32	50	57	58	53	55	4	3	4	12
North County	262	244	0	0	100	123	153	109	152	104	1	5	9	12
San Diego	338	273	2	3	147	154	161	104	146	78	15	26	28	12
South Bay	175	188	1	1	86	122	85	59	84	59	1	0	3	6
San Francisco:														
San Francisco	255	193	11	3	153	100	30	31	29	31	1	0	61	59
San Joaquin:														
Lodi	4	15	0	0	2	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	2	9
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	21	13	2	2	12	7	5	3	5	3	0	0	2	1
Stockton	44	45	0	0	11	17	26	14	26	14	0	0	7	14
San Luis Obispo:														
San Luis Obispo County	59	68	0	0	17	28	35	34	32	33	3	1	7	6
San Mateo:														
Northern	44	58	0	0	22	32	13	18	13	16	0	2	9	8
Southern	95	120	1	0	34	47	55	71	51	69	4	2	5	2
Santa Barbara:														
Lompoc	9	21	0	0	3	8	6	9	6	6	0	3	0	4
Santa Barbara-Goleta [c]	36	67	0	0	12	43	24	24	24	24	0	0	0	0
Santa Maria	16	28	0	0	8	20	6	7	6	6	0	1	2	1
South Coast [c]	34	0	0	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Clara:														
Santa Clara County	253	318	0	1	83	114	161	185	148	179	13	6	9	18

TABLE A-34—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
NUMBER OF JURIES SELECTED AND SWORN[a]—*Continued*
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

County and judicial district	*Total*		*Reduced Felonies*		*Other Nontraffic*		*Total Traffic*		*Traffic Selected*[b]		*Other Traffic*		*Civil*	
	1982–83	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
Santa Cruz:														
Santa Cruz County	28	44	0	0	5	20	23	23	23	23	0	0	0	1
Shasta:														
Redding	13	19	0	0	1	7	10	10	10	8	0	2	2	2
Solano:														
Northern Solano	142	53	5	1	33	19	69	31	61	31	8	0	35	2
Vallejo-Benicia	38	29	1	0	13	14	23	14	23	14	0	0	1	1
Sonoma:														
Sonoma County	30	52	0	0	13	25	17	22	17	22	0	0	0	5
Stanislaus:														
Stanislaus County	216	194	0	0	43	51	171	138	155	134	16	4	2	5
Sutter:														
Sutter County	41	44	1	3	12	12	27	28	22	28	5	0	1	1
Tulare:														
Porterville	14	18	2	0	3	15	9	1	8	1	1	0	0	2
Tulare-Pixley	26	27	0	0	15	13	9	11	9	11	0	0	2	3
Visalia	80	64	6	4	30	29	40	22	37	16	3	6	4	9
Ventura:														
Ventura County	223	315	0	0	123	148	93	162	88	154	5	8	7	5
Yolo:														
Yolo County	39	34	0	0	8	15	31	18	31	15	0	3	0	1
Yuba:														
Yuba County	37	61	0	0	14	38	21	23	21	23	0	0	2	0

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[a] "Juries selected and sworn" are not the equivalent of cases disposed of by verdict since a single jury may try consolidated cases which in criminal matters may result in multiple dispositions. No disposition is reported for hung juries.

[b] Violations of Sections 20002, 23152, and 23104 of the Vehicle Code and Vehicle Code felonies filed as misdemeanors under Penal Code Section 17(b)4.

[c] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table A-27.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-35—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
TOTAL CASES AWAITING TRIAL
AS OF JUNE 30, 1982 AND JUNE 30, 1983

	Cases awaiting trial at end of month [a]						*Total cases per judicial position* [b]	
	Total		*Civil*		*Criminal*			
County and Judicial District	*6/30/83*	*6/30/82*	*6/30/83*	*6/30/82*	*6/30/83*	*6/30/82*	*6/30/83*	*6/30/82*
State Total	107,506	99,190	33,926	34,136	73,580	65,054	179	172
Alameda:								
Alameda	29	37	17	32	12	5	29	37
Berkeley-Albany	330	367	61	89	269	278	66	92
Fremont-Newark-Union City	1,084	986	141	194	943	792	271	247
Livermore-Pleasanton	115	127	32	40	83	87	58	64
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	1,785	1,614	445	477	1,340	1,137	119	108
San Leandro-Hayward	1,273	1,052	114	155	1,159	897	182	150
Butte:								
Chico	133	85	21	38	112	47	133	85
Contra Costa:								
Bay	845	618	88	98	757	520	169	124
Delta	529	344	99	62	430	282	264	172
Mt. Diablo	1,850	1,246	153	188	1,697	1,058	462	312
Walnut Creek-Danville	933	672	112	143	821	529	311	224
Fresno:								
Consolidated Fresno	2,143	2,191	173	198	1,970	1,993	214	243
Humboldt:								
Eureka	522	376	38	58	484	318	261	188
Imperial:								
Imperial County	331	318	25	31	306	287	83	80
Kern:								
East Kern	115	138	9	21	106	117	58	69
West Kern	1,114	947	317	295	797	652	101	86
Los Angeles:								
Alhambra	1,235	497	81	63	1,154	434	309	124
Antelope	403	290	61	51	342	239	202	145
Beverly Hills	924	796	484	540	440	256	231	199
Burbank	270	222	101	95	169	127	135	111
Citrus	571	719	108	218	463	501	71	90
Compton	546	1,799	124	265	422	1,534	61	200
Culver	239	250	152	171	87	79	120	125
Downey	614	534	179	134	435	400	123	107
East Los Angeles	234	351	73	130	161	221	39	59
Glendale	697	816	100	189	597	627	174	272
Inglewood	751	319	323	264	428	55	107	46
Long Beach	2,589	3,119	600	588	1,989	2,531	288	347
Los Angeles	23,380	23,979	17,364	16.969	6,016	7,010	254	261
Los Cerritos	984	1,024	94	91	890	933	197	256
Malibu	219	198	63	79	156	119	110	99
Newhall	195	157	40	54	155	103	98	78
Pasadena	805	601	109	119	696	482	161	120
Pomona	639	753	158	210	481	543	128	151
Rio Hondo	940	880	129	111	811	769	157	176
Santa Anita	309	397	82	94	227	303	154	199

TABLE A-35—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
TOTAL CASES AWAITING TRIAL—*Continued*
AS OF JUNE 30, 1982 AND JUNE 30, 1983

	Cases awaiting trial at end of month[a]						*Total cases per judicial position*[b]	
	Total		*Civil*		*Criminal*			
County and Judicial District	*6/30/83*	*6/30/82*	*6/30/83*	*6/30/82*	*6/30/83*	*6/30/82*	*6/30/83*	*6/30/82*
Los Angeles—*continued*								
Santa Monica	1,084	701	393	321	691	380	271	175
South Bay	1,220	1,309	286	276	934	1,033	203	187
Southeast	657	756	239	274	418	482	73	108
Whittier	1,422	1,198	198	222	1,224	976	284	240
Marin:								
Central	2,183	1,285	769	490	1,414	795	437	321
Merced:								
Merced County	281	338	19	34	262	304	56	68
Monterey:								
Monterey County	1,088	1,485	124	174	964	1,311	136	186
Napa:								
Napa County	160	249	62	83	98	166	80	125
Orange:								
Central Orange County	7,147	7,277	728	858	6,419	6,419	510	560
North Orange County	1,965	1,800	640	695	1,325	1,105	151	150
Orange County Harbor	817	718	255	238	562	480	91	90
South Orange County	1,517	621	427	195	1,090	426	303	124
West Orange County	1,866	1,447	366	387	1,500	1,060	156	121
Placer:								
Placer[c]	499	-	292	-	207	-	166	-
Riverside:								
Corona	450	287	26	31	424	256	225	144
Desert	944	930	270	375	674	555	189	186
Mt. San Jacinto	101	74	54	69	47	5	50	37
Riverside	637	716	298	260	339	456	91	119
Three Lakes	45	46	36	41	9	5	22	46
Sacramento:								
Sacramento	1,136	1,252	614	893	522	359	67	74
San Bernardino								
San Bernardino County	3,939	4,067	425	475	3,514	3,592	179	194
San Diego:								
El Cajon	1,761	1,654	80	139	1,681	1,515	220	207
North County	1,182	1,153	119	165	1,063	988	107	115
San Diego	4,891	3,704	528	404	4,363	3,300	196	154
South Bay	638	630	71	74	567	556	91	90
San Francisco:								
San Francisco	6,185	3,818	1,338	1,194	4,847	2,624	281	174
San Joaquin:								
Lodi	92	85	46	33	46	52	46	43
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	139	143	83	81	56	62	70	72
Stockton	673	723	302	345	371	378	96	121
San Luis Obispo:								
San Luis Obispo County	467	394	143	145	324	249	117	99

TABLE A-35—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS TOTAL CASES AWAITING TRIAL—*Continued* AS OF JUNE 30, 1982 AND JUNE 30, 1983

County and Judicial District	*Cases awaiting trial at end of month*[a]						*Total cases per judicial position*[b]	
	Total		*Civil*		*Criminal*			
	6/30/83	*6/30/82*	*6/30/83*	*6/30/82*	*6/30/83*	*6/30/82*	*6/30/83*	*6/30/82*
San Mateo:								
Northern	927	789	83	145	844	644	232	197
Southern	1,473	1,529	139	247	1,334	1,282	184	191
Santa Barbara:								
Lompoc	15	15	12	6	3	9	15	15
Santa Barbara-Goleta[c]	–	700	–	50	–	650	–	175
Santa Maria	1,220	770	95	117	1,125	653	610	385
South Coast[c]	559	–	102	–	457	–	93	–
Santa Clara:								
Santa Clara County	3,293	2,617	1,067	971	2,226	1,646	118	93
Santa Cruz:								
Santa Cruz County	259	271	69	59	190	212	52	54
Shasta:								
Redding	418	383	74	71	344	312	418	383
Solano:								
Northern Solano	497	421	32	94	465	327	124	105
Vallejo-Benicia	155	201	84	44	71	157	78	101
Sonoma:								
Sonoma County	1,300	1,833	166	143	1,134	1,690	217	306
Stanislaus:								
Stanislaus County	698	463	122	218	576	245	100	66
Sutter:								
Sutter County	25	104	18	27	7	77	25	104
Tulare:								
Porterville	21	42	8	18	13	24	21	42
Tulare-Pixley	19	38	8	10	11	28	19	38
Visalia	298	376	130	169	168	207	149	188
Ventura:								
Ventura County	1,086	710	151	170	935	540	99	65
Yolo:								
Yolo County	282	169	50	46	232	123	94	56
Yuba:								
Yuba County	100	80	15	6	85	74	50	40

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[a] Cases awaiting trial include criminal and civil cases set for future trial and civil cases in which a memorandum to set has been filed but no trial date assigned. Small claims cases are excluded.

[b] Judicial positions include full-time court commissioners and referees in addition to the number of judges authorized for the court. For a list of judicial positions see Table A-36.

[c] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table A-27.

TABLE A-36—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
NUMBER OF FULL-TIME JUDICIAL POSITIONS
Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

	Judicial Positions[a]								*Judicial Position Equivalents*[b]	
	Total		*Judges*		*Referees*		*Commissioners*			
County and Judicial District	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
State Total	599	578	508	496	8	6	83	76	617.2	585.2
Alameda:										
Alameda	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.0	1.1
Berkeley-Albany	5	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	4.6	4.0
Fremont-Newark-Union City	4	4	3	3	0	0	1	1	5.5	4.8
Livermore-Pleasanton	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.0	2.1
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	15	15	14	14	0	0	1	1	15.3	14.8
San Leandro-Hayward	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	7.3	7.1
Butte:										
Chico	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.4	1.5
Contra Costa:										
Bay	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	5.6	5.3
Delta	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1
Mt. Diablo	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	5.3	4.4
Walnut Creek-Danville	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	3.6	3.2
Fresno:										
Consolidated Fresno	10	9	8	8	1	0	1	1	10.2	9.4
Humboldt:										
Eureka	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.0	2.0
Imperial:										
Imperial County	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	4.6	3.6
Kern:										
East Kern	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.0	2.0
West Kern	11	11	9	9	1	1	1	1	9.9	7.7
Los Angeles:										
Alhambra	4	4	3	3	0	0	1	1	4.2	4.0
Antelope	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1
Beverly Hills	4	4	3	3	0	0	1	1	5.4	4.9
Burbank	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	3.0	3.0
Citrus	8	8	6	6	0	0	2	2	8.0	7.5
Compton	9	9	6	6	0	0	3	3	11.1	10.4
Culver	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.7	2.6
Downey	5	5	4	4	0	0	1	1	5.6	5.2
East Los Angeles	6	6	4	4	0	0	2	2	6.6	6.1
Glendale	4	3	2	2	0	0	2	1	3.8	3.2
Inglewood	7	7	6	6	0	0	1	1	7.4	7.3
Long Beach	9	9	7	7	0	0	2	2	10.0	9.7
Los Angeles	92	92	74	74	0	0	18	18	98.8	96.6
Los Cerritos	5	4	3	3	0	0	2	1	4.5	4.1
Malibu	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	2.3	2.4
Newhall	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.2	2.2
Pasadena	5	5	4	4	0	0	1	1	5.6	5.2
Pomona	5	5	3	3	0	0	2	2	4.9	4.8
Rio Hondo	6	5	4	4	0	0	2	1	6.6	5.8
Santa Anita	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	2.3	2.0

TABLE A-36—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS NUMBER OF FULL-TIME JUDICIAL POSITIONS—*Continued*

Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

County and Judicial District	*Judicial Positions*[a]								*Judicial Position Equivalents*[b]	
	Total		*Judges*		*Referees*		*Commissioners*			
	1982–83	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
Los Angeles—*continued*										
Santa Monica	4	4	3	3	0	0	1	1	4.4	4.2
South Bay	6	7	6	6	0	0	0	1	6.8	6.6
Southeast	9	7	5	5	0	0	4	2	8.7	7.8
Whittier	5	5	4	4	0	0	1	1	5.0	5.0
Marin:										
Central	5	4	4	4	0	0	1	0	5.4	4.4
Merced:										
Merced County	5	5	3	3	2	2	0	0	4.9	4.8
Monterey:										
Monterey County	8	8	7	7	0	0	1	1	8.7	8.6
Napa:										
Napa County	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.2	2.0
Orange:										
Central Orange County	14	13	13	13	0	0	1	0	13.0	13.0
North Orange County	13	12	12	11	0	0	1	1	12.3	12.0
Orange County Harbor	9	8	7	6	0	0	2	2	9.1	8.4
South Orange County	5	5	4	4	0	0	1	1	5.2	5.2
West Orange County	12	12	10	10	0	0	2	2	12.1	11.7
Placer:										
Placer[c]	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	[d] 1.5	0
Riverside:										
Corona	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.0	2.0
Desert	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	5.4	5.6
Mt. San Jacinto	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	3.6	2.9
Riverside	7	6	6	5	0	0	1	1	6.8	6.1
Three Lakes	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1.8	1.4
Sacramento:										
Sacramento	17	17	15	15	0	0	2	2	17.7	16.6
San Bernardino:										
San Bernardino County	22	21	20	19	1	1	1	1	22.6	21.4
San Diego:										
El Cajon	8	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	6.1	5.0
North County	11	10	10	9	0	0	1	1	9.7	8.4
San Diego	25	24	22	22	0	0	3	2	23.5	23.9
South Bay	7	7	7	6	0	0	0	0	4.9	3.9
San Francisco:										
San Francisco	22	22	20	20	2	2	0	0	22.2	21.1
San Joaquin:										
Lodi	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	2.2	2.0
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.0	2.0
Stockton	7	6	6	5	0	0	1	1	6.2	6.0
San Luis Obispo:										
San Luis Obispo County	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	4.2	4.6

TABLE A-36—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS NUMBER OF FULL-TIME JUDICIAL POSITIONS—*Continued*

Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

	Judicial Positions[a]								*Judicial Position Equivalents*[b]	
	Total		*Judges*		*Referees*		*Commissioners*			
County and Judicial District	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*
San Mateo:										
Northern	4	4	3	3	0	0	1	1	4.1	4.0
Southern	8	8	6	6	0	0	2	2	7.8	7.7
Santa Barbara:										
Lompoc	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.0	1.0
Santa Barbara-Goleta[c]	0	4	0	3	0	0	1	0	[d] 2.5	4.3
Santa Maria	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.0	2.0
South Coast[c]	6	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	[d] 2.7	0
Santa Clara:										
Santa Clara County	28	28	24	24	0	0	4	4	26.6	26.7
Santa Cruz:										
Santa Cruz County	5	5	4	4	0	0	1	1	5.4	5.2
Shasta:										
Redding	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2.4	2.2
Solano:										
Northern Solano	4	4	3	3	0	0	1	1	4.5	4.3
Vallejo-Benicia	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.2	2.2
Sonoma:										
Sonoma County	6	6	5	5	0	0	1	1	6.7	6.5
Stanislaus:										
Stanislaus County	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	6.9	6.6
Sutter:										
Sutter County	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.0	1.0
Tulare:										
Porterville	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.3	1.4
Tulare-Pixley	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.2	1.2
Visalia	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.5	2.5
Ventura:										
Ventura County	11	11	11	11	0	0	0	0	11.1	10.4
Yolo:										
Yolo County	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	3.2	3.3
Yuba:										
Yuba County	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	1.8	1.9

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[a] Judicial positions include full-time court commissioners and referees in addition to the number of judges authorized for the court.

[b] Judicial position equivalents are defined as authorized judgeships, when adjusted to reflect judge vacancies, assistance rendered to other courts by municipal court judges and assistance received by municipal courts from assigned judges, full or part-time referees and commissioners or from temporary judges serving by stipulation of the parties.

[c] For explanation, see applicable footnote on Table A-27.

[d] Figure may understate present staffing because the court (or position) was operative only for half the fiscal year.

TABLE A-37—CALIFORNIA JUSTICE COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING AND ILLEGAL PARKING FILINGS
Fiscal Year 1982–83

	Total nonparking filings		*1982–83*									
			Criminal									
			Nontraffic				*Traffic*				*Civil*	
				Misdemeanors			*Misdemeanors*					
County and judicial district	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*Felonies*	*Group A*[a]	*Group B*[b]	*Infract.*[c]	*Group C*[d]	*Group D*[e]	*Infract.*[f]	*Illegal Parking*	*Small Claims*	*Other*
State total	591,338	[R] 614,158	9,142	26,359	28,051	6,016	23,051	41,753	408,573	68,743	32,984	15,409
Alpine:												
Alpine	977	1,158	16	31	122	0	5	5	774	600	19	5
Amador:												
Amador	7,931	9,134	124	277	561	0	297	296	5,550	3,329	652	174
Butte:												
Biggs	696	722	0	9	58	0	22	25	540	2	29	13
Gridley	2.551	3,170	49	101	95	17	183	240	1,581	204	200	85
Oroville	10,297	11,354	400	1,174	592	189	289	754	5,735	337	650	514
Paradise	4,026	3,346	70	341	171	11	173	126	2,520	1,054	380	234
Calaveras:												
Calaveras	8,127	6,148	226	457	514	136	160	358	5,400	418	617	259
Colusa:												
Colusa-Williams	12,002	11,882	58	156	420	9	329	453	10,061	303	403	113
Del Norte:												
Del Norte County	7,242	7,016	185	352	222	1	370	346	5,238	195	434	94
El Dorado:												
El Dorado	–	13,677	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Georgetown-Divide	–	1,056	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lake Valley	12,972	14,533	240	755	408	720	491	892	7,474	3,281	921	1,071
Placerville	12,418	13,568	194	518	566	2	427	844	8,408	94	986	473
Ponderosa	14,865	1,104	92	335	136	15	202	741	12,353	98	651	330
Fresno:												
Coalinga	13,322	13,349	85	284	489	32	509	1,479	10,037	363	361	46
Firebaugh-Kerman	12,619	9,894	288	633	1,352	5	912	1,738	6,969	881	555	167
Fowler-Caruthers	5,698	5,642	89	140	2	0	386	148	4,802	59	96	35
Kingsburg-Riverdale	3,921	3,196	47	130	28	20	159	77	3,235	23	165	60
Parlier-Selma	7,240	6,708	142	386	657	0	656	724	4,201	971	368	106
Reedley-Dunlap	6,261	6,218	149	475	222	275	449	1,150	3,122	3,583	306	113
Sanger	5,225	4,688	88	453	495	31	261	886	2,614	773	320	77
Glenn:												
Orland[g]	1,660	4,360	27	51	37	1	80	102	1,139	45	171	52
Willows[g]	2,582	6,620	17	54	67	24	50	13	2,146	86	169	42
Glenn County[g]	4,346	–	72	119	116	17	184	199	3,297	119	220	122
Humboldt:												
Arcata	8,829	9,256	0	476	283	215	526	104	6,584	1,750	433	208
Eel River	8,343	4,336	0	249	348	7	433	327	6,258	315	535	186
Fortuna	–	1,328	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Garberville	–	1,402	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Klamath-Trinity	1,301	1,403	0	105	43	0	45	119	749	29	211	29
Inyo:												
Inyo County	9,814	9,305	156	386	577	113	322	609	7,109	927	368	174
Kern:												
Arvin-Lamont	16,680	14,840	170	705	387	47	444	1,188	13,518	741	162	59
Delano-McFarland	9,382	8,236	336	747	846	112	819	1,064	4,847	1,445	349	262
Maricopa-Taft	16,781	26,827	59	418	540	0	412	823	13,972	1,125	291	266
Shafter-Wasco	13,823	10,542	176	639	432	17	320	978	10,794	1,063	332	135

TABLE A-37—CALIFORNIA JUSTICE COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING AND ILLEGAL PARKING FILINGS–*Continued*
Fiscal Year 1982–83

County and judicial district	*Total nonparking filings*		*1982-83*									
			Criminal								*Civil*	
			Nontraffic				*Traffic*					
				Misdemeanors			*Misdemeanors*					
	1982-83	*1981-82*	*Felonies*	*Group A*[a]	*Group B*[b]	*Infract.*[c]	*Group C*[d]	*Group D*[e]	*Infract.*[f]	*Illegal Parking*	*Small Claims*	*Other*
Kings:												
Avenal	4,178	3,772	55	161	133	77	198	356	3,110	165	61	27
Corcoran	2,353	2,101	98	161	131	18	106	351	1,183	138	202	103
Hanford	12,937	13,772	321	861	282	116	412	1,306	8,318	1,891	760	561
Lemoore	5,146	4,455	82	210	218	54	308	449	3,454	521	243	128
Lake:												
Clearlake Highlands	3,551	2,618	97	217	314	123	147	395	1,750	142	361	147
Kelseyville	1,154	1,106	24	97	92	3	38	92	466	8	254	88
Lakeport	4,266	4,195	52	221	199	9	157	402	2,618	710	399	209
Middletown-Lower Lake	2,050	1,860	18	35	52	18	47	50	1,603	0	184	43
Upper Lake	1,939	1,882	26	111	286	0	75	153	1,162	11	64	62
Lassen:												
Lassen Consolidated	5,074	6,323	169	239	116	2	97	72	3,665	433	593	121
Los Angeles:												
Catalina	705	576	6	53	231	0	6	230	79	783	89	11
Madera:												
Chowchilla	4,372	4,229	123	170	301	0	150	208	3,035	120	259	126
Madera	14,117	15,146	683	807	183	829	1,357	1,694	6,864	1,582	1,083	617
Sierra	4,179	4,062	105	414	558	91	154	72	2,417	85	248	120
Mariposa:												
Mariposa	1,741	2,001	45	99	145	4	50	52	1,087	98	206	53
Mendocino:												
Anderson	208	203	0	15	16	1	5	7	103	5	41	20
Arena	524	596	0	12	148	2	11	19	190	143	121	21
Big River	–	455	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Little Lake	3,041	3,492	119	128	198	0	178	274	1,842	529	167	135
Long Valley	1,752	1,356	0	47	79	0	62	74	1,399	34	57	34
Round Valley	422	317	0	43	62	0	17	27	200	1	56	17
Sanel	–	187	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ten Mile	6,811	[g] 4,643	159	351	501	76	297	1,063	3,780	1,021	421	163
Ten Mile River	–	2,353	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ukiah	–	8,554	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ukiah (Consolidated)	11,387	4,554	296	611	141	203	472	955	6,752	1,922	1,311	646
Modoc:												
Modoc	3,035	2,652	73	149	169	0	67	321	1,849	157	315	92
Mono:												
Mono	5,251	5,632	106	321	371	397	123	138	3,180	1,543	441	174
Monterey:												
Central	9,564	9,363	66	273	184	163	318	1,461	6,814	715	199	86
Southern	25,138	23,742	67	434	909	225	547	1,439	21,095	515	311	111
Nevada:												
Nevada[h]	10,553	10,366	297	449	252	0	375	569	6,733	10,083	1,218	660
Truckee	14,465	11,565	70	184	216	57	303	1,914	11,171	1,121	353	197
Nevada City[h]	783	–	20	32	18	0	20	30	630	704	23	10
Grass Valley[h]	536	–	4	29	13	0	22	33	359	631	48	28

TABLE A-37—CALIFORNIA JUSTICE COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING AND ILLEGAL PARKING FILINGS–*Continued*
Fiscal Year 1982–83

	Total nonparking filings		*1982–83*									
			Criminal								*Civil*	
			Nontraffic				*Traffic*					
				Misdemeanors			*Misdemeanors*					
County and judicial district	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*Felonies*	*Group A*[a]	*Group B*[b]	*Infract.*[c]	*Group C*[d]	*Group D*[e]	*Infract.*[f]	*Illegal Parking*	*Small Claims*	*Other*
Placer:												
Auburn-Colfax[i]	10,652	21,001	180	316	364	66	224	464	8,089	425	561	388
Foresthill[i]	142	279	0	11	31	0	10	7	62	0	13	8
Loomis-Lincoin[i]	3,947	7,337	55	262	138	22	125	171	2,801	1,622	296	77
Roseville-Rocklin[i]	7,023	13,517	180	508	113	191	382	243	4,658	2,742	417	331
Tahoe	4,400	6,130	198	394	317	0	246	167	2,075	3,456	639	364
Plumas:												
Almanor	1,501	1,799	19	62	134	66	148	37	726	64	278	31
Plumas	2,922	3,122	94	156	212	66	104	399	1,591	90	212	88
Sacramento:												
Elk Grove-Galt[j]	3,263	6,947	0	90	116	0	278	172	2,224	95	317	66
Walnut Grove-Isleton[j]	1,049	1,335	0	28	254	0	59	59	595	148	49	5
South Sacramento County[j]	4,787	–	0	177	406	0	388	236	3,192	99	313	75
San Benito:												
San Benito County	8,301	7,337	213	385	597	0	495	1,463	4,454	1,419	895	299
San Bernardino:												
Bear Valley	8,064	8,292	85	173	644	6	268	945	5,207	112	537	199
Crest Forest	8,990	8,092	0	377	933	142	227	450	6,067	636	546	248
Needles-Calzona	11,129	12,459	50	382	409	99	170	351	9,464	62	179	25
Trona	613	910	0	15	6	23	29	37	375	2	113	15
Santa Barbara:												
Carpinteria-Montecito[k]	3,130	6,777	0	181	132	163	169	55	2,292	1,496	85	53
Solvang	6,182	7,190	25	113	599	0	151	206	4,507	389	419	162
Shasta:												
Anderson	5,100	5,557	0	456	384	0	331	331	3,025	433	340	233
Burney	2,439	2,836	32	94	306	0	72	160	1,443	2	260	72
Central Valley	8,374	8,434	0	798	765	1	151	417	5,838	514	254	150
Sierra:												
Sierra County	1,414	1,376	8	41	121	3	63	89	1,032	45	38	19
Siskiyou:												
Dorris-Tulelake	1,771	2,005	0	183	88	0	63	100	1,212	24	91	34
Dunsmuir-Mt. Shasta	9,450	7,708	0	126	65	102	118	290	8,349	406	371	69
McCloud	310	247	0	19	42	6	3	28	163	5	42	7
Shasta Valley	4,657	2,504	0	170	55	59	105	474	3,406	362	337	31
Western	9,808	9,750	177	359	432	126	363	167	7,330	1,231	575	279
Solano:												
Rio Vista	1,256	1,561	28	77	358	2	22	83	389	421	114	122
Tehama:												
Corning	9,547	8,447	59	149	132	13	106	910	7,737	139	310	131
Red Bluff	13,613	15,004	159	550	301	60	318	643	10,436	1,033	862	284
Trinity:												
Trinity County	3,109	2,874	77	112	242	0	70	171	2,076	178	280	81

TABLE A-37—CALIFORNIA JUSTICE COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING AND ILLEGAL PARKING FILINGS—*Continued*
Fiscal Year 1982–83

	Total nonparking filings		*1982–83*									
			Criminal								*Civil*	
			Nontraffic				*Traffic*					
				Misdemeanors			*Misdemeanors*					
County and judicial district	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*Felonies*	*Group A*[a]	*Group B*[b]	*Infract.*[c]	*Group C*[d]	*Group D*[e]	*Infract.*[f]	*Illegal Parking*	*Small Claims*	*Other*
Tulare:												
Dinuba	9,092	8,445	235	335	370	0	521	75	6,855	58	538	163
Exeter-Farmersville	4,027	4,240	175	283	94	79	217	475	2,412	171	199	93
Lindsay	2,421	1,869	9	68	333	20	309	27	1,400	99	179	76
Woodlake	1,860	2,139	95	176	316	50	138	119	824	98	103	39
Tuolumne:												
First	4,142	3,995	97	229	270	0	175	229	2,275	119	365	502
Second	1,166	1,056	28	39	193	0	24	40	724	27	64	54
Third	4,103	3,543	75	149	248	120	173	200	2,874	225	146	118
Fourth	980	815	12	120	128	32	31	67	413	74	122	55
Fifth	2,941	3,083	41	306	99	15	110	182	2,036	195	123	29

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[a] Group A Misdemeanors are: Misdemeanor violations of Penal Code and other state statutes except intoxication and Fish and Game. Examples: Battery 242 PC, Disorderly Conduct 647 PC, Disturbing Peace 415 PC, Joy Ride 499b PC, Trespass 602 PC.

[b] Group B misdemeanors include fish and game violations, intoxication and city and county ordinances.

[c] Nontraffic infractions are city and county ordinances specified as infractions.

[d] Group C traffic misdemeanor violations of the Vehicle Code are hit and run, drunk driving, reckless driving with injury and driving under the influence of drugs.

[e] Group D traffic misdemeanors are all other traffic misdemeanor offenses except those specified in Group C. Examples of Group D traffic misdemeanors are speed contests, driving without a driver's license, failure to appear after signing citation, violation of weight limit for trucks, reckless driving without injury and driving with a suspended or revoked license.

[f] Examples of traffic infractions are running a stop sign, speeding, improper operation of vehicle, faulty equipment and improper registration.

[g] Orland and Willows Justice Court Districts consolidated to become Glenn County Justice Court District, effective January 3, 1983.

[h] Nevada Justice Court District deconsolidated to become Nevada City and Grass Valley Justice Court Districts, effective June 1, 1983.

[i] Auburn-Colfax, Foresthill, Loomis-Lincoln and Roseville-Rocklin Justice Court Districts consolidated to become Placer Municipal Court District, effective January 3, 1983.

[j] Elk Grove-Galt and Walnut Grove-Isleton Justice Court Districts consolidated to become South Sacramento County Justice Court District, effective January 2, 1983.

[k] Carpinteria-Montecito Justice Court District and Santa Barbara-Goleta Municipal Court District consolidated to become South Coast Municipal Court District, effective January 1, 1983.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-38—CALIFORNIA JUSTICE COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING AND ILLEGAL PARKING DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Year 1982–83

	Total nonparking dispositions		*1982-83*									
			Criminal								*Civil*	
				Nontraffic			*Traffic*					
				Misdemeanors			*Misdemeanors*					
County and judicial district	*1982-83*	*1981-82*	*Felonies*	*Group A*[a]	*Group B*[b]	*Infract.*[c]	*Group C*[d]	*Group D*[e]	*Infract.*[f]	*Illegal Parking*	*Small Claims*	*Other*
State Total	520,084	[R]522,763	7,835	23,846	25,013	5,229	20,645	37,994	362,553	55,429	25,929	11,040
Alpine:												
Alpine	814	1,067	17	12	140	0	5	6	614	612	17	3
Amador:												
Amador	9,364	10,387	62	492	765	0	380	359	6,462	2,666	636	208
Butte:												
Biggs	619	749	0	4	55	0	13	59	477	11	10	1
Gridley	2,310	3,004	47	100	116	16	171	233	1,433	198	116	78
Oroville	8,337	8,871	225	1,035	565	199	265	701	4,409	330	509	429
Paradise	3,316	2,553	67	259	137	13	155	193	2,096	495	264	132
Calaveras:												
Calaveras	6,983	5,923	199	485	409	62	174	374	4,543	364	545	192
Colusa:												
Colusa-Williams	10,624	10,209	68	111	388	10	291	1,114	8,165	238	394	83
Del Norte:												
Del Norte County	6,563	6,170	163	297	248	2	303	530	4,610	202	327	83
El Dorado:												
El Dorado	0	11,649	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgetown-Divide	0	940	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Valley	9,022	9,607	200	616	861	592	421	778	4,149	2,531	788	617
Placerville	8,793	9,350	146	440	415	0	394	545	5,912	2	590	351
Ponderosa	15,596	[R]1,619	62	264	53	6	151	655	13,469	80	621	315
Fresno:												
Coalinga	11,905	11,488	65	248	475	26	454	1,351	8,843	287	371	72
Firebaugh-Kerman	12,486	11,190	243	473	1,463	4	874	1,682	7,119	603	426	202
Fowler-Caruthers	5,201	5,266	76	114	5	0	288	183	4,420	32	86	29
Kingsburg-Riverdale	2,724	3,070	20	98	20	13	153	115	2,172	17	109	24
Parlier-Selma	5,025	6,165	109	269	397	0	492	459	2,988	252	264	47
Reedley-Dunlap	4,867	4,061	115	384	93	210	362	334	3,094	1,453	211	64
Sanger	5,409	4,675	77	456	476	56	327	603	3,105	694	253	56
Glenn:												
Orland[d]	1,576	3,855	38	47	35	0	89	240	988	21	136	3
Willows[g]	1,931	5,395	8	29	43	11	47	17	1,676	86	91	9
Glenn County[g]	3,370	0	42	71	72	1	186	259	2,589	63	130	20
Humboldt:												
Arcata	8,691	8,690	1	420	289	217	579	178	6,410	1,901	404	193
Eel River	6,981	4,323	0	194	296	17	298	343	5,064	299	567	202
Fortuna	0	1,688	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garberville	0	772	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Klamath-Trinity	1,347	1,473	0	98	44	0	55	119	757	26	236	38
Inyo:												
Inyo County	9,537	8,497	183	271	499	100	295	469	7,221	769	332	167
Kern:												
Arvin-Lamont	13,126	11,515	137	573	323	28	417	1,593	9,922	391	104	29
Delano-McFarland	8,331	7,167	218	781	709	107	573	855	4,498	1,047	386	204
Maricopa-Taft	17,096	21,139	46	417	395	13	308	970	14,531	586	312	104
Shafter-Wasco	11,467	7,741	116	524	322	17	256	661	9,234	498	246	91

TABLE A-38—CALIFORNIA JUSTICE COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING AND ILLEGAL PARKING DISPOSITIONS—*Continued*
Fiscal Year 1982–83

	Total nonparking dispositions		*1982–83*									
			Criminal								*Civil*	
				Nontraffic			*Traffic*					
				Misdemeanors			*Misdemeanors*					
County and judicial district	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*Felonies*	*Group A*[a]	*Group B*[b]	*Infract*[c]	*Group C*[d]	*Group D*[e]	*Infract.*[f]	*Illegal Parking*	*Small Claims*	*Other*
Kings:												
Avenal	3,752	3,319	44	102	99	59	133	300	2,961	96	46	8
Corcoran	2,306	2,003	73	172	151	20	94	403	1,071	114	218	104
Hanford	12,570	12,932	465	901	220	105	404	1,376	8,087	1,251	551	461
Lemoore	4,446	4,465	59	219	178	10	320	530	3,065	336	53	12
Lake:												
Clearlake Highlands	3,060	2,278	84	182	200	111	131	335	1,647	124	246	124
Kelseyville	1,147	1,073	26	91	101	4	41	72	513	9	217	82
Lakeport	4,328	3,538	50	193	165	3	158	443	2,840	730	322	154
Middletown-Lower Lake	1,935	1,500	11	12	50	3	47	130	1,500	0	143	39
Upper Lake	1,705	1,406	8	79	214	0	62	122	1,064	9	58	98
Lassen:												
Lassen Consolidated	4,315	5,354	122	230	139	2	121	105	3,204	221	265	127
Los Angeles:												
Catalina	707	573	6	52	230	0	6	234	79	783	89	11
Madera:												
Chowchilla	3,798	3,661	115	182	272	4	107	92	2,718	71	211	97
Madera	10,931	13,150	438	442	97	763	996	1,154	5,635	674	923	483
Sierra	3,492	2,836	88	363	357	62	108	38	2,038	56	357	81
Mariposa:												
Mariposa	1,976	2,173	72	219	91	0	57	112	1,169	133	171	85
Mendocino:												
Anderson	159	142	0	11	15	1	4	6	78	5	24	20
Arena	269	382	0	4	62	1	3	9	96	90	90	4
Big River	0	493	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Little Lake	2,801	3,101	110	141	158	0	133	355	1,638	561	179	87
Long Valley	1,559	1,240	0	41	78	0	55	60	1,258	31	41	26
Round Valley	359	289	0	29	62	0	12	30	162	1	51	13
Sanel	0	207	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ten Mile	5,049	2,308	189	278	442	54	246	259	3,192	708	317	72
Ten Mile River	0	2,051	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ukiah	0	7,531	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ukiah (Consolidated)	9,657	3,890	300	631	142	194	474	610	5,851	2,011	1,007	448
Modoc:												
Modoc	2,493	2,185	52	96	165	0	47	195	1,507	131	307	124
Mono:												
Mono	5,042	4,641	88	323	364	393	113	183	3,146	1,293	306	126
Monterey:												
Central	8,721	8,768	55	239	191	147	366	1,325	6,189	636	159	40
Southern	21,233	19,820	59	257	725	166	383	1,216	18,205	398	151	71
Nevada:												
Nevada[g]	9,907	9,452	231	509	291	0	411	541	6,579	10,154	210	495
Truckee	7,820	8,765	221	325	235	29	737	1,674	4,130	338	343	104
Nevada City[h]	211	0	12	13	11	0	32	23	71	862	30	19
Grass Valley[h]	77	0	0	7	4	0	8	1	57	78	0	0

TABLE A-38—CALIFORNIA JUSTICE COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING AND ILLEGAL PARKING DISPOSITIONS—*Continued*
Fiscal Year 1982–83

	Total nonparking dispositions		*1982-83*									
			Criminal								*Civil*	
				Nontraffic			*Traffic*					
				Misdemeanors			*Misdemeanors*					
County and judicial district	*1982-83*	*1981-82*	*Felonies*	*Group A*[a]	*Group B*[b]	*Infract*[c]	*Group C*[d]	*Group D*[e]	*Infract*[f]	*Illegal Parking*	*Small Claims*	*Other*
Placer:												
Auburn-Colfax[i]	9,831	18,196	101	297	343	60	251	723	7,321	292	489	246
Foresthill[i]	163	335	0	13	32	0	6	6	90	2	13	3
Loomis-Lincoln[i]	3,529	5,845	55	236	151	7	110	190	2,424	959	255	101
Roseville-Rocklin[i]	5,965	10,282	141	505	70	126	256	226	4,156	2,467	265	220
Tahoe	4,381	5,676	230	563	476	0	222	63	1,981	3,553	674	272
Plumas:												
Almanor	1,388	1,720	16	59	115	61	120	23	763	49	228	3
Plumas	2,315	2,302	51	84	160	54	65	298	1,439	77	145	19
Sacramento:												
Elk Grove-Galt[j]	3,030	5,944	0	102	110	0	211	118	2,227	97	217	45
Walnut Grove-Isleton[j]	752	1,012	0	25	204	0	30	52	405	113	36	0
South Sacramento County[j]	4,342	0	0	105	437	0	329	190	2,997	105	271	23
San Benito:												
San Benito County	7,658	7,517	197	302	544	0	457	1,119	4,538	2,054	201	300
San Bernardino:												
Bear Valley	8,158	6,964	63	180	674	231	227	747	5,387	119	497	152
Crest Forest	7,668	6,227	0	587	767	99	180	487	4,939	619	421	188
Needles-Calzona	6,797	7,621	41	402	315	42	125	174	5,530	0	149	19
Trona	457	904	0	13	5	13	25	14	314	1	73	0
Santa Barbara:												
Carpinteria-Montecito[k]	2,654	5,615	0	128	86	70	90	33	2,120	94	80	47
Solvang	5,706	6,160	22	72	442	0	196	248	4,555	232	121	50
Shasta:												
Anderson	4,766	5,203	0	448	338	0	251	560	2,701	360	278	190
Burney	2,140	2,473	37	77	257	0	58	109	1,332	1	217	53
Central Valley	15,247	7,871	5	694	749	1	137	843	12,539	273	182	97
Sierra:												
Sierra County	1,227	1,188	4	25	87	4	37	88	938	31	34	10
Siskiyou:												
Dorris-Tulelake	1,494	1,859	0	156	82	0	52	51	1,055	22	88	10
Dunsmuir-Mt. Shasta	7,397	5,687	0	75	55	73	68	87	6,802	347	206	31
McCloud	271	220	0	17	35	6	4	17	147	1	38	7
Shasta Valley	3,828	2,183	0	135	46	58	89	241	2,940	350	265	54
Western	7,843	8,646	120	262	345	60	274	120	6,023	1,220	567	72
Solano:												
Rio Vista	727	1,020	12	34	250	1	44	56	246	304	55	29
Tehama:												
Corning	8,483	6,940	68	148	93	9	105	385	7,338	85	234	103
Red Bluff	13,316	13,466	200	571	308	83	250	1,478	9,365	1,163	741	320
Trinity:												
Trinity County	2,720	2,745	65	97	221	0	64	131	1,350	166	233	59

TABLE A-38—CALIFORNIA JUSTICE COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING AND ILLEGAL PARKING DISPOSITIONS—*Continued*
Fiscal Year 1982–83

	Total nonparking dispositions		1982-83									
			Criminal								Civil	
			Nontraffic				Traffic					
				Misdemeanors			Misdemeanors					
County and judicial district	1982-83	1981-82	Felonies	Group A[a]	Group B[b]	Infract[c]	Group C[d]	Group D[e]	Infract[f]	Illegal Parking	Small Claims	Other
Tulare												
Dinuba	8,169	7,395	236	302	315	0	760	71	6,072	42	337	76
Exeter-Farmersville	3,867	3,898	120	318	73	99	219	441	2,361	140	177	59
Lindsay	1,814	1,689	10	45	212	16	196	20	1,162	75	120	33
Woodlake	1,678	1,708	97	143	254	81	122	160	715	109	89	17
Tuolumne												
First	3,374	3,361	97	191	224	0	150	174	1,928	67	303	307
Second	921	900	14	27	119	0	21	40	632	35	44	24
Third	3,158	2,670	65	119	218	81	137	155	2,177	126	119	87
Fourth	749	564	7	75	105	34	19	39	338	37	100	32
Fifth	2,805	2,963	21	289	79	9	83	116	2,086	96	101	21

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[a] Group A Misdemeanors are: Misdemeanor violations of Penal Code and other state statutes except intoxication and Fish and Game. Examples: Battery 242 PC, Disorderly Conduct 647 PC, Disturbing Peace 415 PC, Joy Ride 499b PC, Trespass 602 PC.

[b] Group B misdemeanors include fish & game violations, intoxication and city and county ordinances.

[c] Nontraffic infractions are city and county ordinances specified as infractions.

[d] Group C traffic misdemeanor violations of the Vehicle Code are hit and run, drunk driving, reckless driving with injury and driving under the influence of drugs.

[e] Group D traffic misdemeanors are all other traffic misdemeanor offenses except those specified in Group C. Examples of Group D traffic misdemeanors are speed contests, driving without a driver's license, failure to appear after signing citation, violation of weight limit for trucks, reckless driving without injury and driving with a suspended or revoked license.

[f] Examples of traffic infractions are running a stop sign, speeding, improper operation of vehicle, faulty equipment and improper registration.

[g] Orland and Willows Justice Court Districts consolidated to become Glenn County Justice Court District, effective January 3, 1983.

[h] Nevada Justice Court District deconsolidated to become Nevada City and Grass Valley Justice Court Districts, effective June 1, 1983.

[i] Auburn-Colfax, Foresthill, Loomis-Lincoln and Roseville-Rocklin Justice Court Districts consolidated to become Placer Municipal Court District, effective January 3, 1983.

[j] Elk Grove-Galt and Walnut Grove-Isleton Justice Court Districts consolidated to become South Sacramento County Justice Court District, effective January 2, 1983.

[k] Carpinteria-Montecito Justice Court District and Santa Barbara-Goleta Municipal Court District consolidated to become South Coast Municipal Court District, effective January 1, 1983.

[R] Revised

Superior Court Glossary

Appeal refers to civil and criminal appeals from municipal and justice courts including appeals in small claims matters.

Awaiting Trial cases include civil and criminal cases calendared for trial. This category also includes civil cases not yet calendared in which a party has indicated readiness for trial by filing an at-issue memorandum.

Criminal is a count of defendants against whom an indictment, information, or certification was filed. All criminal charges filed in superior court are felonies. *(See Municipal and Justice Court Glossaries for felonies).*

Disposition refers to completion of a proceeding whether filed during the current or prior report period. Civil dispositions *before trial* include transfers to another trial court, dismissals, summary judgments and other judgments before trial. Criminal dispositions *before trial* include transfers to another trial court, convictions after pleas of guilty, and dismissals. *Contested* dispositions are cases in which evidence was introduced by both sides. *Uncontested* dispositions are matters in which evidence was introduced by one side only.

Eminent Domain is a count of parcels in a proceeding to take private property for public use and determine the amount of compensation due the owner.

Family Law is a proceeding in which a petition has been filed for dissolving or voiding a marriage or for legal separation.

Filings of civil matters mean all cases initiated during the report period while filings of criminal and juvenile matters refer to individual persons whose cases are before the court. Filings for a report period are counted even though they may not be disposed of in that period.

Habeas Corpus includes petitions for writs of habeas corpus and *coram nobis,* petitions seeking release from illegal restraints under Section 1473 of the Penal Code, and petitions challenging involuntary detention for treatment under the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act. Habeas corpus may challenge either the legality of confinement or the conditions under which a person is confined.

Judicial Positions equal judgeships authorized by law plus full-time referees and commissioners.

Judicial Position Equivalents are an estimate of the number of judicial officers who were present and available to perform court business. The numbers include authorized judgeships, adjusted to reflect judicial vacancies and assistance given to other courts, plus assistance from full-time and part-time referees and commissioners, and assistance received from assigned and temporary judges.

Judges are the authorized number of positions, whether filled or vacant.

Juvenile Delinquency petitions are petitions filed under Welfare and Institutions Code sections 601 and 602 seeking to make a minor a ward of the court or alleging violation of a criminal statute.

Juvenile Dependency petitions are petitions filed under Welfare and Institutions Code section 300, seeking to make a minor a dependent child of the court.

Median Time refers to the middle value in a listing where time values are placed in order from shortest to longest.

Mental Health includes selected proceedings to detain a person under the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act; proceedings to examine or detain a person as a mentally disordered sex offender, as a mentally retarded individual or narcotic addict; and proceedings to determine the present sanity of a criminal defendant.

Other Civil Complaints are cases not covered by another civil category. If the prayer is for money, it must be in excess of $15,000 to be filed in superior court.

Other Civil Petitions include petitions for adoption, for change of name, to establish the fact of birth or death (if not part of a pending probate proceeding), for writs of review, mandate and prohibition, for conciliation (when not part of a pending family law proceeding), and petitions filed under the Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act and other special proceedings.

Personal Injury, Death and Property Damage is a category that includes actions for damages in excess of $15,000 for physical injury to persons and property, and actions for wrongful death.

Probate and Guardianship is a category that includes all probate proceedings, will contests, guardianship and conservatorship proceedings, and petitions to compromise minors' claims (when not part of a pending action or proceeding).

Municipal and Justice Court Glossary

Disposition refers to completion of proceedings. Civil dispositions *before trial* include dismissals, summary judgments and other judgments before trial. Criminal dispositions is a count of defendants. Criminal dispositions *before trial* include bail forfeitures, transfers to another trial court, actions after pleas of guilty, and dismissals. *Contested* dispositions are cases in which evidence was introduced by both sides. *Uncontested* dispositions are cases in which evidence was introduced by one side only, including traffic matters where the officer's written statement or citation is introduced in lieu of the officer's appearance.

Felonies refer to all offenses which are punishable by imprisonment in a state prison or by death. Felony complaints are filed in municipal and justice courts for a preliminary hearing to determine if there is sufficient cause to hold the defendant to answer in superior court.

Filings in criminal cases refer to the number of defendants accused. In civil matters, they are the number of cases filed.

Group A Misdemeanors include nontraffic misdemeanor violations of the Penal Code and other state statutes, but exclude fish and game violations and intoxication complaints.

Group B Misdemeanors include nontraffic misdemeanor violations of local city and county ordinances and of the Fish and Game Code, and also include intoxication complaints.

Group C Misdemeanors include violations of Vehicle Code sections 20002 (hit and run), 23152 (drunk driving and driving under the influence of drugs) and 23104 (reckless driving-injury).

Group D Misdemeanors include all traffic misdemeanors not inlcuded in Group C.

Illegal Parking includes all violations of parking regulations established by state statutes and local ordinances.

Judicial Positions include authorized judgeships and full-time referees and commissioners.

Juvenile Orders are issued by municipal court judges acting as referees pursuant to designation by the superior court.

Median Time refers to the middle value in a listing where time values are placed in order from shortest to longest.

Nontraffic Infractions include local city and county ordinances unrelated to traffic and specified as infractions.

Other Civil includes all civil matters with a value of $15,000 or less, except small claims matters.

Small Claims refers to all matters filed in small claims court (value of $1,500 or less).

Traffic Infractions include violations of traffic regulations, but do not include violations of parking regulations.

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